



SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE FORMATION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

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ANNOTATION

The article deals with some issues related to the formation of urban settlements in Uzbekistan before the state independence, including the development of cities, resource cities, etc. issues arising on the basis of rotten industrial enterprises and their development were studied.

Keywords: city, resource, industry, former USSR, relocated, population list, settlement, village, pasyolka.

INTRODUCTION

Cities are growing fast, especially in recent times. This process, reflected in urbanization, is secular and global in nature. However, the rates and directions, conditions and trends of development of this complex and multifaceted phenomenon in different regions and countries have their own characteristics, and economic and social geography is of interest in their comprehensive study.

THE MAIN PART

The process of formation and development of cities in the Republic of Uzbekistan has continued in a unique way. At the same time, the development (evolution) of urban settlement here was determined by the features of socio-political, economic and historical development of the republic.

Urban planning in the republic had its own peculiarities. Here, new cities appeared mainly on the basis of rural settlements or in a new location, next to large new buildings of industrial complexes.

During the former Soviet Union, regional cities achieved partial economic and cultural development, certain achievements in the field of urban economy, and became industrial centers with a constantly growing population.

Therefore, it is important to study the dynamics of the network of urban settlements in the country, which allows us to track the general direction of socio-economic development. It should be noted that for each historical period, cities of a certain type and population were needed. In turn, these cities in each case expressed the peculiarities of the socio-economic development and territorial organization of the productive forces of the relevant historical period.

Uzbekistan is the hearth of ancient civilization and urban culture. During the Middle Ages, the most important centers of handicrafts - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Karshi, Termez and other cities appeared. These ancient cities became major centers and served as a basis for urban planning and socio-economic development in Uzbekistan. But the modern urban planning network of the republic (including ancient cities) has been formed in recent decades.

On the eve of the October Revolution of 1917, there were 12 cities in Uzbekistan. After the revolution, the creation of urban demand and its regulation in accordance with the new requirements of the old cities became an important task. At that time, the formation of cities was based on the design of economic and administrative centers at the city level. was carried out by fragmentation.

The first census of the former USSR, conducted on December 17, 1926, listed only 26 cities and 10 district centers in Uzbekistan (see Table 1).

Table №.1

	counties	Number of city addresses				Of these	
		District centers	District centers	Other city destinations	total	Old regional centers	Old county centers
	Khorezm	1	3	-		1	2
	Buxoro	1	2	-		1	1
	Zarafshon	1	2	-		-	3
	Samarkand	1	2	-		1	1
	Tashkent	1	2	1		1	1
	Khojand	1	1	2		-	1
	Fergana	1	3	-		1	1
	Andijon	1	3	1		-	2
	Surxondaryo	1	2	-		1	1
	Kashkadarya	1	2	-		1	2
	Total:	10	22	4	6	7	15

Of the 36 urban settlements in the country at that time, 26 cities (similar to 10 district centers), 6 urban-type settlements, 3 working-class settlements, and 1 trade and industrial settlement [1].

During this period, there were only 5 cities with a population of more than fifty thousand people: Tashkent (323613), Samarkand (105106), Namangan (73640), Andijan (73465), Kokand (69324 people). .

The rest of the cities and urban-type settlements are divided by population as follows:

Population up to 1000 people - 2;

Population from 1000 to 2000 people-3;

Population 2000 to 5000 people-10;

Population 5,000 to 10,000 people-10;

Population from 10,000 to 20,000 people — 12;

Population 20,000 to 30,000 people — 1;

Population 30,000 to 40,000 people — 1;

Population 40,000 to 50,000 people — 2;

In addition, from 1917 to 1926 in Uzbekistan on the basis of ancient trade and handicraft settlements were formed three cities - Karshi, Chimbay and Khojayli.

In Uzbekistan, in addition to the previously known pre-revolutionary cities, according to the 1926 census, Mirzachul (Gulistan), Chust, Guzar, Nurata, Gurlan, Karmana, G ' Ijduvan, Karshi, Sherabad, Chimbay, Boysun, Kungrad, Khojayli are also considered to be cities.

Restoration of the national economy, industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, in 1926-1939 were the main socio-economic conditions for the formation and development of cities in the republic. During these years, the foundations were laid for the development of heavy industry - the fuel industry and non-ferrous metallurgy.

The industrialization of the republic was at the same time closely connected with the development of agriculture in the former USSR, aimed at ensuring the independence of cotton. At the same time, the development of the national economy required the creation of a network of irrigation facilities, the construction of railways and highways, which was also important in strengthening the network of settlements.

From 1927 to 1939 a large number of cities appeared on the territory of the republic. For example, Urgench, Kagan, Shahrisabz, Nukus, Yangiyul, Chirchik, Leninsk (Asaka). Termez, one of the oldest settlements in Uzbekistan, which appeared in the first centuries BC at the crossroads of land and river trade routes connecting Central Asia with the East, was also given the title of city.

In 1928, on the basis of merging the castle with the village of Pattakesar, a city-international river port, a point for transporting goods by rail to and from the railway was established. During the formation and development of Termez, its geographical location on the banks of the Amudarya River, its importance as an important transport route providing a link between the city and the Upper Panj regions and the Khorezm oasis increased.

In 1932, Nukus became the capital of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region (1936 - autonomous republic) and replaced Turtkul (Petroaleksandrovsk). In this regard, Nukus was confirmed as a city.

The network of urban-type settlements in the country has grown significantly, from 17 to 22, but they are mainly formed in areas where there were no previous settlements.

The census of January 17, 1939, identified 25 settlements in Uzbekistan as cities. However, The number of cities in the region has increased by only one compared to the 1926 census, which includes rural and urban-type settlements of some cities: Mirzachul, Kungrad, Urgut, Nurata, Karatag, Shahrisabz and others. related to relocation.

The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 caused great damage to the development of the national economy. During this time, the equipment of factories and plants in the remaining areas on the front line was evacuated to our republic and a number of other republics of the former USSR.

In large cities, mainly on the railway line, this equipment was quickly dismantled (installed). In addition, the relocation of not only light and heavy industry, but also machine-building enterprises has become a strong factor in the formation and development of heavy industries, industrial cities here. All this has significantly strengthened the urban planning base of existing cities and served as a factor in the formation of new ones.

During the Great Patriotic War, the development of various industries was a factor in the formation of four new cities. One of them is Bekabad, which appeared in connection with the construction of the first metallurgical plant in Central Asia. In the same years, many settlements appeared in the republic: Angrenshahstroy, Kokaydy, Ingichka, Koytash and others.

After the war, the country began to rebuild its national economy, and this immediately bore fruit. Among others, the level of development of the industrial economy in the republic was high. The fuel industry, chemical, electric power, as well as traditional industries - light and food industries - have developed rapidly. As before,

great attention was paid to the development of cotton growing, which is the main branch of the region specializing in production.

These shifts in the sectoral and regional structures of the economy were an important condition for increasing the number of urban settlements and the network of cities. On the basis of the coal industry in the republic received the status of the city of Angren, industrial development of copper ores - Almalyk, Takhiatash power plant - Takhiatash, cement plant and power plant - Quvasoy, development of new lands - Yangier. Now one of the largest cities in Uzbekistan, Navoi, the industrial and regional center, has emerged and grown out of nowhere. In the same years, Shakhrisabz and Denau were again confirmed at the city level.

As for urban-type settlements, their number has increased, especially in our country.

The 1970 census showed that there were 90 cities and 226 urban-type settlements in Central Asia. Among the cities of Uzbekistan was Gulistan (formerly Mirzachul), which received city status for the second time in 1961 and later became the administrative center of the Syrdarya region. The largest fish canneries in Karakalpakstan, Moynak and Beruni, have gained city status.

In the Tashkent region, the city of Gazalkent was formed, the first appearance of which was due to its location in the valley of the river Chirchik. The production and construction base of Chirchik was located here. During the period under review, the regional center Pskent, the well-known industrial center Ahangaron and the railway station in Samarkand region Aktash also rose to the level of cities.

New cities have sprung up in other regions of Uzbekistan, including the Fergana Valley. For example, in Namangan region, these are cities such as Uchkurgan and Chust. The formation of Uchkurgan was facilitated by its transport-geographical and hydrographic position. Chust is an ancient settlement with a well-known tradition of producing national art products and has become a city based on its work as a district center.

Thus, this period of registration in Uzbekistan (1959-1969) shows a relatively high rate of urban formation. All this created the preconditions for the regular organization of production and settlements, the formation of urban agglomerations.

The next enrollment period (1970-1979) was more effective in terms of analysis. However, the scale and intensity of urban formation was not the same compared to the regions of the republic.

An analysis of changes in the network of cities in Uzbekistan shows that over the years, 48 new cities have appeared here. For comparison, in 1970 there were only 43 [3] cities in the republic. Including 1 city of republican subordination, 3 cities of autonomous republic, 28 cities of regional subordination, The district has 11 subordinate cities and 83 urban-type suburbs [2].

Of these, in Andijan region - 2 cities of regional subordination (Andijan and Leninsk), 1 city of district subordination (Shahrikhan), 5 urban-type districts (Andijan, Karabakh, Kurgantepa, Polvontash, Southern Olamushuk), in Bukhara there are cities of three regions (Bukhara, Kagan, Navoi), in 9 cities (Alat, Gazli, Gijduvan, Zarafshan, Konimex, Karavulbozor, Karmana, Karakul station, Uchkuduk), and in Jizzakh 1 regional subdivision, 2 city-type subdivisions (Dustlik and Zaamin), and in Kashkadarya 2 subordinate cities (Karshi and Shakhrisabz), 4 urban subdivisions (Kitab, Oktyabrsky, Yakkabag stations and Tolimarjon).), And in Namangan 2 cities of regional subordination (Namangan, Chust), 1 city of district subordination (Uchkurgan), 5 urban-type settlements (Oltinkon, Kosonsoy, Uygursay, Khalkabad, Chorkesar) In Samarkand, the city is subordinated to 2 regions (Samarkand and Kattakurg). on), 10 urban-type settlements (Juma, Ingichka, Kattakurgan reservoir, Koytash, Krasnogvardeysk, Langar, Savetabad, Superphosphate, Urgut, Khishrau), and

in Surkhandarya 2 cities of regional subordination (Termez and Denov), 8 urban-type settlements (Jarqurghon, Kakaydi, Kumkurgan, Lalmikor, Pattakesar, Termez station - now Uchqizil, Tokchayon - now Shargun, Haudog) [4], and in Syrdarya - 3 city of regional subordination (Gulistan, Jizakh, Yangier), 8 urban-type settlements (Bakht, Dustlik, Yerjar, Krestyanskiy, Obruchevo, Syrdarya, Havos and Shirin), and in Tashkent region 6 subordinate cities (Angren) , Almalyk, Bekabad, Chirchik, Yangiabad, Yangiyul), cities subordinated to 3 districts (Akhangaron, Gazalkent, Pskent), 16 urban-type settlements (Alimkent, Almazar, Bektemir, Boka, Iskandar, Keles, Gulbahor , Krasnogorskiy, Salar, Soldatskiy, Tuyaboguz, Ulugbek, Charvak, Chinoz), and in Fergana region there are 4 subordinate cities. each (Fergana, Kokand, Quvasoy, Margilan), 9 urban-type pastorals (Kirguli, Kirovo, Kuybyshevo, Gorchakovo station, Fedchenko, Altiyarik, Chimgan, Shursu, Yaypan), and in Khorezm to 2 regions subordinate cities (Urgench and Khiva), 1 urban-type settlement (Cholish), and in Karakalpakstan, 3 subordinate cities of the autonomous republic (Beruni, Nukus, Khojaly), 5 subordinate cities (Kungrad, Moynak, Takhiatash, Turtkul, Chimbay), 8 urban-type settlements Altynkol, Vodnik, Jumurtau, Kamsamolsk-na-Ustyurte, Karatau, Qizketgen, Mangit, Pristansky) we can see that.

CONCLUSION

Such a rapid growth of the network of cities in Uzbekistan depended on various conditions and factors. One of them was the adoption of a new legislation on the transfer of settlements to the status of cities. In 1972, a new law was passed in the republic, according to which the minimum population requirement for the transfer of rural settlements to cities was reduced from 10 thousand to 7 thousand people, while maintaining other parameters of urban formation.

During this period, the number of new cities in Kashkadarya, Andijan, Surkhandarya and Samarkand regions increased sharply, while in other regions this process was less noticeable. In Kashkadarya region, based on the development of new lands of the Karshi steppe and the construction of water resources, strengthening the functions of the regional center, about 10 settlements - Talimarjan, Mubarek, Kitab, Kamashi, Yakkabag, Kasan, Guzar, Beshkent and others. turned.

From the above, it can be concluded that the network of cities in Uzbekistan has grown significantly during the study period.

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