

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE POPULATION OF KASHKADARYA REGION ON THE
EVE OF INDEPENDENCE.**

Khalikov Shodiyar
Independent researcher

Key words: *"Reconstruction", economic production, state farm, farm, "Cotton work", "Uzbek work", regional executive committee, pre-school education, rural culture house, trade union, recreation park.*

Annotation: *In this article was analyzed on the eve of independence, the socio-economic condition of the residents of Kashkadarya Province on the basis of archival sources and mass media information. It was considered that new industrial enterprises were established as a result of the new policy after the announcement of the "Reconstruction" program, and the path to economic development was taken.*

During the years of "Reconstruction", the processes of retreat increased significantly. Uzbekistan, which has geographically favorable opportunities and natural resources, took one of the last places in the former Union in terms of economic indicators. In particular, by 1991 it took 12th place among 15 republics. In terms of economic and production potential, Uzbekistan was in the third place among the allied republics (after the RSFSR and Ukraine), but it was in the 14th place in terms of the standard of living of the population[1:437].

In the analyzed period, the level of employment of the population of the republic was low, and this indicator was much higher among young people. In particular, it was observed that among the unemployed, young men and women aged 18-29 made up 46.7% in 1979, and in 1985-1986, this figure was more than 50%. In Fergana, Kashkadarya regions and the republic of Karkalpakstan, the percentage of unemployed youth was even higher[2:643].

108 out of 184 collective farms and state farms in Kashkadarya ended the economic year with a loss, so the region did not fulfill plans to sell cotton, fruit and sugar crops, meat, eggs, milk and other products to the state. In 1986, 35.9 percent of the plan to transfer cotton to the state was fulfilled in the Chirakchi district of the province[3].

In 1986, farm managers of Usman Yusupov district wrote off 12 cotton picking machines instead of repairing the equipment that could still be used. Instead, they bought 15 new cotton picking machines[4].

In 1986, a number of collective farms and state farms in the Ulyanov district of Kashkadarya region began to eliminate deficiencies in the field of equipment supply.

In particular, in the "XX sieydz of Partiya" state farm in this district, every piece of equipment was transferred to the account of the farm and leased to a mechanic. At the

same time, efforts were made to strengthen the material base of the repair workshop at the state farm [5:16].

In 1986, 136 out of 143 farms in Kashkadarya, about 82 percent of the cotton-growing brigades were mired in backwardness and indebtedness, and the yield per hectare in the region was only 14 centners. Over the past three years, 700,000 tons of cotton were delivered to the state less than the plan. 50,000 hectares of land are overgrown with reeds, 60,000 hectares of land are highly saline. Over the past three years, In January 1986, 10 hospitals with a total of 1110 beds, including 5 rural district hospitals with 395 beds, 11 rural medical clinics, a central district polyclinic serving 18 different specialties, a dental polyclinic, a skin-genital dispensary, and 14 clinical laboratories were provided to the residents of Chirakchi district in January 1986. , 80 paramedics-midwives stations served[7:51]. Nearly 900 of the leading person in 1986, about 700 villages in Kashkadarya were not supplied with normal drinking water. 150 villages did not have natural gas. There were no stores in 28 villages of Kashkadarya. In 327 villages, household service enterprises have not been built. Especially in Dehqonabad, Kamashi, Yakkabag and other districts, activities in the field of improving the living standards of the population in the social sphere did not fully meet the demand. Only in U. Yusupov District Sulaymon Murodov State Farm, due to the fault of the Karshi Construction Department, the water pipeline, asphalt road, and winter club were not built, only 16 of the 80 cotton farming brigades in the state farm did not think of establishing household services in the residential areas where there is a field shed [8].nel in the region have been replaced [6:14].

In 1986, there was a drinking water problem in Guzor district. Supplying the population with natural gas was also in an unsatisfactory condition. Only 45-50 percent of the population of Guzor city is provided with drinking water[9:90].

Since the water pipeline in the center of Guzor district was built 20-25 years ago, most of them have but a time when the socio-economic situation in Kashkadarya region worsened, dissatisfaction with the leadership increased, and many families suffered as a result of the "cotton issue" and the "Uzbeks' issue", the Central Committee of Uzbekistan dismissed Normomin Turopov, the first secretary of the Kashkadarya regional committee, and replaced him with I.A. Karimov decided to put [10:13].

Expelled from the party and tried, he listened to the complaints of those who were held responsible and sought a positive solution. It ensured that unused funds were used rapidlycome unusable. However, not a single meter of pipe was replaced in 1982-1984. 35 million soums were spent in Kashkadarya region in 1987-88 to provide drinking water to the population. During this period, 250 km in Kashkadarya. the road was built. 15,000 apartments were supplied with natural gas. 5 health centers were newly established[11].

In 1987, it was planned to build a residence in 16 of the 18 central settlements of Shahrizabz district based on the master plan. In more than 100 out of 134 settlements in

Shahrisabz district, a general master plan for building a modern village had not yet been drawn up.

In 1987, Chorshanba-Katta, Nohi-Shiramon-Shavhak roads were repaired in Shahrisabz district. Construction continued on Chorshanbe-Achchigi-China roads [12:7]. Gravel was spilled on the Shamaton-Orta Kurgan road, and the construction was not completed[12:7].

In 1987-88, changes in the socio-economic sphere were noticeable in the life of Kashkadarya villages, but the impact of backwardness in product production was strong. 374,000 tons of cotton, 58,000 tons of grain, 25,000 tons of meat, and 12,000 tons of milk were delivered to the state. For 1 soum spent in agriculture, 75 teynis profit was received.

In 1987, more than 4,000 doctors and 12,500 medical personnel with secondary education provided medical services to the population of Kashkadarya. There were 370 residents for each doctor, and 120 residents for each medical nurse or paramedic. The network of hospitals and ambulatory polyclinic institutions has expanded[13].

In December 1988, the number of people not participating in social production in Kashkadarya was 37,000. In January 1988, there were 10 hospitals, 13 rural medical clinics, and 85 medical centers in Chirakchi district. they were lacking for the people of the district.

For example: there are 133 villages with more than 300 inhabitants in the district, and there are 85 medical centers in the district[14:5].

In Qamashi, Ulyanov, Yakkabag, Dehkanabad, Baharistan, Guzor districts[23:96-100] such cooperatives were not established at all. The quality of products produced in local industrial enterprises did not fully meet the requirements.

At that time, 84% of natural gas and 46% of oil produced in Uzbekistan [27:73-76] were extracted from the territory of Kashkadarya region, and 40% of the population of the republic used natural gas.]

By 1985, the situation in Kashkadarya [26:86-90] was complicated by three deputy heads of the region, eight heads of departments, 26 secretaries of the city and district party committees, the chairman of the regional executive committee, his 4 deputies, the responsible secretary, city and district executive committees. It can also be known from the fact that 12 chairmen, 27 heads of large regional organizations, 99 chairmen and directors of collective farms and state farms were fired and most of them were brought to criminal responsibility [10:26-27].

In the 1985-86 academic year, 373,100 students were educated in Kashkadarya. 25 thousand teachers served in schools. Involvement of schoolchildren in cotton picking continued. In 1985, the plan to provide household services to the villagers of Kashkadarya was not implemented. In 1985, the construction works of Kashkadarya general education schools were continued, and the number of kindergarten places was increased to 10,000, and the number of preschool educational institution places was increased to 2,300.

In Kashkadarya, 572 public libraries [24:128-132], 465 cinema facilities served the people. In 1985, the number of moviegoers reached 12 million [16].

In 1987, 420,600 people were involved in various types of education in Kashkadarya. 37,700 boys and girls received secondary education. Nearly 60,000 children were educated in permanent institutions of pre-school education [17].

In Guzor district, the team of the recreation park took part in the competition at the end of the republic review of culture and recreation parks held in honor of the glorious 70th anniversary of the Lenin Komsomol in 1988, won and was awarded the honorary label of the Ministry of Culture of the Uzbek SSR [25:54].

In 1989, Guzor [18:135-138] 23 cultural educational institutions served for the residents of Guzor [18:135-138] to spend their free time voluntarily and for their cultural recreation [19:128-131], 1 of them is the district culture house, 2 are city [20], 7 of them were houses of rural culture, 1 of them were trade unions, 3 of them were state farm clubs, 4 of them were clubs belonging to organizations, 2 of them were auto clubs, 4 of them were collective farm clubs and music schools.

Interest in studying national values has also increased among rural youth. Creativity in the national spirit has increased among young people participating in artistic amateur circles. Articles about this have been published in district and regional newspapers. People's feelings for the homeland and aspirations to restore the past have increased.

Approaching this issue on such a scientific basis, we tried not to ignore any era or aspect of our ancient history while studying and evaluating it.

In particular, honoring and remembering our ancestors who were victims of oppression and violence during colonialism and Soviet era mass repressions [21:1492], who sacrificed their lives for the cause of independence, their work for the freedom of the country [22:1-6], and looking for their legacy. and it is necessary to note that we started the study on such a spiritual basis.

In conclusion, it can be said that after the announcement of the "Reconstruction" program, the process of renewal in industry, production, and political life began in the entire territory of the former Union. Therefore, the above processes took place in the territory of the USSR, including in the Kashkadarya region, during the years of "reconstruction". As a result of the policy carried out in the Kashkadarya region in these years, new industrial enterprises, factories and factories, schools and hospitals were built and commissioned. This, in turn, caused social and economic development of the region and its inhabitants.

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