



HISTORY OF NAMANGAN ON THE EVE OF REGIONALIZATION

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Abstract

This article examines the general circumstances of Namangan's history on the eve of regionalization. Specifically, using various sources on the county's history, it analyzes and highlights the reforms carried out in the region, the establishment of Soviet power in Namangan County, and sociopolitical and economic processes.

Keywords: Regionalization, national-territorial demarcation, Namangan County, population, agriculture, trade, livestock farming, administrative-territorial structure.

Introduction

After the national-territorial delimitation of Central Asia by the Soviet authorities, the Fergana region of the Uzbek SSR, formed in February 1925, included four counties, namely Kokan, Andijan, Namangan and Farg, metropolises were introduced. Although the Soviet government tried to keep the Ferghana Valley under its influence as a colony with a center, various measures were taken to establish and develop the country's economy.

The administrative-territorial structure of the Namangan district, the national composition of the population, the agricultural sector and some of its aspects, animal husbandry and its general condition, the system of transport communications, the uniqueness of the industry of the region, trade relations in the region is unique, the fact that it was launched and the implementation processes were studied on the basis of statistical data and information in various bulletin materials makes the topic relevant.



The article is covered on the basis of generally accepted historical methods - historicity, comparative logical analysis, consistency, principles of impartiality, and the historiography of this topic is not very rich. Historical studies on the history of the Namangan district, which was formed after the national-territorial demarcation in Central Asia, can be divided into the following three groups: the Soviet period, the years of independence and foreign studies. During the years of Soviet power, opinions about the history and population of the Namangan district were reflected in a number of studies created by state and political figures and historians.

Another cycle of literature, published in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, tells about the history and economic situation of the Namangan district.

In addition, there are articles and speeches by the leaders of the Uzbek SSR, politicians about the Namangan district and the economic situation.

It is known from history that the Kokan Khanate was abolished by the Russian Empire in February 1876. On April 3, 1876, by order of the Turkestan Governor-General K. Kaufman, the Fergana region was formed on the site of the khanate, with the center in the city of New Margilan (Fergana). The Fergana region was part of the Turkestan Governor General, formed in 1867, the territorial center of which was Tashkent. Andijan, Kokhan, Margilon, Namangan, Osh and Chust districts are located on the territory of the Fergana region, and at the same time Chimensky (since 1879 Isfara) district was formed. In 1881, the territory of Isfara uyezd was divided into Kokan and Margilan uyezds[1].

The territory of the Namangan and Chust districts roughly corresponds to the territory of the current Namangan region. The Chust district includes the following 13 volosts (parties): Chust, Olmos, Torakorgon, Asht, Bobodarkhan, Varzik, Boyaston, Koson, Kutlug Said, Pop, Tergachi, Chodak, Akhsi-Shahand [2]. Namangan district includes more than ten volosts and more than a hundred villages. Later, the Chust district was abolished, and its territory was annexed to the territory of the Namangan district. It should be emphasized here that during the administrative-territorial division of Turkestan, the Russian Empire did not take into account the natural, historical, economic and national features of the country. These processes were an integral continuation of the general activities



carried out in the Russian Empire in the organization of territories that had a military-bureaucratic significance.

The first governor-general of Turkestan K.P. In his report to the Russian emperor, Kaufman wrote about this as follows: “The successes of 1863-1867, ... having destroyed the entire political system of a stagnant and inert country, We failed to seize forces, direct them to implement new positive political and civil programs brought into the country, based on from the interests of the Russian state” [3].

In November 1917, after the establishment of Soviet power in Tashkent, the center of Turkestan, a new regime was established in the Ferghana Valley by force of arms and violence. In February 1918, after the government of the Turkestan Autonomous Region was drowned in blood by the Red Guards and Armenian Dashnaks, a movement for independence began in the Fergana Valley, including in the Namangan region. Historian Kakhramon Radjabov spoke in his numerous studies about the independence movement that took place in this area in 1918-1924[4].

During this period, the Soviet government established new authorities in Namangan and Chust. On June 20, 1920, by order of the Namangan city revolutionary committee, a revolutionary committee (revolutionary committee) was formed in Chust and Almas. The revolutionary committee in Chust was headed by Otaboi Iskandarov, the revolutionary committee in Almas was headed by Dehkhanboy Abdurazzokov.

At the time when Soviet power was established in the Fergana Valley, Namangan district was part of the Ferghana region, and its administrative-territorial division during the Russian Empire practically did not change until 1925. In 1917-1925, the Soviet government often focused on military operations and ideological work and did little in other areas. Only since 1925 did the development of various branches of the national economy begin.

Namangan district is considered an important district within the Ferghana region, and according to the data of 1925, it included volosts: Almas, Akhsi-Shahand, Asht, Bobodarkhan, Varzik, Koson, Kapin, Kyrgyzkurgan, Nanai, Pop. , Pishkaron, Tergachi, Thorakorgon, Uichi, Khanabad, Chodak, Chortok, Chust and Yangigorgon [5].



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According to official data, the administrative-territorial administration of the Namangan district was organized in its own way, and was controlled by the above-mentioned volosts, the Namangan district and the city executive committee in the city of Namangan. The executive committee of the Namangan district and city included Shogafur Shomansurov (chairman), Kasymov (deputy), Asror Zainiddinov (executive secretary), Akhajon Mukhimardonov, Mizamboev, Mark Milyavsky, Chiverev, Akhmadjonov, Muhammadjon Murodov (a'zolar) and others. [6].

The executive committee of the Namangan district and the city included the secretariat, organizational, administrative, general departments, the planning commission, the department of public education, the department of political and cultural education, the economic department and the registry office. It should be noted that the following departments were considered to be the main departments, which were under the jurisdiction of the executive committee: the planning commission, the county department of land management and use, the county department of water management, the county department of military affairs, the county judicial system, the county department of statistics. , the county department of public education, the county department of social welfare and the county internal trade committee[7].

In addition, regulating and protective state bodies also acted in the Namangan district. For example, one can cite the Namangan district and city police departments, the Namangan criminal investigation department, the Namangan district people's court, the Namangan district prosecutor's office. Such control bodies were headed by persons appointed by the leadership of the Fergana region. For example, Posunov was appointed the head of the Namangan district and city police department, Kadir Yusupov was appointed the head of the Namangan criminal investigation department, and Abdurakhmanov was the prosecutor of the Namangan district, and they were considered representatives of the Namangan district of the Fergana region [8].

According to 1925 data, there were 273 settlements (villages) in the Namangan district, and the number of households was 43,934, and the total population was 184,792 people [9]. Most of the population lived in villages. The total number of urban residents of the county was 48,952 people, of which it is registered that



40,196 people lived in the city of Namangan, and 8,756 people lived in Chust (1923)[10]. Since the majority of the county's population lives in villages, the agricultural sector is considered a very important industry for the county. In agriculture, artificial irrigation and common arable land based on dry farming were used. Cotton, rice and corn are grown in agriculture. In addition to agriculture, the inhabitants of the county were regularly engaged in animal husbandry, crafts and trade.

Trade and marketing activities in the Namangan district are organized in their own way, and this situation is manifested in each volost. In the Namangan district, central city markets and rural markets functioned to conduct trade and meet the consumer needs of the population. Large urban markets, where residents of the Namangan region traded, were located in large cities of the valley, such as Kokan, Ferghana, Margilon, Namangan and Chust.

This was the general situation in the Namangan district before the regionalization in Central Asia. At a meeting of the district commission of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on January 17, 1926, the issue of zoning in the Namangan district was discussed. At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, held in September 1926, the Namangan district was abolished. together with all counties and districts (later regions) and districts were formed as part of the Uzbek SSR.

In conclusion, the history of the current Namangan region occupies a special cultural and economic place in the history of Uzbekistan, and the study of the history of the region is an important and separate scientific topic today.

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