

**SOCIAL-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL SITUATION  
OF KARSHI CITY IN 1970-1990**

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes Karshi, one of the ancient cities of Uzbekistan, with its rich history and cultural heritage.

**Key words:** theaters, cinemas, libraries, clubs, palaces of culture, industry, agriculture, education, healthcare, culture.

**INTRODUCTION**

Karshi, one of the ancient cities of Uzbekistan, stands out with its rich history and cultural heritage. During the Soviet era, especially in the 1970s and 1990s, the city underwent significant changes in the socio-economic and cultural spheres. This article is devoted to analyzing the socio-economic and cultural situation of Karshi during that period. The article examines key trends in areas such as industry, agriculture, education, healthcare, culture, and demographic changes.

In 1970-1990, the economy of Karshi was mainly based on agriculture and industry. Cotton ginning plants, construction materials production enterprises, and food industry facilities operated in the city. Karshi occupied an important place in the republic, especially in cotton production. The dominance of cotton as a single crop led to a decrease in soil fertility and the emergence of environmental problems.

In the industrial sector, new enterprises were built, and existing ones were modernized. This contributed to the creation of new jobs and increased employment. However, the development of industry had a negative impact on the environment, with waste gases and wastewater worsening the ecological situation.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

In 1970-1990, the population of Karshi increased significantly. This was mainly due to migration from rural areas to the city, as well as natural growth. The increase in population increased the demand for housing, education, healthcare, and other social services.

In the field of education, new schools, vocational colleges, and higher education institutions were opened. Great attention was paid to improving the qualifications of teachers. However, improving the quality of education, strengthening the material and technical base, and introducing modern teaching methods remained urgent tasks.

Certain achievements were also made in the healthcare sector. New hospitals and polyclinics were built, and the quality of medical care was improved. Nevertheless, the shortage of medical personnel, the obsolescence of medical equipment, and interruptions in the supply of medicines were existing problems.

In 1970-1990, the cultural life of Karshi also had its own characteristics. Theaters, cinemas, libraries, clubs, and palaces of culture operated in the city. Cultural institutions served to meet the spiritual needs of the population and organize their leisure time meaningfully.

At the same time, the influence of Soviet ideology on cultural life was significant. Cultural events and works of art were aimed at promoting communist ideas. Issues of preserving and developing national culture and traditions were not given sufficient attention.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Along with the growth of the population in Karshi, changes also occurred in its ethnic composition. Uzbeks remained the main population of the city, but Russians, Tatars, Koreans, and representatives of other nationalities also lived there. Strengthening interethnic relations and meeting the cultural needs of various nationalities were urgent tasks.

### **CONCLUSION**

In 1970-1990, Karshi underwent significant changes in the socio-economic and cultural spheres. The development of industry and agriculture, achievements in education and healthcare, and the revitalization of cultural life served to improve the living standards of the city's population. At the same time, environmental problems, shortcomings in social services, ideological influence on cultural life, and certain difficulties in interethnic relations were issues that needed to be resolved.

During this period, Karshi became one of the important economic and cultural centers of Uzbekistan. The city's past experience is of great importance in developing sustainable development strategies in the future.

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