



Administrative-Territorial Structure of Bukhara: History and Modern Times

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Abstract:

This article discusses the formation of the Bukhara region, the history of its administrative-territorial structure and the current system of governance. The article deals with the division of Bukhara into two districts during the Soviet era, the city's economic and social infrastructure, and then the abolition of the districts.

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During the years of independence, the issue of urban development in Uzbekistan has risen to the level of state policy. Important decisions and laws related to the role, structure and classification of cities in the administrative-territorial system of the republic were adopted and put into practice [1].

One of the largest regions of the country is the Bukhara region, which was established on January 15, 1938. At the time of the formation of the Bukhara region, its territory was 126.92 square kilometres. The region includes 3 cities: Bukhara, Kagan and Gijduvan. At the same time, it consisted of 13 districts, 137 village councils, 3 urban-type settlements and 2 Soviet settlements [2].

Today, the Bukhara region covers 9.0% of the territory of Uzbekistan and is the third-largest in the

world after the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Navoi region. The territory of the region is mainly located in the Kyzylkum desert. It is bordered by the Zarafshan Valley in the southeast, Khorezm Province and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the northwest, Navoi Province in the north and east and Kashkadarya Province in the south, and the Republic of Turkmenistan in the southwest. including bordering a foreign state. It covers an area of 40.32 thousand square kilometres and has a population of 1,906.6 people. The region includes 2 cities of the republic, 11 districts of the region (Alat, Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Jondor, Kogan, Karakul, Karavulbozor, Peshku, Roman, Shafirkan), There are 9 district centres (Alat, Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Kagan, Karakul, Karavulbozor, Roman, Shafirkan) and 2 towns (Jondor, Peshku centre Yangibozor), 1469 rural settlements, 540 mahallas. 3]. The first rural districts were Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Kagan, Karakul, Romitan and Shafirkan on September 26, 1926. 7 out of 11 administrative units date back to 1926, the first administrative unit of the republic, and this situation is not recorded in many other regions [4]. Bukhara region in the division of labour of the republic specializes in the production of fuel, light industry, cotton, wool, astrakhan leather in agriculture. Its tourist potential and opportunities are also great. Shafirkan) and 2 towns (Jondor, Peshku centre, Yangibazar), 1469 rural settlements, 540 mahallas [3]. The first rural districts were Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Kagan, Karakul, Romitan and Shafirkan on September 26, 1926. 7 out of 11 administrative units date back to 1926, the first administrative unit of the republic, and this situation is not recorded in many other regions [4]. Bukhara region in the division of labour of the republic specializes in the production of fuel, light industry, cotton, wool, astrakhan leather in agriculture. Its tourist potential and opportunities are also great. Shafirkan) and 2 towns (Jondor, Peshku centre, Yangibazar), 1469 rural settlements, 540 mahallas [3]. The first rural districts were Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Kagan, Karakul, Romitan and Shafirkan on September 26, 1926. 7 out of 11 administrative units date back to 1926, the first administrative unit of the republic, and this situation is not recorded in many other regions [4]. Bukhara region in the division of labour of the republic specializes in the production of fuel, light industry, cotton, wool, astrakhan leather in agriculture. Its tourist potential and opportunities are also great. Roman and Shafirkan were founded on September 26, 1926. 7 out of 11 administrative units date back to 1926, the first administrative unit of the republic, and this is not the case in many other regions [4]. Bukhara region in the division of labour of the republic specializes in the production of fuel, light industry, cotton, wool, astrakhan leather in agriculture. Its tourist potential and opportunities are also great. Roman and Shafirkan were founded on September 26, 1926. 7 out of 11 administrative units date back to 1926, the first administrative unit of the republic, and this is not the case in many other regions [4]. Bukhara region in the division of labour of the republic specializes in the production of fuel, light industry, cotton, wool, astrakhan leather in agriculture. Its tourist potential and opportunities are also great.

The administrative centre is the city of Bukhara. Bukhara region has two major cities, Bukhara and Kagan, and during the years of independence, great work has been done on the infrastructure of these cities.

The city of Bukhara is located southwest of Uzbekistan, in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan River. The total area of the city is 7.4 thousand hectares, the length of the border is 58 km, 43 km from the northeast to Bukhara district and 15 km from the southeast to Kagan district [5]. The city has 65 mahallas, 14 rural settlements with a population of 281,400 people. [3] the number reached 71.4 and the number of families reached 82.9 [6].

Today, the old and new parts of Bukhara are developing in harmony. The old part of the city is 216 acres and is divided into several mahallas and guards. The guards within the mahalla citizens' assembly

have their place within the territorial division of the city.

Looking back, after the dissolution of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in 1924, the national territory was demarcated and the Uzbek SSR was divided into oblasts (regions). The oblasts were divided into districts and the districts into volosts. As of January 1, 1926, Bukhara, along with Gijduvan, Karmana and Nurata districts, was part of the Zarafshan region. In the same year, regions and districts were abolished and replaced by 10 districts: Andijan, Bukhara, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Fergana, Khujand and Khorezm. The districts were divided into districts. After the formation of the Bukhara region (along with Surkhandarya district) in the Uzbek SSR on January 15, 1938, it included Beshkent, Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Dehkanabad, Kogan, Kamashi, Karakul, Karshi, Kosonsoy, Konimex, Karmana, Roman, Kyzyltepa, Kitab, Roman, Sverdlov, Chirakchi, Shafirkan, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag districts and the cities of Bukhara, Gijduvan, Shakhrisabz. On March 6, 1941, the Surkhandarya district was separated from the Bukhara region and the Surkhandarya region was formed. On January 20, 1943, the Kashkadarya region was formed from a part of the Bukhara region. As a result, Bukhara region included Alat, Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Kagan, Karakul, Konimex, Karmana, Romitan, Kyzyltepa, Sverdlov, Tomdi, Shafirkan districts and the cities of Bukhara, Gijduvan, Kagan. In 1950-60, changes were made within the borders of the Uzbek SSR. On April 20, 1982, the Navoi region was formed from some parts of the Bukhara and Samarkand regions. As a result, Bukhara region includes Alat, Bukhara, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Kagan, Karakul, Peshku, Romitan, Sverdlovsk, Shafirkan districts and Bukhara, Gijduvan,

According to the 1978 decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR [9], the Bukhara region was divided into Textile and F.Khodjaev districts by the resolution of the People's Soviet of People's Deputies of May 26, 1978 "On the organization of districts in Bukhara". In both districts, the Executive Committee of the Council of People's Deputies will be established. According to the constitutions of the USSR and the USSR, the Executive Committee of the Council of People's Deputies is the district governing body of this state power. The District Council of People's Deputies considered all issues of local significance for the population living in the area. District People's Deputies are elected based on a general, direct, and secret ballot for a term of 2.5 years. There were 75 deputies in each district.

At the same time, the city of Bukhara was divided into two districts - Tukimachi and Fayzulla Khodjaev, which were administratively subordinated to the Executive Committee of Bukhara. Fayzulla Khodjaev district covers the historical part of the city. The chairman, deputy chairman, secretaries and members of both district executive committees are elected. The Executive Committee is a collegial governing body, which implements the decisions taken. The solution to the problems that arose was achieved through voting [9]. The Executive Committee reports to the Council that elected him, as well as to the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council.

The policy pursued throughout the republic, ie plans for the future development of the Uzbek SSR, was developed at the centre of the Union, and in most cases aimed at maintaining the economy as a one-sided, raw material base, regardless of local conditions and social status. Almost all branches of industry and the national economy have been subordinated to the development of cotton growing. The products of all major industrial enterprises operating in Bukhara were sent to the Center as raw materials with initial processing. It should be noted that the construction of industrial enterprises in the city centre also had a negative impact on the city's environment. The quality of the products produced

has also dropped significantly year after year. The economic situation of industrial enterprises deteriorated in the 1980s due to the failure to implement "top-down" plans. The archives contain information that there have been cases of warning and prosecution of enterprise executives for non-compliance with the plan or production of substandard products. There are large industrial enterprises in both districts of Bukhara, including in the 1980s there were 13 industrial enterprises in F.Khojaev district and 18 in the Tukimachi district [9,60]. In F.Khojaev district there are Oil Extract Plant, Cotton Ginning Plant, Repair-Mechanical Plant, Knitting-Silk Weaving Factory, Bread Factory, Shoe Factory, Sewing Production Association, Cotton Ginning Plant, Wine Factory, etc. 145 types of products are produced with the first category Quality Mark. Only one goldsmith's factory produced 11 types of products based on the state quality mark [9,27]. In the textile district, there was a clay-gravel plant, a cotton processing plant, a brewery, a repair and mechanical plant, an oil production plant, a cannery, a furniture factory, a bakery, the Bukhara city construction trust and others. Problems with production at enterprises have also had a negative impact on the economic situation of the population. Workers who were not interested in their work were involved in the theft and sale of state-owned enterprises. At the same time, the number of people not engaged in production has increased. In modern industries, there are widespread unfounded allegations that the Uzbek people are "unable to work" and that many young people are unemployed. There were about one million unemployed in the country in the late 1980s. The main reason is that the bureaucrats have not established modern methods of production and labour organization, and over the years have pursued a policy of bringing in ready personnel from Russia and Ukraine, rather than trying to train workers from local youth. Serious mistakes in the training of personnel, in some areas there was an oversupply of workers, in other areas, especially in the sectors that determine the development of technology, there was a shortage of workers from the local population.

Social infrastructure also played an important role in the development of Bukhara. Measures to improve the education system have always been the focus of the government. In the 1980s, there were 30 general secondary schools in Bukhara. There are 24 schools in Fayzullo Khodjaev district, where 230046 students study, including 1457 people in 5 evening schools [9,76]. Classrooms specializing in production were established in the district. There were classes in four professions, including photography, sewing, turning, and cooking. 4718 children were educated in 35 preschool educational institutions.

In the textile district there were 6 secondary schools (№8,17,19,21,23,30) and 3 evening schools, which covered 7315 students [11,10]. 1805 people participated in the groups after the extended lesson. There are 18 preschool educational institutions in the district. These facilities covered 4,949 children. In particular, 11 budgets covered 3109 children, 7 departmental preschools covered 1840 children. There are 2 hospitals, 7 outpatient clinics, 5 pharmacies in the district [11,42].

In 1989, 223,934 people lived in the city of Bukhara.

City, district names			
	General	Male	woman
Bukhara city	223934	111513	112421
Fayzulla Khojaev	119057	59734	59323
Textile	104877	51779	53098

The national independence gained in Uzbekistan required the reform of all systems of government. During the years of independence, radical reforms have been carried out in the activities of both higher

and lower local bodies. Chapter XXI of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the legal basis of public administration, strengthened the encyclopedic basis for the establishment of the institution of khokimiyat [13].

On January 4, 1992, the Constitutional Law "On the reorganization of local authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. According to this law, for the first time in 12 regions, 163 rural districts and 18 urban districts, as well as in 120 cities, governors were appointed and approved, and their apparatus-khokimiyats were formed. By the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local government is divided into two independent bodies - the representative and the executive.

The resolution of the governor of the Bukhara region dated February 24, 1992 "On approval of the mayor" defines his powers and responsibilities [14,113]. The khokimiyat differed from the previous chairman of the Council or the first secretary of a political party in its legal status and position. More independence in khokimiyat, increasing the weight of their judgment and word in their territory, and the opportunity to work resolutely in economic and economic management have expanded. The reduction of bureaucracy and red tape has allowed khokimiyats to work independently for the development of the region.

Based on the resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2003 [15] and the Cabinet of Ministers of December 26, 2003, the mayor of Bukhara on December 31, 2003 No. 2029 terminated the activities of Fayzulla Khodjaev and Textile districts of Bukhara [14,110]. By the Resolutions of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 3 of January 6, 2004, and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 2 of January 5, 2004 "On improving the structure of territorial public administration" [14,110] To provide the necessary conditions for, optimizing the number of the management staff of the governing bodies, the existing 2 districts of the city were reduced.

The reforms being carried out in the country demanded that life should not stand still, that it should be constantly evolving and advancing. The unification of the two districts of the city was carried out to save the city budget, eliminate bureaucratic barriers, prevent corruption, prevent duplication of functions of economic structures. The merger of districts has led to a reduction in the number of city and district khokimiyats by 16.5%, local enterprises by 36.7%, Bukhara city khokimiyat by Fayzulla Khodjaev and Tukimachi district by 15 to 30 people [14,114].

It is known that city khokimiyats organize their activities by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On local government" and other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On December 22, 2016, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On local government" and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2691 "On further improving the activities of local executive authorities" were adopted. functional functions were defined. According to the legal documents, the city administration directs state, economic and socio-cultural construction in the relevant area. Approves socio-economic development plans and the local budget, the subordinate enterprise, directs the activities of organizations and institutions. It also provides links between public authorities and citizens' self-government bodies, the involvement of the population in the management of the city.

Today, the structure of the Bukhara city administration consists of the mayor, deputy mayors, their secretaries consisting of two specialists, organizational and control group, information service, general

department and affairs department. The work carried out by the city administration is aimed at developing entrepreneurship in the region, providing material and moral support to the unemployed and reducing poverty. The recent presidential decree has also given impetus to the further development of work in this area. From January 1, 2022, the post of assistant district (city) governor for the development of entrepreneurship, employment and poverty reduction was established in every town, village and all, as well as in every neighbourhood. *According to the head of state, the assistants to the governor are the president's representatives in the mahallas, who work with the population every day and provide people with financial opportunities created by the state, as well as help them out of poverty by teaching entrepreneurship and agriculture. Innovations in today's system of governance are aimed at improving the quality of life of the population by increasing human dignity.*

So, during the years of independence, significant changes have taken place in the administrative-territorial division of Bukhara. As a practical result of the town-planning policy pursued in the republic and the reforms carried out in the administrative-territorial division, the order of its management was carried out within the requirements of the legislation. The system of governance of the city was organized based on national statehood and democratic principles. As a proposal, we can say that today, in connection with the partial increase in population, the creation of social infrastructure for the population, the creation of jobs, crime prevention and improvement of living standards is a topical issue. So it was time to look at the issue of dividing the city back into two districts. There is a need for a special approach to working with the population in the areas under construction, the provision of effective public services for their social protection, the management of the region. Despite the reforms and changes taking place in the city, the existing problems, including roads that require repairs, some problems in the newly built residential buildings, problems in the field of water and gas supply are waiting to be resolved.

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