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THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION PROCESSES ON THE DAILY LIFE OF CITY RESIDENTS (IN THE CASE OF SOUTHEASTERN CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT

Most of the inhabitants of Surkhan oasis lived in rural areas and 5% in cities. Based on the analysis of the sources, it can be observed that there were specific changes in the processes of urban planning at the beginning of the 20th century. In particular, during this period, there were administrative centers such as Termiz, Boysun, Sherabad, Behbudi, Shahrisabz, Guzor, Kitab, and Koson in the southern oases.

KEYWORDS

Urbanization, museum, recreation park, domestic life, Termiz, Shahrisabz, library, "red tea house", "red club".

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 19th century - the first half of the 20th century, great changes took place in the culture of urban planning in the south-eastern regions of Uzbekistan. This situation requires studying the processes of urbanization in the south-eastern regions of Uzbekistan as an independent study in the aspect of historiography. A scientific study of the urbanization processes that took place in the cities of the south-eastern regions of Uzbekistan within the framework of a new historical thinking based on historical sources,

archival documents and scientific literature determines the need for research.

METHODS

In the first decade of independence, important historical works related to urbanization processes were created, historical sources written in the Middle Ages by historians were translated into Uzbek language, which provided information on the naming of cities of that period, their socio-economic

development, their place in political life, and cultural-architectural provided an opportunity to learn important sources about the situation. Among them, A.A. Askarov, T.Sh. Shirinov, E.V. Rtveladze, A. Nabiye, H. Bobobekov, O. Zhorakulov, J. Yergasheva, A. Ye. Berdimurodov, M. Samiboyev, A. Mirzaahmedov, M. Pardayev, A. Pardayev, A. Roziyev, Z. Mirzayev, E. Qabilov, S. Tursunov, J. Mirzayev, M. Azimov, A. Tursunov and Sh. Saidakhmatov, during the study of the history of our country, cities with a major political position, their demographic composition, fortresses, they carried out scientific research on the architectural dimensions related to their construction and their contribution to the development of trade and commerce, the social lifestyle related to the city and the countryside, and the administrative and legal system of eastern city management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Museums have taken a special place in cultural education. The establishment of the Surkhondarya regional museum of local history was connected with the name of two selfless people - Gavril Vasilevich Parfyonov and Georgy Nikolayevich Maksimov. On September 17, 1933, at the meeting of the executive committee of the Termiz district, the reports of the head of the district planning department R. Gubaydullin and G. V. Parfyonov were heard. On this basis, the establishment of the Surkhondarya Local History Museum began on September 17, 1933. Until October 1, 1933, his work was assigned to a specially created group. This group included Ribsov, the head of the city's public education department, Amirkhanov, the head of the city's finance department, Gubaidullin, the head of the planning department, Sharipov, the head of land and water management, and G.V. Parfyonov[3;2].

On the basis of the decision of the Republican conference of museums on the establishment of an inter-district state museum in the city of Termiz issued by the Science Committee under the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, the Ministry of Public Education of the Uzbek SSR established the Inter-district State Museum of Termiz from January 1, 1934 and the Ministry of Public Education of the Uzbek SSR from January 1, 1934 A decision was made to include the cost estimate of the Termiz inter-district state museum in the cost plan of the museums of Uzbekistan[3;5].

The first exhibition of the museum started with 559 exhibits in 6 sections, 101 of which were history, 292 were socialist constructions, and 166 were natural objects. There were also 1500 scientific books and 2 scientific archive documents in the library. The new museum began its operation on January 1, 1934. It was called the inter-district state museum of Surkhondarya region. G.V. Parfyonov, an organizer and passionate person, was appointed as its director. Although the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic set the museum's annual expenditure estimate at 15,000 soums, the local finance office slightly reduced it to 14,000 soums. The team of the institution was G.N. Maksimov (scientific technician) along with G.V. Parfyonov (director), excluding two guards. The museum's multi-room building was originally built for a different purpose, old and in disrepair. Moreover, the rooms were not completely emptied yet. But as a result of hard work, on May 1, 1934 - the day of the holiday, the doors of the museum were opened for visitors [4].

An archive was also established in the museum. It contained about 20,000 official documents of the Regional Executive Committee. There are 2 rooms where archive documents are kept in the museum, and later the documents of the regional party committee,

district committee, Termiz district party and executive committees were transferred here[4;1-4].

The work carried out paid off, and the museum entered 1936 as an economically viable institution. For example, in 1935, 43 thousand 303 soums were allocated for the operation of the museum, and by 1936, the amount allocated was increased fourfold to 133 thousand 383 soums. This was achieved thanks to the hard work of the museum team, thanks to its recognition on the scale of the former USSR. The number of employees of the museum increased from 9 to 13. Including various events held in 1937, 45 thousand 117 people visited the museum. It was definitely a great indicator. By 1939, i.e. by the fifth year of its operation, the Surkhondarya District Museum became one of the best museums in the republic[2].

Of course, it is not limited to only one museum in the region. On November 19, 1934, the Commissariat of Public Education of Uzbekistan established the Sherabad district branch of the Surkhondarya inter-district museum based on its order 4.157. R. Aminova was appointed as the first director of this museum. The museum was given a cultural and educational building in Sherabad. It is worth noting that local activists S.A. Yastrebova, Ya. Khairova, A. A. Andreyeva showed great organization and activity in the establishment of the Sherabad branch of the inter-district museum. As a result, an exposition consisting of 7 sections, such as nature, history and culture, was opened, in which 327 exhibits were exhibited. There was a lot of interest in the museum branch. In the last days of November, when the museum was established, 2380 people visited it, and the total number of people who entered in December was 5665. In 1935, museum director R. Aminova was sent to study at the All-Union Museum Course in Moscow[2].

In connection with the establishment of Surkhondarya district in 1935, the Surkhondarya state interdistrict museum was transformed into a district museum by the decision of the district executive committee from July 20. The Museum of Local History of Sherabad district was turned into a branch of the district museum[1;140]. But not everyone understood the importance of museums in the path of public enlightenment. Due to this attitude, or more precisely, because of the people in the public education department of Sherabad district, in particular, director Rafikov, who looked at this important issue from the sidelines, in 1935, the work of the Sherabad branch of the regional museum of regional history went backwards. The district leaders transferred the museum building to the district central library, and the director R. Aminova was transferred to another job. Thus, the museum, which was opened after so many efforts, stopped its activity [10].

It should be noted that the district museum also played an important role in the establishment of another cultural center - Termiz Zoo. The zoological corner established in the museum in the spring of 1934 soon expanded and began to receive special attention. By June 7, 1934, there were 41 different species of animals, birds and birds in the living corner of the museum. The organization of the zoology corner, in turn, led to a sharp increase in the number of viewers, primarily schoolchildren. Until July 2, 1934, admission to the museum was free for visitors. But money was needed to feed the animals in the living corner of the museum. Therefore, according to the decision of the Executive Committee of the city of Termiz on July 2, 1934, a paid service for visitors to the museum was launched. Zoological Corner was later transformed into a zoo. G. N. Maksimov was the organizer and first director of Termiz Zoo. The Commissariat of Public Education of

the Republic of Uzbekistan helped to establish a zoo. In 1935, he allocated 70,000 soums for this purpose[5].

Two years after its establishment, the activities of the zoological department at the museum, the animal world expanded. Based on the decision of the Termiz City Council on January 21, 1937, 20 hectares of land between the Termiz Meat Factory and the city prison was allocated for the Termiz Zoo. Two water pump-dVigates will be brought from Tashkent to create a garden on the land and perform landscaping works. In 1937, the museum team focused on improving and greening the 20 hectares of land allocated for the zoo and 15 hectares of the forest, creating favorable conditions for animals, birds and wild animals[11].

In Uzbekistan, including in the Surkhondarya district, "red teahouses" and "red clubs" were organized in all districts in order to regularly instill the essence and power of the "Soviet state" into the minds of the people. The place and importance of red tea houses in the national and cultural heritage of Surkhondarya district is also great. In 1925, 2 red tea houses were opened in Termiz, 4 in Sherabad, 3 in Denov, and 2 in Sariosia. It is considered a unique center of education of the people, and the people of national creativity presented the fruits of their labor, poetry, and songs to our people[12].

In 1928, 18 "red teahouses" and 13 "red clubs" operated in Surkhondarya[13]. During the Soviet regime, the usual age-old activity of these teahouses was changed, the word "red" was added to its term, and these teahouses were used to promote the Soviet ideology.

In 1926, at the meeting of the executive committee of Surkhondarya district, problems in the development of the oasis were analyzed and it was noted that there were no positive changes, that the villagers were not provided with newspapers and magazines at all, and

that cultural and educational work was being carried out slowly. The meeting focused on the education system [8]. In particular, it was mentioned that pioneer detachments were not organized in the schools of Boisun district, theater, cinema and other cultural recreation activities were not started at all. In 1926, the works of furnishing the classrooms of organizations and libraries in the oasis with furniture began[9].

Existing libraries in Uzbekistan in 1925-1930 carried out their activities based on the requirements of the Soviet system. Book exhibitions, lectures, discussions, conferences and evenings were organized on various topics in order to improve and expand educational activities [14].

Despite the implementation of measures aimed at improving the work of libraries by the Soviet government, it was not possible to immediately improve their activities. A clear example of the above situation is that in 1936, the city library of Termiz was placed in a store that used to sell wine. The building in which the Surkhondarya district library is located was also criticized for not being able to carry out cultural and educational work on a large scale among the population [15].

In 1939, the creation of new libraries in collective farms and state farms, the expansion of the network of existing libraries, and the provision of services to readers were further improved. For example, book collections of large libraries in Surkhondarya district were widely opened to the population. due to the improvement of library work, in 1940, 99 public libraries were operating in the region[6;328]. But the lack of personnel caused the work of the sector to go backwards. For example, in 1939, none of the employees of Boysun, Sariosia, and Shorchy district libraries had any special education[15].

Dramatic, musical, and choral groups formed during the researched period were active among the people to a certain extent, and their number grew year by year. For example, folk song and dance ensembles established in Surkhandarya district in 1934 demonstrated their skills not only in Uzbekistan, but also in foreign countries [7;382]. At the same time, there were a number of problems in this field in Surkhandarya district. For example, in 1932-1933, not a single artistic amateur club was established in the kolkhoz clubs of the province[15].

In conclusion, it should be noted that between 1925 and 1941, the processes of urbanization in the Surkhan oasis took place in a unique way. Due to the increased demand for electricity, initially military units and police units in cities and districts were provided. From 1926, diesel-powered engines began to be brought to all districts of the oasis. Later, various economic and social institutions and townspeople were more widely supplied with electricity.

CONCLUSION

The importance of the river port of Termez was special in the economy of the oasis. Foreign economic relations of the oasis were carried out through the waterway. Due to the lack of modern technology in oasis cities, traditional means of harvesting have become important.

The development of artisanal production was due to the fact that industrial products were insufficient for the needs of the population during this period. In the tailor shops established in the central cities of the oasis, clothes were made mainly in European style, and they were not very popular among the local population.

By this time, some changes were made in the organization of communal services in the oasis. Libraries, theaters, clubs, amusement parks, museums and a zoo were established. The cinema and radio service for the population was launched in order to protect and promote the interests of the communist ideology. But due to the indifference of the local party and statesmen, the Surkhan oasis was at the last place in the republic in these areas of culture.

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