
ISSUES OF HISTORIOGRAPHY OF MAHALLAS TASHKENT CITY

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ABSTRACT: The article describes the history of the formation of a traditional neighborhood community specific to the Uzbek people, as well as historical sources and literature related to the stages of its development. The issues of illumination of neighborhoods of the city of Tashkent are covered in the works of scientists of antiquity, the Middle Ages and later historical periods, including during the years of independence.

KEYWORDS: Living organism, biosphere, Sun, wind, air temperature, absolute humidity, relative humidity, diseases, human health.

INTRODUCTION

The life of the Uzbek people style special was , people's economic-social and spiritual in terms of mutually together life forgive them Historical sources and literature are important in studying issues related to the history of the neighborhood and its development stages. importance occupation is enough If historical to sources attention it is sacred of Zoroastrian religion in the book " Avesta". of society primary social the base is the right side and the right side is the neighbor team (vaeshvadata) that called and they are known area within action did Zoroastrians are people in the community marriage according to the style one how much into categories divided into theirs in society social position Avesta about in the literature note done about data researchers in their work occurs . Also , first secondary one of the authors of the century Abu Bakr Narshahi's " Bukhara ". history " in Amir Temur 's "Tuzuklari Temur " , b thinker Alisher Navoi works It is important to study the essence , history and evolution of the neighborhood .

Official information about the neighborhoods of Tashkent city XVIII The last quarter of the century - in the Russian-language sources of the beginning of the 20th century - diaries of Western tourists and soldiers, administrative documents, reports of governors-general, military governors and civil servants, inspection commissions. Or in the article of NA Maev entitled "Asiatsky Tashkent" from the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, there is information about the existing gates of that period in the Old City of Tashkent . APXoroshkhin's article "Ocherki Tashkenta" is also noteworthy. It shows the number of dahas, gates, neighborhoods, mosques and madrasas in the Old City of Tashkent, and lists the stalls and caravanserais in the city's central market . A. Shishov's work entitled "Sarty" (Sartlar) also mentions the names of dahas and neighborhoods in the Old City of Tashkent, the number of mosques, madrasas, and schools in the dahas is indicated by dahas, and the names of some mosques and madrasas are also mentioned. given Al Dobrosmislov's work entitled "Tashkent v proshlom i nastoyashchem" was written

dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, and it describes the changes that took place in the life of Tashkent during this period.

Information about the important socio-demographic description of Tashkent in its time, especially information about Tashkent toponyms from the beginning of the 20th century, is also given in NGMalisky's work "Mahallya i mauza goroda Tashkenta". Especially important is the list of names of neighborhoods and districts in the Old City. In this work, the author describes many neighborhoods of the city, as well as its districts. For example, not only in the Middle Ages, but also at the beginning of the 20th century, dahas were larger administrative structures than mahallas.

Among the researches in the 80s of the 20th century, AO'rinbo y ev, O. They cite the work "Tashkent Muhammad Salih's Description" by Bori Yevs and describe the historical- ethnographic aspects of the city in it. In particular, they are about the four districts of the city at that time, the markets, the economy of the population, and the way of life. quite a bit they state important information.

Among the researches carried out during the years of Uzbekistan's independence, ZXArifkhanova written within the framework of the traditional and modern characteristics of the neighborhood structure, which has a high place in the history and lifestyle of the Uzbek people under the leadership of Tashkent places: traditions and modernity "Poem important important have it has been. In it in the past and present period neighborhoods activity activities of traditional and modern Uzbek neighborhoods historical-ethnological example It is noteworthy that it was studied from the point of view. Scholar again one how much in their work Tashkent city ethnic environment special neighborhood, neighborhood, neighborhood, family ceremonies in transfer to Uzbeks special Eastern traditions, men's customs traditional gatherings and their social character occupation reach be enlightened There are family kinship, collective neighborhood that covers all strata of the population, as well as people in the same profession uniting separate groups of the population, citizens of different nationalities, religious categories, the same age, and so on.

One of the important studies of the material culture of the city's inhabitants in the 20th and 21st centuries is undoubtedly the research conducted by G. Zunnunova on the example of the material culture of the city of Tashkent, including clothes, traditional housing and food. In it, the traditional clothes, housing and food of the Uzbeks of Tashkent city, the national features, customs and aesthetic taste of the people, and the modern transformation of the ceremonies were studied. In the works of M. Payziyeva, the partial transformation of funeral rites and related customs, including the rites of commemoration of the deceased, in the neighborhoods of Tashkent city, under the influence of certain political situations and the requirements of the time, was studied. The monograph "Historical toponymy of the city of Tashkent" (end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century) carried out by Kh.Boriyeva is the only study devoted to the historical toponymy of the city of Tashkent in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. This work describes the classification, structure, naming rules and historical features of place names in Tashkent city. The history of the development of self-government bodies in Uzbekistan by V. Ishkuvatov. (1991-2020). History doctor of sciences (DSc) Science level get for written in his dissertation and that's it in the name

in his monograph while the essence and content of the neighborhood, its formation and historical evolution, the establishment of the spheres of authority of the local management system in the years of independence .

V. Ishkuvatov and F. Tolipovlar in co-authorship print done Neighborhood : in the past and today " named in the monograph while Uzbekistan in history of the neighborhood formation and development history , community management, historical traditions in the upbringing of children in the community, family ceremonies, including circumcision wedding , marriage wedding with depends udum and ceremonies , burial and condolence in ceremonies neighborhood-neighborly relations, neighborhoods x alq game and performances transfer traditions are illuminated. It also contains general information about the city of Tashkent . O. Boriyev , A. Tursunov , H. Sharopov Uzbek neighborhood " named in his monograph Uzbek Historical-ethnographic description of neighborhoods to be given with At the same time , the role of local self-government bodies in inculcating the principles of social policy, loyalty to national and universal values, social equality, social justice and humaneness in the minds of citizens in the life of Uzbekistan is highlighted.

In conclusion, we have witnessed that the available literature and sources were studied from the point of view of historiography , and they were made up of literature and sources of historical, socio-spiritual, and legal topics. Among them, especially, there are literatures about the spiritual, social life, lifestyle of the residents of Tashkent neighborhoods in the late middle ages, the end of the 19th century, the beginning of the 20th century, the Soviet period and the years of independence, and the works of a number of local authors reflect the local self. The issues of the governing body are covered.

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