



The State and Social Condition of Cities in The Southern Regions of Uzbekistan (The Example of the 50-70s of the 20th Century)

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Citation: Pardaev, T. R. (2024).

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Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and History, 5(3), 65-68.

<https://doi.org/10.17605/cajssh.v5i3.1086>

Received: 20 April 2024

Revised: 24 April 2024

Accepted: 2 May 2024

Published: 20 May 2024



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Abstract: In this article, in the third quarter of the 20th century, the state of cities in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, the growth of its agglomeration, changes in the infrastructure of cities, the state of communal economy, road construction, transport services, the activities of cultural and household institutions, processes related to the social support of city residents, and the problems that arose in the lives of city residents, its causes and consequences are analyzed based on many archival sources and scientific literature.

Keywords: city, social situation, housing, trade, transport, infrastructure, domestic life, industry, culture, life, population, education.

1. Introduction

In the years after the Second World War, all sectors of the republic's economy developed significantly. As a result, the material living conditions of the population improved significantly, and social problems began to be solved. Now the main task was to improve the life of the people who bore the brunt of the war, to improve material and household services for workers, servants, engineers and technicians and their families. In particular, the need for housing construction and repair of existing housing funds was one of the urgent tasks of this period. In particular, during this period, a lot of work was done in the matter of providing housing to the urban residents of the southern regions.

At the 8th session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, held on August 30, 1946, specific programs for providing housing to the population were determined. In particular, a large amount of money was allocated to solve the housing problem, and in addition, separate funds were established in enterprises for housing construction. The government of Uzbekistan allocated 1.5 times more funds for housing construction in 1947 than in 1946 [1]. By 1948, three times more funds were allocated for housing construction than in the three five-year periods before the war [2]. During this period, a lot of creative work was carried out in Termiz, the capital of Surkhandarya region. In 1949, housing funds in the city increased 2 times compared to 1937 [3.164]. During this period, large-scale construction works were also carried out in the centers of Shorchi, Sherabad, and Jarkurgan districts of the region. In particular, in 1947-1951, the housing fund in cities and urban-type settlements increased threefold [4]. During this period, along with state enterprises, cooperative

organizations also started building houses for the population. In 1947, 265,000 rubles were allocated to the cotton ginning trust of Surkhondarya region for housing construction, and 14,000 rubles to the Kitab cotton ginning plant. At the expense of these funds, construction of 2 houses of 116 square meters for the employees of the Surkhondarya cotton ginning plant was planned. However, due to various reasons, most of the allocated funds were not utilized[5]. Such a situation can also be seen in the case of the Denov cotton ginning plant. For example: in 1948, 214,000 rubles were allocated to Denov cotton ginning plant for housing construction. However, only 47,000 rubles of this amount were appropriated[6]. Year by year, along with the growth of the population, people's need for housing has also increased. In 1957, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decision on the development of housing construction in the USSR. Between 1956 and 1985, about 66 million housing units were built on the scale of the Union, over 3 billion square meters [7,272]. In Uzbekistan, during this period, housing construction increased from year to year. For example, in the fourth five-year period (1946-1950) 6951 thousand square meters, in the fifth five-year period (1951-1955 years) 10752 thousand square meters, in the sixth five-year period 18312 thousand square meters, in the seventh five-year period 15528 thousand square meters, in the eighth five-year period 25,660 thousand square meters, 24,761 thousand square meters in the ninth five-year period, 27,382 thousand square meters in the tenth five-year period, and 27,382 thousand square meters in the eleventh five-year period [8,239]. However, despite this, the problem of providing housing to the population in Uzbekistan was not resolved. In this regard, Uzbekistan was in one of the last places in the Union. From 1980 to 1986, the residential area per urban resident increased from 9.6 square meters to 11.1 square meters, while this figure increased from 13.1 square meters to 14.1 square meters in the Union, and from 15.7 square meters to 16.7 square meters in Latvia. per square meter, and in Estonia it increased from 16.0 square meters to 17.6 square meters [9,168]. Due to the high annual population growth in Uzbekistan, the need for housing has been increasing year by year. Because of this, in the central cities of the Southern regions, entire microdistricts with high-rise buildings have appeared. Examples of such microdistricts are 4 and 5 microdistricts in the city of Termiz. In order to satisfy the population's need for housing, the government of the republic provided all kinds of support to people who were building private houses at their own expense. He gave them plots of land and long-term loans.

Materials and methods. During the first five years after the war, a total of 1771 thousand square meters of housing was built in the republic. In particular, 887,000 square meters of housing were built by state and cooperative organizations[10,278]. But during this period, the demand of the city's residents for housing was not fully satisfied. In the republic, instead of the standard 9 square meters, housing per capita was 4 square meters[11]. In 1951, the number of individually built houses in Termiz was more than 70. 2170 square meters of residential buildings were completely renovated [12]. In 1957, according to the decision of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, the 165th construction trust was established in the city of Termiz. As a result, the trust carried out construction and assembly works worth 5224 thousand rubles this year [13,16]. By 1958, about 10,000 square meters of residential buildings were built in the city of Termiz[14]. In 1958, 1,820 square meters of housing was built for the workers of the Kitab Cannery [15,272].

In the same year, 50 percent of the employees of the Karshi oil extraction plant were provided with housing[16].

Since 1959, the construction of private houses in the republic began to decrease. Because starting from this year, due to some reasons, private housing construction works were prohibited in the cities of Tashkent, Syrdarya, Fargan, Andijan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions of the republic. By 1960, it was evident that the construction of private houses had declined sharply. For example, in 1958, 108,000 square meters of housing were built in Kashkadarya, and 43,000 square meters in Surkhandarya.

Due to the stifling of the private housing initiative of the workers in this way, serious problems have arisen in providing the population with housing in the cities. As a result, the number of people waiting for housing increased year by year. For example, in 1963 in the city of Termiz there were 163 workers waiting in line to get an apartment, and by 1969 their number reached 216 [18]. 18 houses were built in 1958, 26 in 1959, and 28 in 1960 by state and cooperative organizations in Kashkadarya region, and 25 houses were built in 1958, 46 in 1959, and 49 in 1960 in Surkhandarya. In 1958, 114 houses were built in Kashkadarya, 114 in 1959, and 98 in 1960. In Surkhandarya, 43 such houses were built in 1959, 23 in 1959, and 21 in 1960 [19, 116]. During this period, a number of construction organizations were established in order to improve the provision of housing to the city's residents. In particular, as a result of the establishment of 11 construction trusts in Surkhandarya in February 1963, 26 construction trusts in 1968, and later Surkhan state farm vodstroy and Surkhanstroy trusts, the volume of construction and installation works in the cities of the region increased dramatically. If in 1960 24 houses were built and commissioned in Termiz, then in 1961 a residential building of 6275 square meters was put into operation and 21 families were given housing warrants [20, 70]. Between 1951 and 1961, 93,200 square meters of residential buildings were built in the city of Termiz [21]. During this period, the demography of the urban population in the Republic also grew significantly. Due to the acquisition of new lands, 21 new cities were created in the Republic. In particular, cities such as Gagarin, Mubarak, Tallimarjon in the Southern regions were created mainly due to population migration [22].

Results and discussion. During the period under study, a lot of work was done in terms of beautification of cities, provision of gas and clean drinking water, road construction. In particular, in 1956, the main project for the reconstruction of the city of Shahrisabz was approved. In 1956, asphaltting of city streets was carried out, and since 1958, the supply of drinking water to the residents of Shahrisabz city through pipes was established [23, 167]. Since 1959, the city of Termiz has been gassed. By the end of that year, gas stoves were installed in 60 apartments in the city. By the beginning of 1962, this indicator exceeded 2500 [24, 203].

In 1962, in order to provide clean drinking water to the residents of Termiz, 500,000 rubles were allocated and a 19-kilometer water pipeline was laid in the city. During this period, the number of the city's population grew year by year. Along with the annual growth of the population demography, this process was related to the migration of the population to the city due to the construction of production and domestic and cultural facilities in the cities. Therefore, Uzbekistan became one of the republics with a rapidly growing number of cities. Only in the period from 1970 to 1985, 80 new cities appeared on the map of the republic. Two-thirds of the cities built during this period were created due to the beginning of the use of underground resources of the republic and development of new lands.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that Europeans settled in most of the new cities. In this period, the lack of representatives of local nationalities in the industrial sector

is primarily explained by the insufficient development of social infrastructure in the cities of the republic as the main reason for the low number of workers among the local population and their low level of professional knowledge.

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