

About the History of the Tashkent District

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Abstract

The article analyzes in a peculiar way the administrative-territorial structure of the Tashkent district, its ethnic composition, the agricultural industry and some of its features, the livestock industry and its general condition, the transport communication system, the uniqueness of the district's industry, the specifics of establishing trade relations and the processes of its implementation based on statistical data and information from various bulletin materials.

Keywords: ethnic composition of the population, agricultural industry, cattle breeding industry, statistical data, village councils, trade relations, system of transport links.

Today Tashkent is a symbol city of Uzbekistan's high position and authority on the world stage, where embassies of dozens of countries, representative offices of international organizations are located, summits are held, major international forums where peace and friendship treaties are signed, a city with a rich history, with a wonderful present, with a great future. Today Tashkent is not only the center of our country, but also the socio-political, financial, economic, cultural and educational highly developed center of the entire region. Tashkent is a large metropolis that has gathered powerful industrial and transport and communication networks, modern social infrastructures.

In this article we want to tell about the little-studied pages of the history of Uzbekistan, about the administrative, economic, socio-political and cultural state of the Tashkent district during the periods of zoning conducted in Central Asia.

After the national-territorial demarcation in the republics of Central Asia and the establishment of the Uzbekistan SSR, the Tashkent district, which remained part of the Uzbekistan SSR, retained the right of an administrative center. In 1926, the Center zoning Commission planned and implemented the creation of the Tashkent District on the site of the Tashkent and Mirzachul counties, as well as on the site of only the Novsky district of the Khojent district. The total area of the district was 12779 square miles. According to the Uzbekistan SSR Zoning Commission, Tashkent District bordered Kazakhstan in the northwest, Khojent district on the east side, Uratapa region of the Tajikistan SSR on the south, and Samarkand District on the west. The Tashkent region Zoning Commission has registered the following 11 districts: Tashkent, Yangiyul, KuyiChirchik, UrtaChirchik, YukoriChirchik, Parkent, Angren, Pskov, Mirzachul, Bekabad, Khavast districts[1.].

According to official data of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the population of the district was 561064 people, of which 282571 people lived in cities, and 278493 people lived in villages.[2.]. According to the data, citizens lived in 5 districts of the district – in Tashkent, Mirzachul, in Ursatievskaya station of Khavast district, in Kovunchi town of Yangiyul district, Pskov. In 1926, the population density in the district was 43.9 people per 1 square mile. If

you look at the ethnic composition of the inhabitants of cities and villages, it looked like this: 49.7% of the rural population were Uzbeks, 26.3 Kazakhs, 11.9% representatives of Kipchak tribes and other nationalities. And the urban population consisted of 64.1% Uzbeks, 24.5% Russians and the rest representatives of other nationalities [3.]. So, as can be seen from the materials, Uzbeks made up the majority of the population of the district.

In the Tashkent district, trade relations were conducted in a peculiar way. There were 32 markets in the district, each of them served to meet the needs of the population of the district[4]. For example, we can name such markets as Kibrai, Kukterek, Tashkent, Trotsky markets in Tashkent; Zangiata, Eski Tashkent, Kovunchi, Chinaz markets in Yangiyul; Zhumabazar, Kiyat, Stretensky in Bekabad; Namdanak, Parkent markets in Parkent; Obliksky, Telovsky, Khanabad, Yangibazar in Angren[5.]. Such markets were also organized in each of the other districts and connected the districts of the Tashkent district. Various consumer goods, raw materials were delivered by rail, by transport roads, having a great impact on the economic development of the districts. Trade relations were not limited to districts within the district, but were also conducted with other districts. In particular, if rice, flour, cotton, alcohol products, tobacco, leather, fiber were delivered to Kokand; rice, bread, cotton, fruits, alcohol products were delivered to Andijan; rice, melon culture was delivered to the Turkmen District; Samarkand leather; in Shymkent alcoholic products, leather, fruits, then fish, leather were brought to the Tashkent district from Syrdarya; from Kokand coal, oil, refined oil; from the Turkmen district kerosene, oil; from Andijan refined oil, coal, oil, fiber; from Samarkand tea, alcoholic products; from Shymkent cotton, bread, fiber [6.]. Various products were delivered to other districts. The goods of the district were sent 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 Akhangaran Valley, near Angren. The center of trade relations in the district was the city of Tashkent, it was considered the main city linking trade relations of neighboring districts and even cities of Central Asia.

The agricultural sector of the district, having a peculiar appearance, was an important area. The total sown area used by the population was 180,766 dessiatines of land, of which 157698 dessiatines were irrigated, and 23068 dessiatines of land were rain-fed [7.]. In the field of agriculture, the inhabitants of the district were mainly engaged in rice farming, agriculture, cattle breeding. For example, in 5 districts of the district: Kuyichirchik, Urtachirchik, Yukorichirchik, Pskov, Angren engaged in rice farming, and in Tashkent, Bekabad and Yangiyul mainly cotton was grown. In addition, gardening and viticulture in the district was also peculiar. In particular, 3771 dessiatines of the total sown area were occupied by orchards, and 4640 dessiatines by vineyards [8].

As for the administrative - territorial structure, it can be noted here that the zoning commission created 11 districts instead of 27 volosts, 204 village councils instead of 197 village councils. The number of village councils were created differently according to the size of each district. For example, the center of the Tashkent district was Tashkent, there were 36 village councils, the center of Yangiyul was Kovunchi, the number of village councils was 18, the center of the Parkent district was Parkent, the number of village councils was 7, also in other districts [9.].

In short, if you look at the general situation of the history of Tashkent on the eve of the zoning of Central Asia by the Soviet government (1926), it is not difficult to notice that Tashkent was a city with a special position not only in Uzbekistan, but also on the scale of Central Asia. Among the cities that have made an invaluable contribution to world civilization. Tashkent stands out for its special position and authority. The city, which has a twenty-two-century history, has been one of the socio-political, economic, scientific, cultural and educational centers for centuries. Located at

the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, having its own important geographical and geopolitical place, Tashkent is rightfully called the "Gate of the East", has become a symbol of peace and friendship. For the history of Tashkent and its current life are inextricably linked with the past and future of our country.

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