

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE NAMES OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS OF KARSHI CITY

**Ruzieva Dilafroz**

*Kar DU independent researcher*

**Abstract:** *In the years of independence, the issue of naming the neighborhoods and streets of the city of Karshi in connection with the three-thousand-year history of our people and the type of profession was discussed in this article. It was analyzed that the naming of the city's neighborhoods, streets, avenues was changed in accordance with the culture and spirituality of the city and was carried out with appropriate decisions.*

**Key words:** *Mahalla, Nasaf, Tutak, alley, street, city, guzar, work, fortress.*

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the attitude towards neighborhoods changed radically. A new historical period has begun in terms of neighborhood reconstruction and development. Raising the prestige of the neighborhood is not only an economic and social, but also a political, educational, and huge spiritual issue.

Neighborhood names have important social, historical, geographical significance. For this reason, the name of every neighborhood, square, street, alley, bazaar, and rest areas in the city is of interest to everyone. We will consider the above points on the example of neighborhoods and streets of the city of Karshi. In the 90s of the 20th century, the territory of the city expanded. Settlements on the outskirts of the city were included in the city's management. According to the decision of the mayor of Karshi city No. 2970/10 dated October 27, 1993, the delimitation of the territories of the citizens' assembly, where self-government bodies of citizens work in the city of Karshi city, was determined, and according to it, the number of neighborhoods in the city was set to 50.

Since ancient times, our ancestors paid great attention to choosing the names of the neighborhoods, cities and villages where they lived. Names such as Darvozatutak, Zakhakimoron, Bogot, Kat are distinguished primarily by their specific historical and geographical meaning.

On the eve of independence, Tabassus-1 neighborhood in Karshi was renamed Amir Temur, Hamza neighborhood Aral, Sputnik Batosh, Muqimiy Beglar, Abdulla Nabiev Gulshan, Lenin Gungon, Okhunboboev Darvozatutak, Depo, Zakhakimoron, Hamid Olimjon Kat [1]. The historical naming of city neighborhoods, streets and avenues is also considered an important spiritual value in raising the young generation as a highly spiritual person.

According to the decision of the governor of Kashkadarya region No. X-374/12 dated December 16, 1992, the fortress "Kashkadarya" was changed to "Shaikhali", and also according to the decision of the governor of Karshi city No. X-42/4 dated April 28, 1992, based on the proposals of the naming commission under the administration, Telman neighborhood was renamed Kulol , A. Navoi neighborhood Yakkabog', Ibn

Sino- Mag'zon, S. Rahimov- Kamilon, A. Qadiri - Kharamjoi, K. Marks - Qarluqbogot, Hamza neighborhood - Aral, H. Olimjon neighborhood was changed to Kat neighborhood, S. in A. Navoi neighborhood. Borodin street was renamed to Gulmachit, Avrora street to Yakkabog, Khaborov street to Kattadarak, Yubieynaya street to Kokcha. [2].

According to the decision of the mayor's office, the streets of Ibn Sina neighborhood also got their historical names. For example, Mag'zon, Jizza, Sesinga, Kiyikchi, Uchtegirmon, Kultepa, Yakkagujum, Kattamajit, Sovetabad, Elabad, Mominabad, Sohibkor, Rashid Karimov (a veteran of the Great Patriotic War and labor), Toshkocha, Bogot, Kattatepa, Beshdirak, Khalqabad.

Dzerzhinsky street in S. Rahimov neighborhood was renamed as China street, Kuybyshev street as Komilon, and 2nd proezd of Lermontov street as Sarbozkhana after the historical and geographical place.

Kosmonavtlar street in Karluqkhana neighborhood was renamed as Toshсарoy, Goncharov street as Karluqkhana, 1st proezd of Mir street as Harrot, M.Gorkii street as Khafiza Komilova (public education worker), Beregovoy street in Kharamjoi neighborhood as Oksaroy, Kopernik street in Chakar neighborhood as Khojaguzhar, Glinka street as Alikul Davronov. street, Sovetskaya street in Kulol quarter, Kosagar Pushkin street Kulol, Kirov street Duradgor, Telman street Machit street.

According to the request of the public of Karshi city, the decision 4 of the executive committee of the city of April 19, 1990 was amended, Afrosiyob (former Industnaevnaya) street was renamed Amir Temur street, the regional children's library named after A. Gaidar was named after the national poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Oripov, and 5-aya Petiletka street was named Abdullaev, one of the streets in Pakhtazor Mitti District was named after Ivan (Rustam) Anvarov, Zhukovsky Street - A.I. Bityukov, school No. 34 Nodirabegim, Zagorovskaya Street in Roguzar neighborhood were named after the teacher Mohammadi Tursunov.

According to the decision X-114/4 of the Karshi City Hokim dated April 29, 1993, the proposals of the Naming Commission under the Karshi City Hokimity, based on the decision of the meeting of the Naming Commission under the Karshi City Hokimity dated April 21, 1993, Dostlik neighborhood - Kilich Kurgancha, Mayakovsky Makhsumabad, Shodlik neighborhood - Zog'za, Mechanics the neighborhood was called by its historical name Khontepa, and Popovich street was named "Voice of Uzbekistan" [3].

The names of neighborhoods, streets, markets and other objects of the city of Karshi, which are alien to our national history, have been restored to their original names instead of artificial, political names, most importantly. It should be noted that such works were carried out on the scale of all regions and territories of our country. According to the decision X-278/10 of the mayor of Karshi dated October 6, 1993, Volodyrsky street in the Lenin neighborhood was named after Hazrat Sunnatov, Chori Hamro, a library poet in the Kamandi neighborhood, Momin Raupov, Goncharov street

in the Karlukhona neighborhood, Sputnik street in the Kurgoncha neighborhood, named after Muhiddin Majidov, an artist who served in Uzbekistan. our opinion is proof. [4]

City streets and other place names were also re-named. For example, according to the decision of the city administration No. X-358/12 dated December 27, 1993, Lenin street in the city is called Uzbekistan, K. Marks avenue is called Mustaqillik, Maksim Gorky regional library is called S. Nasafi, Petrovskaya street in Khojakhoyol quarter is Ortakocha, Shevtsova street in Bogishamol quarter is called Mamurjan. Uzokov, Chelyabinskaya-Olga, Lenin neighborhood was renamed after F. Khojaev [5].

It is also important that in renaming the names of the neighborhoods and streets of the city, attention is paid to aspects related to the many thousand years of history of our nation.

Depot neighborhood was renamed Zahoki Maron, and the streets of the neighborhood were called Bazar, Fakhri temiryolchi, Guzor [6]. Also, according to the decision of the city administration No. X-51/2 of February 14, 1995, artist Jalil Ashurov served in Uzbekistan on International street in Buzrukabad neighborhood, international fighter Akbarali Jumaev on Chelyabinsk (Olga) street in U.Yusupov neighborhood, Partizanskaya street in Qarlugbogot neighborhood made a great contribution to radio broadcasting of the region. In the name of Kazakh Sharopov, a communications officer who served in Uzbekistan, and the ancient name of the "Khotira" cemetery was restored and renamed "Zindafil Ahmadi Jami". [7: 1-6]

According to the decision of the mayor's office No. X-106/12 dated December 30, 1996, the streets of Shaykhali fortress were marked with Golden Peak, Nayman Tepa, Shaykhali, Students, 5th anniversary of Independence, Isroel Boymullaev (an international fighter who died in Afghanistan), Sahil, Mubarak, New Life, Chordara, Erkurgan names were given. [8:128-131]

Attention has also been paid to the issue of the structure and borders of Karshi neighborhoods. According to the order of the city administration No. X-137/2 dated February 12, Beshgumbaz neighborhood was merged with Buzrukabad neighborhood and Buzrukabad neighborhood was reorganized, 89 families from Aral neighborhood and Gulshan neighborhood joined Khudoyzot neighborhood, Khudoyzot Kulol neighborhood joined Chagar neighborhood, Chakar, Zogza neighborhood joined Kurgoncha neighborhood and reorganized Kurgoncha neighborhoods. was established and 200 families were transferred from Kurgoncha neighborhood to Navroz neighborhood.

Also, Ravak neighborhood in the city joined Roguzar neighborhood, Roguzar neighborhood, Kilichbek Kurgoncha neighborhood joined Kamandi neighborhood, and F. Khojaev neighborhood joined F. Khojaev neighborhood. [9:1492-1495].

Historical memory was also paid attention to when naming newly formed streets in city neighborhoods. For example, one of the new streets in the Otchopar

neighborhood was named Kenegaskhanim, and one of the streets in the Khontep neighborhood was named after Bekmurod Usmanov.

The mosque located at 17 Tashkuduq street, Mahollat neighborhood was given the name "Mahollot" by the decision of the mayor of February 11, 2000 No. X-24/2, and the name of Oston Tursunov was given to the street of Uzbekistan turn, Kunchiqar neighborhood. as well as by the decision of the mayor No. X-273/4 of April 21, 2000, the name of Sultan Chegeboev to Upper Bogot Street, Karluqbogot neighborhood, Karshi city, [10:86-90] and the name of Hamrokul Mamedov to Charmgar Street, Charmgar neighborhood, based on the decision No. X-600/7 of July 12, 2000, dated October 20, 2000 With the decision No. X-874/10, the name of Sayib Usmanov was replaced by Ishchilar street in Mahollat neighborhood. By July 2022, the city of Karshi had 62 neighborhoods, each neighborhood had ten or more streets, alleys, and the area was about seven and a half thousand hectares. After the confirmation of the full and partial transfer of 16 neighborhoods of Karshi district to the city of Karshi, the number of neighborhoods in the city increased and the area expanded. [11:73-76]

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Нафасов Т., Турсунов Ш. Қарши шаҳри маҳалла ва кўча номлари. Тошкент. "Маънавият". 2008. Б.141.
2. Қашқадарё вилоят ҳокимининг 1992 йил 16 декабрдаги Х-374/12 сонли қарори.
3. Қарши шаҳар ҳокимининг 1993 йил 29 апрелдаги Х-114/4 қарори.
4. Қарши шаҳар ҳокимининг 1993 йил 6 октябрдаги Х-278/10 қарори.
5. Қарши шаҳар ҳокимининг 1993 йил 27 декабрдаги Х-358/12 сонли қарори.
6. Қарши шаҳар ҳокимининг 1994 йил 6 июндаги Х-148/6 сонли қарори.
7. Muminovich, H. A. (2022). TERRITORIAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE CITIES OF THE TERMIZ OASIS IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 6, 1-6.
8. Xudaykulovich, E. A. (2022). Handicraft and Trade in Guzar District. International Journal of Development and Public Policy, 1(8), 128-131.
9. Hasanov, A. (2020). Kesh-Shakhrisabz oasis in the middle ages. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 29(5), 1492-1495.
10. Bahrom, K. (2022). Political-Administrative Territory of The City of Karshi in The Second Half of The 19th Century-The Beginning of The 20th Century. International Journal of Scientific Trends, 1(2), 86-90.
11. Muminov, U. (2021). Historical Gates of Karshi. International Journal of Development and Public Policy, 1(6), 73-76.