



# ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITY OF CARTOGRAPHY FACTORY IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the study of cartography in Uzbekistan since the 30-s of the XX century, the activities of organizations and their cartographic activities. The Tashkent Cartographic Factory (as it was initially called) played a major role in the development of the cartography industry in Uzbekistan and in providing maps to the public of the country. The article describes the establishment of a cartographic factory in Uzbekistan, problems and shortcomings.*

**KEY WORDS:** *map, atlas, cartography, geodesic, Tashkent Cartography Factory, printing machine, Agrocarter, magazine, booklet, poster, brochure, calendar.*

## INTRODUCTION

The political and administrative, historical maps on the history of the Central Asian nations were poorly created, but demographic and economic historical maps were virtually non-existent. After the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, there were some maps of that time between the governorship of Turkestan and the semi-independent Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate. The gap in the area during the Soviet era left its mark on historical maps of published atlas[8, 94 p]. We can say that much work has been done in the field of cartography until 1917, and the geographical features of the territory of Uzbekistan have been reflected in a number of maps and atlases. But cartographic work did not fully meet the requirements of that time. First of all, it was necessary to bring the map scales into the metric, to carry out accurate geodetic measurements, to produce precise geodetic and cartographic instruments and to train highly qualified personnel to carry out work in this field at a high level.

## MATERIAL AND RESEARCH

### METHODS

In 1934, Tashkent Cartographic Factory (now Kartografiya State Scientific Production Enterprise) was established, the only in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. He was tasked with providing thematic, political, administrative and reference maps of government agencies and public organizations, as well as providing educational institutions with educational maps and atlases. Soon 1:10,000 agricultural maps of

irrigated areas and 1: 500,000 scale administrative map of Uzbekistan and study maps in the national languages of Central Asia were created and published[2, 14 p].

In March 1938, the company was given a large government order. The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the publication of maps of Uzbekistan", which ordered the factory to publish 20,000 copies of the administrative and natural maps of the republic within two months, including 10,000 in Uzbek and 10,000 in Russian.

At that time topographic technical schools of Tashkent, Omsk, Tbilisi and Leningrad prepared the cadres. Various topographic, geographic and special maps were needed for the developing industry and agriculture of the Republic. The factory should provide such maps not only to Uzbekistan, but also to the southern regions of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan.

In the 30's and 50's of the 20th century, maps were created manually, and our experts knew how to make real maps. During the war, all the efforts of cartographers were to publish topographic maps for the front. However, even during those difficult times when paper shortages were apparent, the factory did not stop producing school satellites and maps without records.

In the postwar years active development of cartography began. The factory has been equipped with the necessary printing equipment. A significant breakthrough in factory development was made in the 60s. Then we installed one color printing offset machine "Teria", a GDR product. With its installation,



the volume of unwritten maps has increased. Young specialists from Moscow and Novosibirsk Institute of Geodesy, Photography and Cartography, Graduate School of Geography at Tashkent State University, Tashkent Topographic Technical School and other universities came to work at the factory.

In 1961, he spent 1: 1 million dollars in the cartography factory of the Uzgiprozem (Uzbekistan State Land Design Institute) of the Ministry of Agriculture. A large-scale agricultural map of Uzbekistan has been published, and it has begun to publish thematic maps. In 1963 the first atlas of the Republic of Uzbekistan was published (the Atlas Editor-in-Prof. LN Babushkin). Atlas is fully reflected in the natural conditions and resources of our republic, which gives an opportunity to study the natural conditions and resources of Uzbekistan and certain regions, and to learn about the dynamics and dynamics of natural phenomena described in it. As mentioned earlier, the atlas mainly reflects the natural conditions and resources of our republic. Because the socio-economic maps are not issued, they can be called the natural geographic atlas of the republic [5, 41-42 pp].

All Atlas maps are made in a straight-angled tapered projection. The Atlas contains a complete cartographic description of the natural conditions and natural resources of the country, which can be used to study, record and use natural resources and the dynamics of natural phenomena in the Republic and in particular natural and geographical areas. Materials from relevant ministries and agencies, government agencies and institutions, research institutes and universities are widely used in the process of mapping[7, 228 p].

1980 - 1981 Scientists from Tashkent State University (now NUU) in cooperation with geographers created the first educational geographical atlas of our republic (Editor-in-Chief T.Mirzaliev) among the former Central Asian republics. These atlas (main map scale 1: 3.5 million and 1.5 million) show the nature of political and administrative divisions of our students in public schools. and to learn about the people, the economy, and the culture[6, 33 p]. In 1984, the plant released Tashkent Atlas dedicated to the 1,000th anniversary of Tashkent[3, 13 p].

In 1967, the factory moved to a new three-story building and was equipped with foreign equipment: 5 two-color offset printing "Planeta", a two-room Pasarella camera for cartography, test machines and paper cutting machines. All of this has made it possible to significantly expand the range of cartographic products, to reduce the time of their creation and preparation for publication.

In 1982-1985 a complex geographical reference book "Atlas of Uzbekistan" was published. The paper size of the atlas is 61 x 42 cm, the basic map size is 1: 2 500 000 and 1: 3 500 000. The Atlas

consists of 28 separate sections, which contain 322 color maps. The total volume and content of the atlas can be considered close to the national atlases. The creative team at Atlas designing and mapping made a systematic approach, focusing on reflecting their true state, preserving the natural conditions and natural resources of the republic, the economy and its industries, culture and history[4, 191-193 pp].

After the independence of our country, major changes were made in the field of cartography. In 1998, the company acquired the "MERKATOR" electronic cartographic system. The acquisition of new equipment has begun, with a gradual transition from manual mapping to computer-based mapping. The introduction of new technology and advanced technologies has accelerated the creation of cartographic products by 3-4 times. In 2003, 4-color offset printing machine KBA Rapida 105 was launched, providing a high-quality production of maps, atlases and other cartographic and printing products.

On February 8, 2005, the Agroharita Cartographic Factory and the State Cartographic Fund were included in the structure of the enterprise. The enterprise was named Cartography Company, offset printing "Rayobi 784 E" in 2011, "STR Amsky Aurora T848" in 2015 and "Riso E748" in 2016. Department of Electronic Cartography and Design has mastered geo-information systems in cartography.

The announcement of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan has set new tasks for cartographers to further explore the demand for various cartographic products in order to fully ensure the independence of the state market. One of the most important tasks of the "Cartography" SCCC is to provide educational materials to all students of the school. Geographical atlases and maps without grades for grades 4-9, history satellites for grades 5-11 and maps without records were prepared and published at the time. Wall (political-administrative and natural) of modern Uzbekistan, thematic wall (transport, population, climate, agriculture, minerals, tourism, etc.), economic and natural areas of the region, political, hemisphere, mainland, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. There is a great demand for maps of Central Asia. The plans of cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Tashkent, Samarkand, Khiva, Karshi, Nukus, Ferghana, etc.) are regularly updated. At present the National Atlas of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being prepared by the employees of SPCC Cartography.

As a result of the merger of the enterprise with the Agroharita Cartographic Factory and the State Cartography, the production of agricultural maps has risen to a new level: the timing of publication has been reduced, and the quality of the agricultural maps produced has been improved. With the help of Nashaotec 582 AO, the orders of the land resources and the state cadastre of the Republic of Karakalpakstan,



Uzbekistan regions and the city of Tashkent are being fulfilled quickly and efficiently.

In addition to the production of cartographic products at the "Cartography" SPC, polygraphic products: magazines, booklets, posters, brochures, calendars, notebooks, labels and other products are also published. Cartography is the largest cartographic enterprise of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with a wide range of products and professionalism of its employees, which will help to successfully address all issues of modern cartography and printing. The quality level of the production process will further increase its competitiveness and sustainability.

Well-known scholars M.I.Nikishov, Yu.Levitskiy, K.A.Salishev, I.P. Zarutskaya, N.S.Podobedov, O.A.Yevteev and T.V.Vereshakas services is worth to mention. As a result of the aforementioned efforts, a national school of Uzbek cartographers was established in Uzbekistan in the 1980s and early 90s. [1, 12-13 pp].

## SUMMARY

Summarizing the above considerations, we can say that the need for identifying the location of natural resources in Uzbekistan and their accurate mapping has served as a decisive factor in the emergence and intensification of high-tech maps that are the product of modern cartographic research. As a result of research in this area, the cartography factory of Uzbekistan has been widely used in practice to study the natural conditions and resources of our country, to protect nature, to publish a number of maps related to the economy.

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