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CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL AND HOME LIFE OF THE VILLAGE POPULATION OF SURKHANDARDARO REGION

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Abstract:
This article analyzes the changes taking place in the socio-domestic life of the population of the villages of Surkhandarya region. The author studied the development processes in the fields of living standards, social services, employment, education and healthcare in rural areas, and highlighted existing problems and ways to eliminate them. The article also presents ideas on the development of infrastructure in villages, the introduction of modern technologies, and the impact of government programs on the lives of the population. The results of the study include scientific and practical recommendations on improving the well-being of the population in the villages of Surkhandarya region

Keywords: Surkhandarya region, rural population, socio-domestic life, living standards, infrastructure, education, healthcare, employment, government programs.

INTRODUCTION.

The socio-economic development of any region is closely related to the standard of living and socio-economic conditions of the population. In recent years, the development of social infrastructure, reforms in the education and medical systems, and improvement of the quality of municipal services in the villages of Surkhandarya region have led to significant changes in the lives of the population. Programs adopted by the state, the introduction of modern technologies, and the development of entrepreneurship have had a positive impact on the lifestyle of the rural population. This article analyzes the current state of socio-economic life, development trends, and existing problems of the rural population of Surkhandarya region.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the years of independence, the formation of urban infrastructure in line with world standards became a matter of particular concern. Based on the needs of the population, special attention was paid to improving the designs of model houses in our country, the use of energy-saving technologies, and the use of modern and affordable building materials. However, there were enough shortcomings in the field. In particular, by 2002, the heating system in most of the 178 multi-storey buildings in the city of Termez had failed. In addition, the heating system in 12 schools, 20 kindergartens, 8 hospitals, and even the city government building in the city had failed[12].

In the Zharkurgan district, in 1991-1996, serious attention was paid to the issue of providing the city with full natural gas, and efforts were made to achieve full natural gasification. The level of natural gas supply in the Zharkurgan district by 1991-1998 was 51.2 km of gas pipelines, providing gas to 94% of the city's population. In the Zharkurgan district, 145.1 km of water pipelines were laid, providing drinking water to 85% of the city's population. Significant work has been done to provide drinking water to the population in the city of Zharkurgan. In 2005, 16 pumps were repaired in 6 residential areas of the city, providing drinking water to about 2.8 thousand residents. Sponsors spent 8,500,000 soums on the repair of drinking water pipelines. 3.6 km of water pipelines were newly installed.

The city of Zharkurgan was fully gasified in 2005, and a 3.5 km gas pipeline was built at the expense of budget funds to the newly built residential areas. In order to provide the population of the district with consumer goods, important measures were taken to develop trade networks, increase the culture of trade services, and build and operate trade outlets in a modern way.

In order to further develop the types of services in the social sphere in the Zharkurgan district and improve the living standards of the population, the district administration carried out important practical work. The district administration paid serious attention to each area of the social sphere, made important decisions based on state policy, and paid practical attention to its results. The work carried out in the social sphere in 2007 made a worthy contribution to the socio-economic and cultural development of the district. In 2007, 8.5 million square meters of housing and 1.1 km

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of drinking water pipelines were built and commissioned for the needs of the population.

When considering the data on the work carried out in 2005 on housing construction, gas and water networks in the Kumkurgan district, it was analyzed that extensive work was carried out on the basis of state programs. In 2005, 35.6 thousand square meters of housing were built in the Kumkurgan district, including 35.6 thousand square meters of individual housing. 20.2 km of drinking water pipelines and 26 km of gas pipelines were built and commissioned[9].

In 2007, the program to ensure the employment of the population fulfilled the task of creating 29,374 new jobs. In order to meet the needs of the district population in natural gas and drinking water, in 2005, 30 km of gas and 20 km of water pipelines were laid, and 4 km of high-pressure gas pipelines were laid in the "Olatemir" and "Yalti" neighborhoods. In 2006, communication services worth 244,567.2 million soums were provided, gas pipelines were laid for a distance of eleven kilometers, and the provision of household services to the population increased by 7.5 percent. In 2009, 2.5 km. of gas network, 17.2 km of drinking water network were installed, and as of January 1, 2009, 65,425 people from 10,485 households, 8 industrial and 37 budget and 110 household service enterprises in the district used natural gas for the provided communal services. 9082 gas metering devices have been installed in 10485 households supplied with natural gas, gasification work in the district began in 1990, and in 2010, 47.6 percent of the households in the district were gasified, and there are a total of 442 kilometers of gas pipelines in the district, of which 38.4 cubic meters of high-pressure gas pipelines, 112.5 cubic meters of medium-pressure and 291.1 cubic meters of low-pressure gas pipelines supplied gas to the population. 379 gas distribution devices have been installed in the gas network in the district, of which 25 are high-pressure and 356 are medium-pressure gas distribution devices. In 2009, tariff revenues received by all communication enterprises amounted to 360.9 million soums, with a growth rate of 115.8 percent, including tariff revenues received from the population of 140.8 million soums. soums, including 110.6 percent.

In Shorchi district, special attention was paid to the issue of improving the provision of services to the population from year to year, providing apartments with hot and cold water, and hot and cold water meters were installed in July 2007. As a result, by July 1, 2007, hot and cold water meters were installed in Shorchi district, and special meters for hot water were installed in 2,083 individual residential buildings, 93 in multi-apartment buildings, and 329 in multi-apartment buildings. In Shorchi district, in 2006-2010, in order to open service centers for the installation and repair of gas and water appliances in the district, as well as repair of basements and facades of houses, and open service centers for engineering and communication within the house, 1 such service center was established in 2006, and 2 such service centers in 2007[6].

In the 3rd quarter of 2009, 310 apartments in the "Mustaqillik", "Koklam", "Navruz", and "Alisher Navoiy" neighborhoods were gasified. Gas pipelines were repaired in the "Bakhshitepa" and "Kokon" neighborhoods, improving gas supply to 250 apartments. Transformers worth 15 million soums in the "Elbayon" neighborhood and 20 million soums in the "Sergayrat" neighborhood were installed at the expense of sponsors. In 2009, significant practical work was carried out in the district on the commissioning of social infrastructure facilities, with 40.5 thousand square meters of housing construction, 2.5 km of natural gas pipelines, 19.4 km of drinking water pipelines, 4 points of household services, 4 commercial facilities, and 2 public catering points, thereby improving the living conditions of the population.

In the Kyzyryk district, a water pipeline network was commissioned as part of the implementation of measures to improve the use of high-quality drinking water by the population. In 2009 alone, 169.3 million soums of work was completed, and 5 settlements were provided with drinking water. Funds were allocated from the Asian Development Bank to re-establish a drinking water network in the neighborhoods of the Saryk city assembly, and the team headed by Normomin Poyonov of the Kyzyryk Waterworks Unitary Enterprise worked hard to improve drinking water supply[10]. In 2019, the number of people provided with drinking water in the district was 96,191, and the length of the water pipeline network was 1,078.4 kilometers, which means that the level of drinking water supply for the population was 55%. In Denov district, a lot of exemplary work was carried out in the field of providing household services to the population, and in 2004, 55.4 thousand square meters of housing were built, 14.2 kilometers of clean drinking water pipelines and 32.3 kilometers of gas pipelines were put into operation. In 2006, 41.5 square meters of housing, 8 kilometers of natural gas, and 15 kilometers of drinking water pipelines were installed and put into operation. In 2006-2008, 120 thousand square meters of housing were built in the district by the state, private, and individual sectors, 35 kilometers of clean drinking water pipelines, and 58.5 kilometers of gas pipelines were put into operation, improving the living standards of the population[3].

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In 2004, 7,510 households in the Boysun district were provided with clean drinking water, with a water supply rate of 52.5 percent. In 2005, 7,841 households were provided with clean drinking water, with a water supply rate of 52.6 percent. In 2006, 8,150 households were provided with drinking water, with a water supply rate of 52.7 percent. In 2007, 10,000 residents of the villages of Tillokamar, Sayrob, Munchok, and Chilonzor were provided with clean drinking water due to the construction of a 25-kilometer water pipeline. By 2007, the water supply rate in the district had reached 56.3 percent.[4]

CONCLUSION

The development of the socio-economic life of the population in the villages of Surkhandarya region has significantly accelerated in recent years. Improvements in education, healthcare, transport and communal services have a positive impact on the standard of living of the rural population. In addition, infrastructure projects and measures to support entrepreneurship implemented within the framework of state programs are helping to create jobs and increase the income of the population. Nevertheless, in rural areas there are still urgent issues regarding the further development of infrastructure, the introduction of modern technologies and the creation of comfortable living conditions for the population. In the future, the implementation of comprehensive measures in this direction will serve as an important factor in ensuring the socio-economic stability of rural areas.

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