



COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITIES OF KASHKADARYA REGION IN ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS (70-80S OF THE XX CENTURY)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issues of improvement of the cities of Kashkadarya region in the 70-80s of the twentieth century. In particular, on the basis of archival materials, the funds allocated for the improvement and improvement of the cities of the region, their spending, special departments for the improvement and improvement of cities, as well as achievements, problems and shortcomings in the field of improvement are highlighted documentation.

KEYWORDS

Soviet period, Kashkadarya, region, city, funds, landscaping, construction, waste, cleanliness, streets, asphaltting.

INTRODUCTION

In the south of Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya region is located, and during the Soviet era, a number of settlements in the region received the status of cities. In particular, in 1972 the settlements of Kasan, in 1974 Mubarek, in 1975 Talimarjan, in 1976 Kitab, in 1977

Guzar and Beshkent, in 1978 Yakkabag and Kamashi, in 1980 Chirakchi, in 1982 Yangi Nishan were given the status of cities. In the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century, special attention was paid to the improvement of the cities of the region, and the



amount of allocated funds increased from year to year. For example, in 1972, 217,000 soums were allocated for the improvement of the city of Kasan in Kashkadarya region, and in 1973, 332,000 soums were allocated. In 1982, instead of 173.0 thousand soums allocated for the improvement of the city, 324.0 thousand soums were spent, which exceeded the plan.

In the cities of Kamashi and Beshkent in the region, funds have been allocated from the local budget and some work has been done. In 1974-1979, 280,000 soums were allocated for the beautification and landscaping of the city of Kamashi, while in 1981 alone, 40,500 soums were allocated [2].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The excess of funds allocated in Beshkent was as follows: in 1976, instead of 40 thousand soums, 180 thousand soums, in 1977, instead of 27 thousand rubles, 505 thousand rubles, 587.7 thousand soums instead of 29 thousand soums in 1978, 138,000 soums in 1979 instead of 26,000 soums, in 1980, 36,000 soums were allocated, and in the first half of this year it amounted to 33,400 soums [3].

The funds were used to pave city streets, sidewalks in parks and gardens, and to install canals. In 1976, 16,400 square meters of asphalt roads were built in Beshkent. In 1977, 980 square meters of asphalt and 16,000 square meters of roads were repaired. In 1978, 36,860 square meters. The road is paved. Central Lenin Street in the city was completely paved in 1979, and 310 cubic meters of sidewalks were repaired.

In the cities of the region, serious attention is paid to landscaping, and every year a large number of trees and flower seedlings are planted in recreation and recreation parks, streets, schools, kindergartens, in front of every organization and maintained. In 1979, 21,000 seedlings of various species of trees and 30,000

annual and perennial flower seedlings were planted in Beshkent. During the first three months of 1980, 50,000 fruit and berryless, annual and perennial flower seedlings were planted.

Exemplary work has also been done in the areas of factories and plants in the city. In 1980-1981, 20,000 seedlings of fruit and ornamental trees and 2,500 seedlings of flowers were planted in the Beshkent ginnery alone [4].

To clean up and beautify the cities, utilities departments were set up and provided with vehicles. In 1978, the Guzar municipal utility had 9 vehicles, all of which were working. Contracts have been signed with agencies and enterprises for the continuous transportation of waste and sewage. In 1988, 3 sprinklers, 6 water trucks, 3 garbage trucks and 3 tractors - a total of 15 vehicles - were used to beautify the city and establish public utilities [5].

In 1987, the Guzar Municipal Utilities Department employed 40 people, and the Kitab Utility Department employed 96 people [6]. They are regularly provided with special clothing. The welfare of the workers is well organized. During the first 5 months of 1987-1988, employees of the Guzar municipal utility department were rewarded 6 times and awarded 11,078 soums and 0.56 tiyins [7].

Monuments to World War II veterans have been erected in the region's cities. In 1976, for example, a marble plaque and a monument to the Unknown Soldier were erected in Beshkent in memory of the 1,680 soldiers who died in 1941-1945. In 1978, a monument to the participants of the Second World War was erected and a museum was established in Kitab. In 1980, the statue of the "Unknown Soldier" in Guzar was restored and landscaped. In the same year, a 300-meter-long swimming pool was built and put into



operation in the city, and more than 100 electric lights were installed [8].

However, there were a number of problems with the landscaping. The trees planted on the city streets were left in a state of disrepair. For example, in 1972, 5,000 soums were spent on 5,000 plane trees to turn the streets of Kasan into a park. It should be noted that 50% of the planted flowers and 80% of the oak and maple did not sprout [9]. In 1987, 6,259 seedlings of various fruit, non-fruit and ornamental trees were planted in the Red October neighborhood of Kitab during the spring planting season, but these seedlings were left unattended and 50-60% withered [10].

The cleaning of streets and neighborhoods was not up-to-date, and the cleaning of streets and neighborhoods was not organized according to a schedule. There were no litter bins on the streets, and garbage was dumped where it was found.

According to archival sources, a lot of garbage on the streets has not been collected for months or even years. Citizens who subscribed to the streets were dissatisfied with the work of the public utilities department, and the sweeping of the streets was of poor quality.

In addition, utilities lacked transportation. In 1980, for example, there were about 80 organizations in the city of Kamashi, and 15 vehicles were required to transport the waste from these organizations. However, the utility accounted for only 2 waste trucks and 5 tractors [11].

In 1981, the city of Kitab had 54 streets and a number of alleys, cultural monuments, more than 80 industrial, construction, transport, trade, health and public education institutions, of which only 24 streets and 27 the organization subscribed to the utility department. In 1987, out of 4,659 farms in the city, a total of 1,300

farms subscribed to communal services, accounting for 30.5 percent. The utility had a total of 20 vehicles, and the waste was not collected on time due to a lack of fuel and spare parts. If the entire municipal population subscribed to the utility department, the utility would not be able to dispose of the waste [12].

Indeed, in recent years, sanitation work in the provincial cities has not been good. The toilets in the Guzar city market were full, and the streets were littered with scraps of paper and trash cans. The cleanliness of the Beshkent hotel was unsatisfactory, and the area around the houses was extremely dirty. The area around the bakery and somsa in Beshkent was dilapidated, the area around the houses, the area around the public education department, and the area around the music schools were dirty.

There have been a number of articles in the press criticizing the failure of a number of organizations in the cities to carry out landscaping work, the neglect of planted trees, the lack of water, and the lack of attention to cleanliness in general. For example, the Karshi district newspaper "Flame of Communism" published articles on February 3, 1983, entitled "Spots in the city" and on July 23, "Spots". The articles criticized the lack of sanitation on city streets, city hotels and communal houses [13].

In addition, in April 1987, Kitab was quoted in the city council's report on the work of the municipal services department to improve sanitation in the city as saying, dumping into the river, sewage and bath water are discharged into the street, some streets are not paved or plumbing, waste containers are not filled in time, some toilets are closed. The lack of latrines and the overcrowding of latrines, the fact that the streets of urban neighborhoods in general are dirty, the sewers are not cleaned, and the fact that some farms discharge wastewater into the streets [14].



According to archival documents, the April 1990 report did not pay enough attention to the cleanliness of the city of Mubarak in the province. The city was littered with rubbish [15]. However, some positive work has been done in Kasan and Guzar. In 1990, 465,000 soums were spent on the beautification of Kasan instead of the planned 291,000 soums. A total of 13.5 km of asphalt was paved on 9 streets in the city, and 6.0 km of sidewalks were removed and asphalted. This year, with the close assistance of the city's organizations, 11 passenger stations were built for a total of 90,000 soums [16]. In 1990, 259,000 soums were spent on asphaltting the streets of Guzar, lighting 7 km, and plastering 600 meters in the city center [17].

CONCLUSION

So, in the 70s and 80s of the XX century, attention was paid to the improvement of cities in Kashkadarya region. According to archival documents, special departments were set up to clean up and beautify the cities. Along with the successes in the field, there were a number of problems and shortcomings.

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