

ZONING POLITICS AND CONSEQUENCES IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT. This article discusses the zoning process that took place in 1926 and its special role in the development of the newly formed republics and autonomous regions in the region. The administrative units in the newly formed republics of Central Asia, the process of preparation for defining their borders and territory, in particular, the administrative and economic zoning in the Uzbek SSR, the regions formed for the first time in the republic, on the one hand for economic development and new The article highlights the importance of zoning and governance in the system.

KEYWORDS: National-territorial delimitation, zoning commission, new administrative zoning and management system, district, national composition of the population, irrigation system, newspapers "Kizil Uzbekistan" and "Pravda Vostoka".

I. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 1924 and at the beginning of 1925, work on the policy of zoning, national-territorial demarcation conducted in Central Asia was inextricably linked with the administrative division of the Uzbek SSR. The created Zoning Commission of the Uzbekistan SSR under the leadership of I. Magedovich intensified its activities starting in June 1924. And the last stage of the zoning policy in Central Asia was carried out in 1926-1927.

In 1925, when the Uzbek SSR was founded, its territory was 184,836 km² or 164,150 square kilometers (this territory does not include the territory of the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, which at that time was part of the Uzbek SSR). At that time, the population of Uzbekistan was 4058500 people [1.] [This does not include the population of the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic]. A single division was introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan: into oblasts, counties, volosts and village councils. In Uzbekistan, 7 regions are organized: Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Ferghana and Khorezm regions and one autonomous region (Konimekh). At this time in Uzbekistan there were 23 counties and 240 volosts. Also, the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was part of Uzbekistan. A resolution was adopted by the Central Revolutionary Committee of the Uzbek SSR, and in accordance with it, the regions of Uzbekistan, the administrative centers of the regions of its composition were determined, and a list of cities was approved.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The historiography of this topic "Central Asian zoning policy and its impact" is not so rich. It is advisable to study historical studies on the policy of regionalization and its impact on the development of Uzbekistan, dividing them into the following three groups: the Soviet period, the years of independence and foreign studies. In some, related to the first group, studies created by government and political figures, historians and economists, to a certain extent the issues of zoning of Central Asia, the work carried out in this direction in the Uzbek SSR, economic and the political condition of the republic, administrative-territorial division and population. Another group of publications published in the 20-30s of the XX century addresses zoning issues in the RSFSR and the USSR, administrative and economic zoning in the Turkestan ASSR and the Central Asian republics, issues of economic zoning in the Uzbek SSR and its economic condition. In historical studies published in the 50s - 70s of the XX century, a large place is devoted to coverage of the

national-territorial demarcation of Central Asia and the formation of the Uzbek SSR, other aspects of national politics. In addition, there are articles and speeches by the leaders of the Uzbek SSR and political figures on regionalization in Central Asia and its implementation in Uzbekistan. The authors of these articles and speeches were prominent statesmen Fayzulla Khodjaev, Turor Riskulov, Akmal Ikramov, Yuldash Akhunboboev and many others.

III. METHODOLOGY

The subjects of the study were the issues of zoning policy in Uzbekistan. The subject of the study is the implementation of the regionalization policy in Central Asia in the chronological period on the topic and its impact on economic transformations in Uzbekistan. The article uses the principles of historicism, systematicity, objectivity, as well as methods of a civilizational approach to the problem, comparative and problem-chronological analysis.

IV. MAIN PART

Areas of the Uzbekistan SSR.

1. There were 4 counties in the Zarafshan region: Bukhara, Gizhduvan, Karmana and Nurata districts and separately Konimekhsy district. Counties were divided into 23 volosts. Center-city of Bukhara.
2. The Samarkand region consisted of 4 counties: Jizzakh, Kattakurgan, Samarkand Khojent districts. The counties were divided into 57 volosts. Center - the city of Samarkand.
3. The Surkhandarya region included 3 counties: Sherabad, Baysun, Yurchin and the city of Termez. Counties were divided into 10 volosts. The center is the city of Sherobod.
4. There were 2 counties in the Tashkent region: Tashkent and Mirzachul counties. The counties were divided into 26 volosts. Center - Tashkent city.
5. The Ferghana region included 4 counties: Andijan, Kokand, Margelan, Namangan counties. The counties were divided into 72 volosts. The center is the city of Kokand.
6. The Khorezm region included 3 counties: Gurlan, Yangi Urgench and Khiva counties. Center-city of Khiva.
7. The Kashkadarya region included 3 counties: Behbudi, Guzor and Shakhriyabz. The counties were divided into 13 volosts. Center - Behbudi (the current city of Karshi) [1].

The final implementation of the zoning policy in Uzbekistan began in 1926. At the beginning of March 1926, the Central Political Commission was created under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The commission consisted of 16 members, and the commissioner of the Workers 'and Peasants' Inspection of the Uzbek SSR, Ahmadbek Mavlonov, was appointed head of the commission. On the part of the Central Political Commission, 4 more small commissions were created: technical, scientific, Soviet construction and financial and economic. The Small Technical Commission was engaged in the preparation of maps and materials, the organization of inspections and other works. The Small Scientific Commission gathered around itself scientists and practitioners who were well aware of geography, economics, ethnography, and natural-historical conditions and features. She thoroughly studied the host, water system, communication routes and the composition of the population of certain areas, and determined the methods and principles of regionalization based on the collected materials and began to discuss them. The small commission on Soviet construction was supposed to solve the problems of the system of the future Soviet management, change the existing four-stage management to three-stage.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the work plan of the Central Political Commission on Regionalization was approved. According to this plan, the activities of this commission were to begin with the carrying out of descriptive verification work in all regions of Uzbekistan on April 1-10, 1926. As noted in the decision, the commission was supposed to complete the work on zoning in 1926. To this end, on March 15-25, political regional and district commissions were established in the localities, they included the secretary of the regional committee, chairmen of the regional executive committee and regional plan, secretary of the county, as well as the chairmen of the county

executive committee, regional land administration, water management, regional office of the cotton committee, representative Union "Koshchi" and others.

The issue of zoning was the main issue on the order of the day of the Plenum of the Central Political Commission on Zoning, held in May 1926, the 3rd plenary session of the 2nd convocation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and other meetings. The reports of A. Mavlonbekov and adopted resolutions on this issue show the essence and content of regionalization.

After the main report of the chairman of the Central Political Commission on Zoning A. Mavlonbekov [2.] at the IV session of the first convocation of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Uzbek SSR on June 10, 1926, in order to eliminate the remnants of the former administrative division, as well as in the interests of bringing the Soviet apparatus closer to the masses, it was decided to carry out zoning in the Uzbek SSR. It was decided to transfer from a 4-step administrative division (village councils, volosts, counties, districts) to a 3-step division (village councils, districts, districts), due to the unpleasantness of the volosts and counties, it was decided to abolish them and create an administrative-administrative economic centers in the required quantity; it was necessary that the new districts were close from an economic point of view and combined into a strict economic system of districts.

In general, regionalization in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, had to be carried out taking into account the national composition of the population, the connectedness of irrigation systems, the direction of the economic forms of some areas, the economic ties of the population and other important factors of economic and cultural life.

In a word, based on the instructions of the Central Executive Committee of the republic, the Zoning Commission of Uzbekistan has developed a new zoning project. The project was discussed among the general public. In particular, a number of changes were introduced to determine the territories and borders of village councils [3.].

Instead of 7 regions, 10 districts were created under the new project of administrative division in the Uzbek SSR: Andijan, Bukhara, Zarafshan, (Middle Zarafshan ", Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Ferghana, Hadzhent, and Khorezm districts (except the Tajik ASSR), instead of the former 23 districts were established in 87 districts, 239 volosts were abolished in the republic, the number of village councils increased from 1152 to 1720, that is, 43.3%. The territory of the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, which at that time was part of the Uzbek Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, was divided into Tajiks. Rd National District was pointed out that it will be composed of 12 districts and 306 national councils [4.].

According to the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Uzbek SSR of June 19, 1926, the composition of the Central Commission for zoning of the Uzbek SSR of 40 people was approved: Akhmadbek Mavlonbekov (chairman of the commission), E. Zelkina and Katsenlenbogen (deputy chairmen), Korastelev (executive secretary and member of the Presidium) (Uzbekistan Central Administration).[5.] The Central Commission listened to the reports of the regionalization commissions of each district, and compared the completed projects with the Central Commission's project. From August 10 to 12, 1926, workers and peasants widely discussed the last draft [6.].

After setting goals and objectives, and carrying out all the envisaged work, by decision of the Presidium of the Central Asian Regionalization Commission of August 19, 1926, the Central Regionalization Commission at the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Uzbek SSR sent a directive to the field, and reported that clarifications on regionalization issues, in particular, Opinions on village councils will continue until reelection [7.].

On September 16, 1926, the plenary session of the Central Asian Regionalization Commission considered the issues of regionalization in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and, in particular, Turkmenistan.

September 25-29, 1926 in Samarkand, the V session of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets of the Uzbek SSR was held, it considered and approved the issues of the project of regionalization of the state

budget and economy. At the first meeting of the session, a report on the regionalization project was made by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR Yuldash Akhunbabaev. In his report, he analyzed the economic situation in Uzbekistan, noted that the task of zoning of Uzbekistan will play an important role in the future development of the republic. According to the report of Y. Akhunbabaev, 14 speakers made speeches. This issue caused sharp discussions and discussions at the session itself. For example, the determination by the center of Surkhandarya of the city of Kumkurgon instead of Sherobod, instead of the center of the Middle Zarafshan district of Karmany –Mirbozor or the city of Kattakurgan, the inclusion of the Novsky district in the Khadjent district, and not Tashkent, the creation of a separate district of Isfara - all these issues became the cause of heated discussions and debate. After the final study of these opinions by the commission, the last draft of the resolution on zoning was prepared and presented to the participants in the session on September 29, September 29, 1926, V session I adopted a historic ruling on zoning. This decree was published in the newspapers «Kizil Uzbekistan» and «Pravda Vostoka» on October 18, 1926 [8.]. In accordance with this decision, the administrative and economic zoning was implemented in the Uzbek SSR. Instead of the existing 7 provinces in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, a separate Konmekh Kazakh region, 23 counties, 241 volosts and 1163 village councils, new administrative units were created: 10 districts, 87 districts and 1720 [9.]

After the initial part of the decision on zoning, the names of 10 okrugs and 87 districts are given in the following order:

Counties and areas within the Uzbek SSR:

1. Khorezm district - the center of the city of Khivaa; created on the basis of the completely Khorezm region; consists of 10 districts.
2. Bukhara district-center-city of Eski Bukhoro; created on the basis of fully Bukhara and Gijduvan counties; consists of 7 districts.
3. Mid-Zarafshan district - the temporary center-city of Karman, created entirely on the basis of the city of Karman, partially Nurota, Jizzakh, Kattakurgan counties and the city of Kattakurgan, consists of 6 districts.
4. Samarkand district - the center-city of Samarkand; created on the basis of the completely Samarkand district, partially Jizzakh, Kattakurgan and Nurotinsky districts; consists of 10 districts.
5. Tashkent district - the center-city of Tashkent, created on the basis of the entire Tashkent region, consists of 11 districts.
6. Hadzhent district - the center-city of Hadjent, created on the basis of Namangan, Konibodom counties, consists of 4 districts.
7. Kokand district-center Kokand city, the entire Kokand district, based in part on the Namangan and Ferghana (Margelan) counties, consists of 11 districts.
8. Andijan district - the center-city of Andijan, the entire Andijan district, partially Ferghana (Margelan). Namangan and Kokand counties, consists of 12 counties.
9. Surkhandarya district-temporary center Sherabad city, created on the basis of the entire Surkhandarya region, consists of 6 districts.
10. Kashkadarya district-center city of Behbudi (presentday Karshi), created on the basis of the entire Kashkadarya region, consists of 8 districts.
11. A separate district of Konimeh-center Konimeh, created on the basis of the former Beshrabat, Ayu-Terensky, Boymetantek and Toshkuduks volosts [10].

The Resolution says that the issue of the number and composition of village councils provided for in the project must be submitted to the Presidium of the CEC of the Soviets of the Uzbek SSR for a 2-week period and publish their names along with the names of the settlements. In general, zoning in Uzbekistan was completed by the end of 1927.

V. CONCLUSION.

Summing up, we can say that the zoning carried out in 1926 is of particular importance in the development of new republics and autonomous regions in this region. In particular, the administrative and economic regionalization carried out in the Uzbek SSR in 1926, the creation of 87 districts for the first time in the republic, was of great importance on the one hand, and in the management system, on the other.

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