



The History of Socio-Economic Processes in Uzbekistan on the Example of Individual Regions (In the 20s of the Xx Century)

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Abstract: This article describes the social and economic life in Uzbekistan on the eve of the zoning policy implemented in Central Asia. Based on the data and historical materials presented in various archival sources, the general state of agriculture, trade relations, industry, agriculture, crafts, animal husbandry in Tashkent, Samarkand and Kokand districts on the eve of the zoning policy is analyzed.

Keywords: Central Asian republics, social and economic life, Uzbekistan SSR, Tashkent, Samarkand, Kokand, trade relations, zoning commission, agriculture, transport system, market activity.

Date of Submission: 18-01-2022

Date of Acceptance: 12-3-2022

In a number of research institutions around the world, such issues as economic, social, political and administrative features of zoning, improvement of marketing services for the development of territories, creation of free economic zones, impact on the agricultural sector, reflection in ethnic processes, role in migration and urbanization, industrialization and its consequences are studied as important studies. In particular, such a policy as zoning, carried out by the Soviet government, is one of the urgent scientific issues that need to be studied.

In 1926, administrative and economic zoning was carried out in Central Asia. Despite the fact that the zoning policy was carried out mainly in accordance with the requirements of the center, it did not have a significant impact on the further development of the Central Asian republics, including Uzbekistan. On the eve of the zoning policy pursued by the Soviet government, the economic and social life of Uzbekistan was heterogeneous by region. In this article we want to talk about these aspects using the example of Tashkent, Kokand, Samarkand districts, which are considered important in Uzbekistan.

On the eve of the zoning in Central Asia, the Tashkent district as part of the Turkestan ASSR bordered in the north with the Turkestan, Shymkent and Avliyot counties of the Syrdarya region, in the northeast - with the Namangan county of the Fergana region, in the southeast and south - with the Khojand county of the Samarkand region, in the southwest and west -with the Jizzakh county[1]. Thus, although the then territory of the Tashkent District was created to centralize the administrative center, it actually served as the basis for the creation of the modern Tashkent region.

At the same time, most of the territory that was part of the Tashkent District at that time is now part of the Syrdarya region. In the 20s of the XX century, the territory of the Tashkent district was 34.4 thousand square miles, and the population was 635.9 thousand people. on average, there were 18.5 people per 1 square mile. According to the Turkestan Zoning Commission of 1923, the Tashkent district stood out among 12 districts in the Turkestan ASSR both in terms of population density and urban population[1]. According to the data, the Tashkent district ranked 1st among the districts in terms of urban population, and 2nd in terms of population density after the Kokand district. Given the location of the administrative center in the city, the city of Tashkent was chosen as the center of Turkestan. Even from a strategic point of view, the advantageous location was correctly taken into account.

After the national-territorial demarcation in the republics of Central Asia and the formation of the Uzbekistan SSR, the Tashkent district remaining in its composition retained the status of an administrative center. During the period of zoning in Central Asia in 1926, the Tashkent Regional Zoning Commission carried out a number of reforms in the Tashkent district. According to the regional zoning commission, 11 districts (districts) are registered in the Tashkent district: Tashkent, Yangiyul, Nizhny Chirchik, Middle Chirchik, Upper Chirchik, Parkent, Angren, Piskent, Mirzachul, Bekabad, Khovost [2].

In the district, markets operated at each district level to meet the consumer needs of an individual population. According to sources, such well-known markets as Kibray, Kuk-Tash, Tashkent, Trotsky can be distinguished in Tashkent; in Yangiyul-Zangiota, Eski-Tashkent, Dyunchi, Chinoz; in Parkent-Imdanak, Parkent; in Angren-kosoy, Telovsky, Khanabad, Yangi bazaar; in Bekabad-Jumabazar, Kietsky, Stretensky[2]. Similar markets existed in other districts, linking the cities and villages of the Tashkent district. Markets were at that time the main places of purchase and sale of the population, and they played an important role in the economic development of the country. Various consumer goods, raw materials and supplies were delivered to the markets by rail and other routes and had a significant impact on the economic development of various districts. Trade relations were also conducted with other counties, not limited to counties within the county. In particular, in Kokand-rice, flour, cotton, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, leather, fiber; in Andijan-rice, bread, cotton, fruits, alcoholic products; in Samarkand-leather; While alcoholic products, leather, moist fruits were supplied to Shymkent; rice, melons were supplied to the Turkmen district; fish, leather were supplied to the Tashkent district from the Syrdarya; to Kokand-Tashkent, oil, refined oil; to the Turkmen district-kerosene, oil; to Andijan-refined oil, Tashkent, oil, fiber; to Samarkand-tea, alcoholic products; to Shymkent-cotton, bread, fiber and to other regions-various products [1].

The counties sent the products in different ways. For example, rice was sent from the Tashkent district to the Ferghana Valley not only by rail, but also through the pass in the Angren oasis. Analyzing the administrative structure of the Tashkent district, the zoning commission noted that if the district was divided into districts, then each district had administrative centers. Village councils were established in each district, depending on their size. For example, the center of the Tashkent district was the city of Tashkent with 36 village councils, the center of Yangiyul was Dynchi, the number of village councils was 18, the center of Parkent was Parkent, the number of village councils was 7, and other districts were created in a similar form[2].

Kokand district was considered another significant district within the Uzbek SSR. Initially, after the national-territorial demarcation in Central Asia, the Fergana Region was formed as part of the Uzbekistan SSR. The Fergana region included Kokand, Andijan, Namangan and Fergana counties[3]. In mid-1926, that is, on the eve of the zoning in Central Asia, the zoning commission of the Uzbek SSR planned to create 19 districts and 417 village councils in the Ferghana region[4]. After the zoning, 28 districts and 565 village councils were formed together with the Khujand

district[5]. In particular, it was planned and implemented the creation of the Kokand district and the formation of 11 districts within it: Altyaryk, Bagdad, Besharyk, Buwaydinsky, Kokand, Kuva, Kudashevsky, Margilan, Chust, Rishtan and Fergana[7]. According to the zonal commission, the territory of the Kokand district has significantly decreased (compared to 1924). The total area of the district was 9,641 square miles, and the population was 654,236 people[8]. The territory of the district bordered Kyrgyzstan from the north and south, Khujand district from the west, and Andijan district from the east[6].

In particular, trade relations in the Kokand district were carried out in a peculiar way. Despite the fact that administrative centralization was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the center, there were aspects that had a positive impact on the lifestyle of the population. Central city markets and rural markets operated in the district so that the population could engage in trade and meet consumer needs. For example, there were 38 rural bazaars, such as Rishtan, Besharik, Storkhon, Kuva, Yaypan, Chudak and others. The main major urban markets were located in the major cities of the valley, such as Kokand, Fergana, Margilan and Chust[1].

The general situation of the Samarkand district, another of the districts that occupied a special place in the Uzbekistan SSR, was as follows. The general situation of the Samarkand district, originally part of the Turkestan ASSR, was as follows. The district was supposed to include the Samarkand region, Bogcha-Isfara, Gulakandoz, Sasakuzin, Unjin, Ural and Chankul volosts of Khujand County and, in addition, the southern part of Mirzachul county, Syrdarya region (Savat parish). According to the State Planning Commission established by the Zoning Center, Samarkand District bordered Turkestan County and Syrdarya region in the north, Mirzachul County in the northeast, Kokand-Fergana region in the southeast, Bukhara Republic in the south and southwest and Amudarya region in the northwest[1].

Even after the formation of the Uzbekistan SSR, the Samarkand district remained one of the most important districts of the republic, without losing the status of a strategically important economic, Central district. In 1926, the following 10 districts (districts) were formed by the zoning commission of the Uzbekistan SSR in the Samarkand district: Mitansky, Poyariksky (Cheleksky), Okdariinsky, Pstdargomsky, Bulungursky, Verkhne-Dargomsky, Yangikozonariksky (Urgutsky), Dzhizaksky, Yangikurgansky, Zamin [9]. The territory of the district bordered on the east with the Tashkent district, on the south with the Tajikistan ASSR and Kashkadarya district, on the West with the Central Asian (Karmaninsky) district and on the north with Kazakhstan[6].

The territory of the Samarkand district as part of the Uzbekistan SSR in 1926 was 16,776 square miles, and the population was 461,304 people [10]. The main part of the population of the district, which was considered a rural population, lived mainly in villages and farms located along the banks of rivers. In addition, despite the fact that they did not make up the majority in the district, there were also nomadic and semi-nomadic residents who lived in villages in winter and on mountain pastures in summer, engaged in cattle breeding. If you pay attention to the agriculture of the Samarkand county, then it had a peculiar appearance. Irrigation agriculture is developed in the Zarafshan valley of the district, and agriculture based on lalmikorstvo is developed in mountainous and foothill areas. The total area of cultivated land in the district was 278.137 dessiatines, of which 159.307 (57.2%) dessiatines were adapted to irrigated agriculture, 106.257 (38.2%) dessiatines-to gardening, and the rest - to gardening and viticulture. The transport system of the Samarkand district is also distinguished by its originality. An important highway of the Central Asian Railway passed through the district, the length of which was 206 versts. The Center used these railways to its advantage. In particular, data for 1923-1924 show that 4,062,000 poods of various goods were sent from railway stations[6]. In addition to railways, there were various roads on the territory of the district that connected central destinations and settlements.

If you pay attention to the industry of the district, then large industrial enterprises operated here. In particular, there are 4 flour and 7 wine and tobacco enterprises, 10 tanneries, 3 cotton gins and 1 winery, 14 fruit and vegetable and 1 macaroni factories and 1 printing house. In addition, local small enterprises operated on the territory of the district: 1,043 watermills, 702 oil mills, 103 sewing workshops and other blacksmith and shoe workshops[6].

The economic, political, cultural, and administrative center of the Samarkand district was the city of Samarkand, the distance from the district centers to Samarkand ranged from 22 to 150 versts. The city of Samarkand was considered one of the central cities not only of the district, but also of the Republic. The city of Samarkand was the capital of the Uzbekistan SSR in 1925-1930.

Summing up, we can say that as a result of the implementation of zoning in Uzbekistan, there have been certain shifts in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and industry. The population, through economic and administrative centers, began to function in various sectors of the national economy in more favorable conditions than in the previous period. In the counties and districts formed on the site of the provinces, the economy was revived, during this period market relations and trade developed, as a new economic policy was in effect.

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