

SOCIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD LIFE OF THE CITIZENS OF THE FERGHANA VALLEY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, as a result of the economic crisis in the cities of the Fergana Valley, the spread of various infectious diseases among the population, neglect of sanitary and hygiene rules, healthy living, promotion of medical culture, timely treatment of diseases, insufficient lighting in cities, existing streets, yards, lack of sewage in houses and public places, and a number of problems with the water supply.

Key words: *health, hygiene regulations, health culture, communicable diseases, lighting system, sewage system, drinking water, hotel building, utilities, textile factory, landscaping works, dispensaries, standard of living of the population.*

Introduction

Under conditions of acute military and political struggle in the first years of Soviet power, social problems in the life of the urban population of the Fergana Valley became more acute. As a result of the economic crisis in these processes, various infectious diseases spread among the population and the rules of sanitation and hygiene, healthy lifestyles, the promotion of a medical culture and the timely treatment of diseases were ignored. Due to the lack of medical specialists in the country and the low standard of living of the population, various diseases were widespread among them. According to statistics, in 1917 there were 128 doctors in Uzbekistan and one doctor per 50,000 people in Fergana province. The shortage of doctors and hospitals was inherited from the former dictatorial regime.

For example, at the beginning of the twentieth century there was only one hospital in Namangan with 15 beds, one bed for 2,330 people, employing two doctors, four paramedics and one pharmacist. The rural population had virtually no access to medical care. As a result, the spread of plague, smallpox, malaria and many other infectious diseases in the country had a serious impact on the demography of the population.

Main body

By 1914, the number of beds in the hospital for the general public had increased to 30. However, the number of doctors had been reduced to four. The condition of the hospital was deplorable, it did not meet sanitary and hygienic requirements, there was a lack of

medical equipment and the wards were cold. By 1917 number of doctors employed at the hospital had increased to 3, 10 additional places were created: 30 for men and 10 for women. At the city hospital, patients were treated daily by visiting a doctor. Only 10,000 locals were able to use it here during the year. In 1918 in Namangan province also M. Under Ganiev's leadership, a health department was established. The number of hospital beds in Namangan has increased in recent years: 60 beds for men, 30 beds for women and 30 beds for infectious diseases. A men's dispensary has opened in the city [4]. Although treatment facilities have also been opened in the local part of the city, they are not operational due to the unrest in the city. Although the city hospital has an infectious disease ward with 14 beds, it can accommodate 27 people [5]. Due to the number of beds in the hospital and the shortage of medical staff, 12 local residents with infectious diseases have had to be treated at home. It is estimated that 50% of patients died of the plague in the town [6]. Starting in 1919 smallpox vaccination teams were established in Namangan. [7] However, due to a shortage of medical personnel, vaccination work was difficult to carry out.

In 1923 there were fewer hospitals in Namangan and two remained. Both hospitals in the city had 50 beds, with 36 medical staff serving patients [8]. On average, the hospitals treated 944 patients per year. An outpatient clinic in Namangan city consisted of 18 people, 9 of whom were health workers. The outpatient clinic provides medical assistance to an average of 32,156 patients per year.

By the middle of 1923 there were 3 hospitals in Namangan, consisting of therapeutic, surgical and infectious diseases departments [9]. In addition, there were two more outpatient clinics in the city. The first of the city's outpatient clinics was general and the second one served local women. The therapeutic and surgical departments in the hospitals had 50 beds, and the infectious diseases department had 30 beds. In May 1923 the city out-patient department received 920 patients, while the local out-patient department received 428. However, the existing hospitals in Namangan, despite the difficult conditions, provided medical services to the population at the level of capacity

In 1924 in Namangan county there were 6 hospitals, 9 outpatient clinics, 2 women's and 3 children's departments, 12 feldsher stations and 4 anti-malaria stations [10]. And in the city there was a hospital with 60 beds, 2 outpatient clinics employing 4 doctors, 1 dentist and 6 midwives [11]. There was also an infectious disease hospital with 20 beds, a city outpatient clinic, and a dental outpatient clinic. In 1924 the Namangan City Health Department was established. Abdukodirov was appointed as a head of the department [12].

In 1918 there was a women's and children's hospital with 60 beds in Skobelev (Fergana) and a local women's and children's hospital with 10 beds in Old Margilan (*Stariy Margilan*) [13]. In 1920, there was one hospital in the old part of Skobelev, which was not too large for women. In the same year, there was an attempt to open another maternity hospital and a department for newborn babies called "*Drops of Milk*" (*Kapli moloka*) [14]. However, due to the fact that no accommodation could be found, such a plan remained unrealised.

In 1918, as in other provinces of Turkestan, a health department was established in Fergana Province [15]. These departments were tasked with establishing a network of local medical services, organising measures to prevent and combat epidemics and carrying out effective work on maternal and child health. The Andijan-Osh District and City Health Department was created in November 1918 [16]. Despite the difficult processes over these years, many doctors from Russia began to

arrive in the cities of Fergana Province. For example, the first head of the Andijan-Osh district and city health department V. F. Schmidt, one of the doctors I. B. Novridzhin, V. Yu Voyevodskiy, K. P. Olifin, M. S. Ernst, N. A. Kinze, M. C. Goloshevskaya, N. Y. Vasilevsky, V. V. V. Kashurnikov and others came to Andijan and worked [17]. These doctors worked in various towns and villages of Fergana Valley, providing medical assistance to the population. In 1923 the hospital in Fergana had 40 beds, of which 20 were for patients with infectious diseases and 20 for simple diseases. The city hospital employed 34 people, including 2 doctors, 5 lecturers and 25 auxiliary staff [18]. The hospital treated an average of about 40 patients per day on an inpatient basis. The hospital also had an outpatient clinic and a dentist's office where up to 30-40 patients were treated daily. However, the state of medical services and equipment in the hospital was satisfactory. There was a shortage of beds, medicines required for the patients, and hot meals were cooked in a common boiler. The funds allocated to the hospital by the regional health department were insufficient. The hospital building was also in a state of repair. The heating furnaces were out of order, the electricity and water supplies were in a deplorable state.

In 1923 there were 12 hospitals with 512 beds, 7 district hospitals with 142 beds, 11 outpatient clinics, 1 outpatient clinic, 14 feldsher outpatient stations and 1 emergency station in Fergana oblast [19].

The city hospital in Margilan also had 15 beds [20]. Although the hospital was not divided into separate wards, 5 of them were reserved for local women and children. One doctor served for the residents of the entire town of Margilan.

According to calculations on 1 July 1923 there was one doctor for every 79011 inhabitants in Fergana Province. In old Margilan there was a city hospital with 25 beds, an orphanage with 30 beds and a city ambulatory.

In November 1919, in the new town part of Andijan a doctor N.A. Kinze opened an outpatient clinic, which served mainly Russianspeaking population. The second outpatient clinic was opened by the governor

on 1 January 1920. The outpatient clinic was located in the old part of the town and served mainly members of the local population [21]. In 1920 in Andijan, in addition to 2 city hospitals, the population was served by 3 outpatient clinics and a pharmacy [22]. The first hospital in the city had 120 beds and housed a surgical, therapeutic and obstetric-gynecological departments. The hospital was located in one of the oldest buildings in the city, with 5 separate buildings, a spacious courtyard, kitchen and storeroom [23]. Five electric lanterns and paraffin lamps were used to light the hospital rooms. The food supply consisted only of daily necessities, hot meals were prepared once a day, while poor patients were also given a glass of milk a day on the doctor's recommendation. The hospital had a limited supply of medicines, and many medical items and medicines were missing.

In 1919, doctors Kossovsky and Maschikovich provided dental care to the Andijan city population. The need for medical personnel during this period also increased day by day. On May 20, 1920 in Andijan, with assistance of Russian physicians, 2-year obstetrics-gynecology courses were opened, basically for women of 18-35 years old. Since September of that year a school had also been opened in the city to train nurses for 2.5 years [24].

In 1921 an emergency hospital and a children's hospital with 70 beds were established in Andijan [25]. A number of material difficulties, insufficient material and technical base, shortage of medical equipment and facilities, and lack of qualified specialists seriously hindered the quality of medical services provided to the population by doctors. In addition, dental services were organized only in Kokand, Namangan and Osh, which created difficulties for residents of other regions. And the absence of pharmacies was a serious impediment to the timely treatment of diseases.

In 1923 the hospital in Andijan was transformed into a 75-bed hospital with six wards. But the strained situation of medical facilities in the cities remained unchanged. Because medical services and living standards in the cities were very low. In 1923 in Fergana cities there were 11 outpatient clinics

employing 15 doctors [26]. In 1922 there were 12 outpatient clinics and 34 doctors, and by 1923 there were 11 outpatient clinics and 15 doctors.

In 1924 the Andizhan city hospital had a 60-bed therapeutic, surgical, maternity and infectious disease departments [27]. The hospital employed 1 therapist, a surgeon, 5 paramedics, 3 midwives, 2 nurses and 32 medical staff. From 1 April this year, the city hospital was enlarged from 60 to 70 beds with medical treatment funds. In the city hospital, the provision of patients with food and necessary medicines is at a satisfactory level. There are also two outpatient clinics in Andijan, the first of which is located in the new part of the city. The outpatient clinic had three doctor's offices, with an attending physician, a nurse who kept records of patients, a paramedic, a nurse and an interpreter. The outpatient clinic in the old part of the town served a doctor, a paramedic and a midwife. While the food supply of both dispensaries was satisfactory, there was a lack of necessary medical equipment. There were also 2 outpatient clinics in the town, the first of which was organized at the factory, where a doctor and a paramedic served, and the second, where only a paramedic with secondary specialised training served.

At the beginning of XX century in the new part of Kokand there were 2 hospitals and 1 outpatient clinic employing 4 doctors. In 1921 in the old part of the city there were also 2 hospitals and an outpatient clinic employing 2 doctors [28]. In 1924 in Kokand a 90-bed hospital was opened which consisted of departments of surgery, therapy, gynaecology and eye diseases [29].

In 1924 the population of Osh county was 123132 people. There was a hospital with 30 beds, which served surgical, therapeutic, infectious, obstetric and gynaecological departments [30]. Both in the new and old parts of the city there were outpatient clinics, and one doctor worked in both institutions.

The number of medical institutions and doctors in the cities of the Fergana Valley was as follows (1921):

Table 1.1.

Location	Hospital	Outpatient	Dentists	Pharmacy
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	quantit y	place			
Andijan city	2	100	2	-	1
Kokand city	4	170	4	2	2
Old Margilan city	1	15	1	-	-
Fergana city	2	40	3	-	1
Namangan city	3	90	1	1	1
Osh city	1	30	1	1	1
Total	13	445	12	4	6

The statistics presented in the table show that the health facilities established in the valley cities differed dramatically in quantity and quality. In particular, although the largest number of hospitals was established in

Kokand, the Andijan city hospital was large in terms of space allocated to patients [31].

Existing medical facilities in the cities of Fergana Province (as of 1 November 1922) [32]:

Table 1.2.

№	Cities	Places in hospitals
1	Kokand	225
2	Andijan	82
3	Margilan	81
4	Namangan	70
5	Osh	30

According to the statistics given in the table, the city of Kokand ranked first in the number of patients in the hospitals established in the valley cities.

By this time (1922) the state of healthcare in Turkestan was critical. Within a year the Health Commissariat of the Republic had sharply reduced the number of administrative bodies from 726 to 222, the number of large and small hospitals from 188 to 139 and the number of outpatient clinics from 237 to 33 [33]. Due to poor medical services and difficult living and working conditions, cholera, malaria, trachoma, leprosy and many other diseases were widespread among the population, against which the inhabitants of

certain regions received no medical care at all.

According to information provided by the head of the health department of Fergana province in 1922, there was an incredible increase in infectious diseases in the province. To stop this, a special commission for the prevention of infectious diseases was established in Skobelev (Fergana), Namangan and Osh. An infectious diseases hospital with 300 beds was established in Kokand, 100 beds in Skobelev, 40 beds in Andijan, 30 beds in Namangan and 25 beds in Osh [34].

In 1922 the number of medical personnel working in the cities of the Fergana Valley was as follows [35]:

Table 1.3.

Field	Kokand	Andijan	Margilan	Namangan	Osh	Total	By region
The doctor	15	5	4	5	2	31	34
Dentist	2	-	1	1	-	4	4
Pharmacist	30	7	5	5	5	50	79
Doyalar	8	1	3	1	2	15	20
Medical nurse	12	5	3	4	3	27	28

Vaccination against smallpox	2	1	1	2	1	7	10
Housekeeper	134	51	43	66	26	380	426

According to the statistics in the table, the city of Kokand ranks high in terms of the number of doctors in the medical institutions established in the valley cities.

In the early years of Soviet rule, work on urban improvement in Fergana Province was relegated to the back burner. In 1916, the budget allocated 15,460 roubles for improvements to Namangan town and 10,000 roubles for street lighting (36).

After liquidation of Turkestan autonomy in 1918, the streets of destroyed Kokand started to be repaired since 1919. Seventy-five crossing bridges were built in the city and several major bridges were repaired [37].

From the 1920s, electric, gas and paraffin lamps began to penetrate into cities. Lighting of city streets, as in other cities of Turkestan, was important in the improvement of cities in the Fergana Valley. For example, while the streets of Andijan were lit with paraffin lamps in the 1920s, later streets were lit with electric lamps. From 1924, attention also began to be paid to illuminating the city streets in Andijan. In 1924-1925, electrical networks were installed in the town, as a result of which a new 60-litre diesel engine was installed in the old part of the town. 900 electric street lamps were used to light the streets.

Although 89 electric lamps were installed in Kokand by the mid-1920s, they failed to light the town [38]. The main reason for this is that the 5 engines that power the city were installed in the early years of the twentieth century, which were rather obsolete when it came to the 1920s. Although there were 7 power plants in Fergana Province during this period, only 3 of them were operational [39].

During this period no serious attention was paid to repairing existing buildings in the cities of the Fergana Valley. From 1921 the renovation of the town's buildings began in Andijan, and by September of that year 12 buildings had been repaired to the sum of 7

million US dollars. The Rossiya Hotel in the town, the building where the citizens' assembly was held, the textile factory and 2 private houses were also repaired. In 1921 alone in Andijan 157 houses were repaired.

In 1921, Kokand municipal department spent 3 million rubles for repair of buildings in the city [40]. However, the sanitary condition of Kokand was not very good, the city streets lacked lighting, and bridges and footpaths were few. Although the municipal utility established in the city collected 3,451,640 rubles from the population, the situation was extremely deplorable [41].

In 1923 the Skobelevskaya (Fergana) city power plant became operational [42]. As of October 1, 1924, there were 292 residential buildings in the city and in 1924-1925 33 of these buildings were repaired [43]. However, many of these buildings were in need of major repairs. At the same time, new residential buildings were being built in Kokand. In 1924-1925 30 new dwellings were built with a total area of 750 m² [44].

In 1924-1925 four new dwelling houses were built for the population of Andijan. Also construction started in the city: a bacteriological laboratory, 3 city hospital buildings, a new hotel building, the building of the old city outpatient clinic and 2 school buildings. In 1924-1925, 29887 rubles were spent on repairing houses in the city [45]. In 1923-1924, the city streets and bridges were repaired, existing ditches were cleared and trees along the street edges were planted. In 1924, the city of Andijan organised sapling planting weeks in different streets of the city and about 2 thousand saplings were planted [46]. In 1924-1925, the city spent 40101 roubles on construction works in Andijan [47]. In 1924, 9153 buildings in Namangan were owned by the local economic department. There were 12 buildings owned by the local economic department and 68 owned by the local government, 9 buildings were for state

institutions, 2 for public associations, 8 for schools and boarding schools and the rest for flats [48]. In the same year, 22 houses in the city were repaired, for which 5451 roubles were spent and 3401 roubles were spent on lighting buildings in the city. 3 bridges were built at highway crossings in the city and 33 small bridges were repaired using local building materials [49]. However, due to the lack of necessary tools, the city streets and pavements could not be repaired. From 1924, the construction of residential houses, cultural and household institutions and communal facilities for the population began in the town [50].

In Namangan in 1925, 45.6 thousand rubles were allocated for the construction of residential houses in the city, while the local economic departments of the city received 116.7 thousand rubles. In 1921-1926 four new school buildings were constructed in the town, differing in appearance from the others and sycamore trees were planted in the courtyards [51]. As a result of a strong earthquake in Namangan in August 1927, many settlements of the city were destroyed. Many dwellings were built with government support for the residents affected by the earthquake. For example, from 1927 to 1929, 81 apartment houses were built with a total area of 11940 m² (52). In 1929 the revenues of the local economic department in the city amounted to 660567 thousand rubles. [53].

One of the problems in the life of cities was related to clean drinking water. For a long time the inhabitants of our country had been using for drinking water mostly ditch and well water, but by the beginning of the 20th century the experts had already come to the conclusion that this water was unfit for drinking. The provision of drinking water to the inhabitants of cities in the Fergana Valley such as Andijan, Fergana, Namangan and Margilan was also important. In Uzbekistan, a water pipeline was first put into operation in 1929 in Bukhara. In 1931 it was decided to build a water pipeline in Andijan and in 1932 in Kokand, but these

works were not completed (54). In the valley cities, therefore, great attention is paid to the cleaning of ditches and regular khashars are held.

Another major problem in the social infrastructure of the cities manifested itself in the lack of common washbasins - bathhouses - in the cities of the Fergana Valley. Most of the bathhouses in the cities were rented out to tenants who provided free services to the poor two days a week. For example, in the early 1920s there were 7 bathhouses in Andijan, of which only 3 were in good condition [54].

Conclusion

The conclusion is that during this period the social infrastructure in the cities of the Fergana Valley could not meet the needs of the population and did not meet the requirements of the time. There were not enough hospitals in the cities, and only a few newly opened medical institutions were in poor condition. Because of the lack of space, many hospitals were not located in purpose-built premises, but rather on the premises of commercial or other establishments. Another problem was the lack of medical specialists. The Soviet authorities did not allocate sufficient funds for the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases in the cities. Inadequate lighting systems in the cities of the Fergana Valley during the study period was due to insufficient funding. Also, very little money has been allocated for urban improvement and cleaning by the public utilities. Sanitary and hygienic conditions in towns were not very good due to the lack of sewage in existing streets, courtyards, houses and public places. There are a number of problems in the supply of drinking water to the population

In conclusion to this article, during this period the social infrastructure and service system of the cities was in a highly unsatisfactory state. The service system was not meeting the demand and needs. Under these conditions, the traditional urban culture was in deep decline and in deep crisis.

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Appendix

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy Davlat Arxivi (O'z MDA) – Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan (CSA RUz)
2. Namangan viloyat davlat arxivi (NVDA) - Namangan Region State Archive (NRSA)
3. Farg'ona viloyat davlat arxivi (FVDA) - Ferghana Region State Archive (FRSA)
4. Andijon viloyat davlat arxivi (AVDA) - Andijan Region State Archive (ARSA)

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE IMPULSE COMPONENT OF THE RESISTANCE OF A TRAIN SHUNT

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