



## TO THE QUESTION OF HISTORIOGRAPHY OF TASHKENT OF THE XX CENTURY

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Historiography, city, Tashkent, development, scientific works, classification, urban life, economy, socio-economic development, historical monuments.

**Received:** 21.03.2023

**Accepted:** 26.03.2023

**Published:** 31.03.2023

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the historiography of the history of Tashkent in the 20th century, in particular to a review of historical scientific works, which contain information about various sectors of the life of the urban population in this period. The paper presents a classification of the works of scientists on the history of Tashkent according to certain stages, which makes it possible to take a systematic approach to studying the history of the city, as well as its historiography. At the same time, the author proposes a grouping of historical literature by types of publications, which is no less important in highlighting various aspects of the historical development of the capital of Uzbekistan.

### INTRODUCTION

During a long historical period, the image of the city of Tashkent - the capital of modern Uzbekistan - was formed in the conditions of various political processes, the development of economic and cultural life. Tashkent is over 2200 years old. It should be noted that for many centuries it played an important strategic role in Central Asia as the main city of the ancient state, a major trading city on the Great Silk Road, a center of crafts, trade and culture in the Middle Ages, a large industrial city in the late Middle Ages, the main city of the region in modern times, the capital of the republic, and then - the state in the latest period of history. During the centuries-old history, its territory expanded, new buildings and residential buildings were built. Of course, all historical events are reflected in the structure of the city, the study of them plays an important role in creating pictures of the general history of the capital and the entire republic. Data on the history of the city are found in historical sources and scientific works of scientists. Each period in the history of the city has its own specific features, which are advisable to study within the period under consideration, taking into account the data of archeology, source studies, numismatics, topography, toponymy, political, socio-economic and cultural and spiritual history of the area. There are many historical scientific works on the development of the city in its various spheres and in different periods, and they are different in their directions, it is advisable to classify them and

then study them in the context of a specific problem. For example, the works of authors devoted to the history of Tashkent in the late XIX - early XX centuries acquaint readers with the development of the city in the period under review, but the style of presentation, the nature of the description of events and the use of source materials, as well as their ideological orientation, are different. And we know that these aspects are important from the point of view of creating an objective history of the country and various regions.

### **THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

This historical stage in the life of Tashkent is associated with the establishment of the rule of the Russian empires in the region and the transformation of Tashkent into the center of the Turkestan Governor-General, as a result, the European population moved here. It is advisable to classify historical research on this period into 3 groups: 1) historical works of the late 19th - early 20th centuries; 2) historical works of the Soviet period; 3) works written during the years of independence of the republic. The next historical period in the history of the city of Tashkent can be taken from 1919 to 1991, i.e. the years of Soviet rule, when Tashkent was established as the capital of the Uzbek SSR. During these years, the territory of the city expanded due to the annexation of suburban lands, new administrative-territorial divisions and streets were formed, new buildings were built. In the study of historical materials of these years, numerous information about the history of the city in the Soviet period are presented, when Tashkent developed as the main city of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Information about the history of the city of Tashkent in the twentieth century are found in a number of research and statistical works. According to historical stages, they can be divided into 4 groups: 1) 1917 - 1944. 2) 1945 - 1966 (1966 before the earthquake in Tashkent) 3) 1967 - 1991 (after the earthquake and before independence); 4) publications dedicated to the period of independence of Uzbekistan.

Considering each group separately, it should be noted that the literature related to the first group is relatively less, and it reflects information about various historical places in the city; most of the works of the first group were written in the genre of "essays", they have information about political, economic, cultural life, as well as statistical materials and maps [18; National Health 1927, p.25. 12; Mallitsky 1927, p.27. 19; Public education 1939, p.208.].

The second group includes guides and reference books, special studies related to the history of the city of Tashkent, as well as statistical information on the history of the city of Tashkent. With the help of this group of historical works, it is possible to recreate the picture of the growth and development of Tashkent in the years under study, however, one should take into account the specifics of the works created within the framework of the requirements of the Soviet era and the rule of the state [20; Public Education 1949, p.121. 8; Zotov 1958, p.95. 15; Guide 1962, p.104. 9; Zotov et al. 1965, p. 287. 3; Beknazarov 1966, p.66. 13; Rashidov 1966, p.54].

There is much more literature in the third group. It is represented by works on the history of various areas of the city, as well as studies on the development of the economic, social, cultural and domestic spheres of the city, the growth of the population and territory of Tashkent during the years of its restoration after the earthquake of 1966 and in subsequent periods of the 70s and 80s gg. 20th century This group also includes yearbooks, brochures on the national economy, indexes, reference books. This literature plays an important role in highlighting the history of the construction of the city of Tashkent and its life in the second half of the 20th century. [21; Chebotareva 1968, p.42. 16; Photo album 1978, p.1-2. 22; Yusupov 1983, p.27. 7; Ziyaev 1987, p.86].

The fourth group includes studies that were created and published in 1991 to 2021. (Until now). They contain information about the history of the development of Tashkent, various organizations, and

some information about the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the city of Tashkent, with the involvement of a solid number of new sources and materials of a source study nature. [2; Aminjanova, Rakhimov 1981, p.20. 14; Reves, Moroz 1991, p.43. 17; Photoalbum 2004, p.240 1; Alimova 2007, p.167].

An analysis of the historical works of scientists from different periods indicates that each work, based on its purpose, provides information about the history of the city of Tashkent to one degree or another, within the framework of the problem covered and the aspects under consideration, as well as taking into account the established rules of the period.

In the work of R. Gulomov, G. Zayko, A. Zotov and others "Toshkent haqida qisqa ma'lumotnoma" (A Brief History of Tashkent) [6; Gulamov, Zaiko, Zotov 1958, p.192] tells about the development of the city and its topography in the ancient and middle ages. But in the works there is also information that reflects the socio-economic, cultural life of the city already in the 20th century. The versions of the authors about the etymology of the names are given, for example: "Tashkent" means "tosh Qala" (stone fortress), the hydronym "Chirchik" comes from the word "Parak", which means "swift". This study contains information about urban industrial facilities and their number (300), higher educational institutions (16), special educational institutions, secondary schools, kindergartens, hospitals, outpatient clinics, clinics, libraries, museums, theaters, clubs, stadiums, gyms and houses of culture. Another piece of information about Tashkent is the published book "Tashkent Guide" of 1962. It consists of 2 parts: in the first part, a short information about the history of the city is provided, in the second part, information about the names of places is given. The following are data on the situation, the state of urban medical institutions, as well as the number of organizations located in the Oktyabrsky district. These events to a certain extent give an idea of the appearance of the city in the 60s twentieth century. In the historical and literary collection of Keyser "Cities of Uzbekistan" ("Uzbekiston shaharlari") [11; Keyser 1964, p. 96] highlights the history of the city of Tashkent, as well as the centers of the regions of the republic. Brief bibliographic information is given, where the literature devoted to the city of Tashkent is divided into four groups: studies on the current situation of the city in alphabetical order; works devoted to the past of Tashkent, also in alphabetical order, literature written before 1917 by year of publication. Handbooks and pointers. It is noted about the city of Tashkent: that in those years there were some enterprises and institutions. For example, factories such as Tashselmash, Uzbekselmash, Tashkent Tractor Plant, Avtotraktordetal, Tashtekstilnash, Excavator, Elektrokabel, Tashkent Textile Plant, footwear factories, food enterprises; Tashkent State University, 17 higher educational institutions, 150 schools, Pakhtakor stadium, etc.

In the collection "History of socialist Tashkent (1941 - 1965)" [10; History of development ... 1966, p. 495] provides information about the development of Tashkent in 1941 - 1945, marked cultural, architectural changes associated with the development of the capital in the post-war period. The book consists of three volumes, includes economic and political life, affairs on technical support and education, science and higher education, literature and art, public education, health care, material support for workers, economy and industry of the city. For example, during the war, the number of large and medium-sized industrial enterprises increased from 100 to 131, and in 1955 the number of objects of the entire urban industry was 758, in 1952 the number of streets, dead ends was 3000, their total length was 931 km., libraries and reading rooms there were 283; large State theaters worked, such as Alisher Navoi, Khamza and Gorky. This book enriches knowledge about the socio-economic and cultural life of Tashkent in the 20th century.

The book of the authors A. Reves and L. Morozov "The city where I live and study" [14; Reves, Moroz 1991, p.42] is intended for students and pupils of schools. It contains a brief history of the city. Some urban areas are described in detail. For example, it is told about the appearance of the streets named after Shota Rustaveli, Mukimi, S. Rakhimov and Frunze. In this literature, there is information about the activities of industrial enterprises of the city.

In the work "Tashkent tarixi (qadimgi davrlardan bugungi kungacha)" (History of Tashkent, from ancient times to the present day) [1; Alimova, Filanovich 2007, p.166], the authors D.A. Alimova and M.I. Filanovich briefly highlight the historical development of the city of Tashkent. Data on changes in the topography of the city, the formation of new areas, the construction of urban facilities, and also statistical information are given. The materials of the above work help the reader to trace the course of events in the political and socio-economic history of Tashkent from antiquity to the present and enrich the knowledge base about the historical stages in the life of Tashkent.

Historiographic research about Tashkent is contained in the works of the Tashkent shaxrining tarixiy toponimiyasi H.A.[ Burieva 2007, p.25] and "Toshkent shaxri joy nomlari tarixidan" [5; Burieva 2012, p.120]. In particular, the first monograph analyzes works with information on the history of the city in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. The second monograph provides an overview of studies on the history of the city, mostly related to the toponyms of Tashkent in the 20th century. Soviet period, these monographs are of great importance in the study of historical features in the toponymy of the city of Tashkent and their relationship with the historical development of the city itself, in the context of its reflection in the names of urban objects and localities.

## CONCLUSION

In general, it should be noted that works about the history of the city of Tashkent in the twentieth century contain rich information about its development, both in this century and in previous centuries. By their type and content they are different: abstracts, scientific articles, brochures, monographs, dissertations, encyclopedias, collections of scientific papers, reference books, albums, guidebooks, historical reviews. Grouping them by types of publications will help the researcher to study the problems of various aspects of urban life more deeply and to identify little-studied aspects. A special aspect is their classification in historiographic terms, by periods, since the diversity of works and their specific focus require a systematic study of the works of the authors of each historical period in interconnection with the history of the era itself. This approach is necessary to recreate the objective history of the city of Tashkent, based on reliable historical sources and factual material.

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