



## On the Development of Cartography of the Uzbekistan SSR in 1920-1950

**Primov Mukhiddinjon  
Omonovich**

Senior teacher, Faculty of History,  
National University of Uzbekistan, PhD  
[muxiddinjon@mail.ru](mailto:muxiddinjon@mail.ru)

### ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the work done in Uzbekistan in the field of cartography in the 20-50s of the XX century, the creation of educational maps and network atlases. To know and study one's homeland and its territories, one must first have a cartographic image of it. For this reason, the focus on geographic maps is increasing today. The article describes the emergence of scientific societies and institutions engaged in cartography, the problems in their activities, the data on the shortcomings

### Keywords:

Map, Central Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography, Central Asian State University, Central Asian Economic Council, geological, hydrogeological, hydrographic drawing.

Any geographical research starts with a map and ends with a map. The maps will contain very rich information about the planet Earth. They are based on the study, analysis and study of the location of land and oceans, territorial compatibility, size, height, transport and economic, cultural and scientific ties between countries, the flight of birds from one place to another, as well as other similar events. Consequently, from the maps you can see the bottom of the world's oceans, the structure of the Earth's crust, areas covered with permanent snow and glaciers, and even look to the future<sup>1</sup>.

Comparison of maps of different periods reveals changes in the spatial location of events (e.g., coastline movement, animal habitats, etc.); changes in the state of events (for example, the growth of settlements, the increase in the class of roads, etc.); replacing some events with others (plowing new lands, changing the species composition of forests, etc.); rhythms of

seasonal and other periodic events; general trends in the development of events. In this case, using maps can not only measure the absolute values of spatial changes, but also determine their direction, average velocity and some other properties<sup>2</sup>.

The Soviet era is an important stage in the creation of perfect maps of Central Asia and Uzbekistan. This stage differs in terms of the scope of scientific and practical cartographic work, the number and quality of maps created.

In this regard, specific scientific research was conducted in the former Soviet Union, which served as an important theoretical and methodological basis for the development of cartographic research and development in the region. In particular, in 1923, on the basis of the metric system for topographic maps began to create maps with scales of 1:25 000, 1:50 000, 1: 100 000, and later 1: 5000 and 1:10 000 and 1: 200 000. Earlier, on the basis of 1: 1 million scale

<sup>1</sup> T.Mirzaliyev, E.Yu.Safarov, A.Egamberdiyev, J.S.Qoraboyev. Cartography - T. 2012. –P.15.

<sup>2</sup> Salishchev K.A. Cartography. – Moscow: High School, 1982. – C. 220.

maps, an international classification and nomenclature system was adopted, on the basis of which topographic maps were created<sup>3</sup>.

Significant work has been done in our country in this regard. At the Central Asian State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) in the 20s of the twentieth century created original geological, hydrogeological, soil-geobotanical and other maps based on scientific imagination, which played an important role in thematic cartography not only in Uzbekistan but also in Central Asia.

Initially developed mainly in higher education, research activities were further strengthened in 1928 with the establishment of the Central Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography, as well as other research institutes.

On December 10, 1927, the Central Asian Economic Council (SredazEKOSO) was informed that there was a problem with the use of water resources between the Uzbek SSR and the Kyrgyz ASSR. In response to the request of the Government of the Kyrgyz ASSR to transfer water resources from April 15 to July 1, 2013, taking into account the obsolescence of the hydrographic drawings of Krutikov and Belkov, until the new drawings are ready<sup>4</sup>. To overcome these problems, the use of aerial surveys began in 1927, along with topographic surveys on the ground.

In 1927, K.N. Sinyavsky, the head of the Fergana Water Resources Research and Design Department, drew up an irrigation map of the area to irrigate the left bank of the Naryn River<sup>5</sup>.

The medium-scale soil-geobotanical map of the southern part of Kazakhstan, compiled by R.I. Abolin in 1929, is not inferior to landscape maps in terms of its content and quality. In the process of creating large and medium-scale landscape maps, it became clear that there are

large and small natural geographical complexes, and the components that make them are really closely related and interrelated. Nature research in the Central Asian region was accompanied by the creation of thematic maps<sup>6</sup>.

In accordance with the requirements, from 1937 in the USSR began to produce school atlases. These stable manuals replaced the publications of the XIX-early XX centuries. The Geographical Atlas for high school teachers has been regularly updated and reprinted since 1954. The large book-format atlas was 240 pages long and contained general geographical, natural, and socio-economic maps of the world, continents, and the entire USSR (a total of 400 maps, an index of geographical names)<sup>7</sup>.

The creation of 1: 100,000 scale maps, completed in the mid-1950s, did not end the USSR's topographic research problems. Demand for topographic maps and large-scale maps (1:25,000, 1:10,000, and 1: 5000) on engineering, geology, and agriculture, particularly land reclamation, has increased. The economy of the cities required maps of a larger scale. A new important stage in the development of topographic research in the USSR was completed in the mid-80s with the completion of maps on a scale of 1:25 000<sup>8</sup>.

New technologies should be developed and introduced in all areas of scientific and industrial cartographic activities: methods of studying cartographic objects; processing of data obtained in this case and other sources involved in the production of maps; actual development and creation of maps; methodology of their use. At the same time, electronic computing technologies, automation and remote aerospace research are becoming increasingly important, especially for the development of high-speed operational maps and the use of non-paper maps. In order to improve and accelerate the whole issue, it is

<sup>3</sup> T.Mirzaliyev, E.Yu.Safarov, A.Egamberdiyev, J.S.Qoraboyev. Cartography - T. 2012. – 225 b

<sup>4</sup> UzMDA R-837 of the Republic of Uzbekistan, list 5, case 386, page 5.

<sup>5</sup> Jalilov S. A major irrigation engineer of the Ferghana Valley (To the discovery of K. N. Sinyavsky's personal archive) // Social Sciences in Uzbekistan. –T.: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. 1962. part IX. – P. 59..

<sup>6</sup> Khamidov A. Scientific bases of development of cartographic researches in Uzbekistan // Scientific-methodical bases of creation of the National atlas of Uzbekistan. Materials of the Republican scientific-practical conference. - T., 2009, 95 p.

<sup>7</sup> Svatkova T.G. Atlas cartography. - M.: Aspekt Press, 2002. - P. 57.

<sup>8</sup> Salishchev K.A. Cartography...– P. 374.

necessary to reorganize the map of the country in accordance with the new concepts of economic and social development of the USSR, which includes: To determine the methods of providing comprehensive cartographic assistance for the development of the territories of the USSR, the implementation of state scientific and technical programs and the rational management of nature; Development of a national program for mapping the USSR with topographic and network programs, and on this basis to coordinate and cooperate with cartographic work. The last two points are real when the State Map and Geodetic Service is entrusted with the task of developing a national mapping program for the USSR, coordinating work and monitoring its implementation. The main task of the national mapping program is to create a single automated interdepartmental mapping system based on a network of interconnected banks with topographic and thematic data; In addition, this network is seen as an important component and foundation of a comprehensive geographic information system that integrates the sciences of cartography and geography with the practice of economic and social development.

Analysis and generalization of data on the state of the environment over the past 50 years shows that the ecological situation in different regions of the country is developing differently, and this is due to various natural and anthropogenic factors<sup>9</sup>. Therefore, the formation of a patriotic generation with independent thinking, a strong life position, a broad outlook and deep knowledge is a topical issue.

In short, until the beginning of the twentieth century, the territory of Uzbekistan, its important geographical features were reflected in many maps and atlases. However, mapping in the territory of the republic was not well developed until the Soviet era, most of the maps were very simple, both in terms of scale and territorial scale, as well as in terms of accuracy and level of cartographic imagery.

Already, the interior of the area had not yet been well studied, the sources were not sufficiently complete and accurate, and planning tools, cartographic mapping methods, and mapping techniques were not developed.

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