

**HISTORY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE  
OF UZBEKISTAN.**

*Ch.Kh. Temirova –*

*candidate of historical sciences, associate professor. Karshi branch of the  
Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers.*

**Annotation:** This article is devoted to the social and cultural history of rural development in Uzbekistan, which examines the achievements and problems in the field of housing and communal services and cultural services during the years of independence, as well as cultural and educational work in rural areas.

**Key words:** independence, Uzbekistan, reforms, results, social sphere, health care, housing and communal services, education, villages.

**Introduction**

Over the years of independence in Uzbekistan, fundamental changes have taken place in all areas, large-scale reforms have begun to yield positive results. During this short period, a huge amount of work has been done to ensure economic growth, solve social problems, create decent living conditions for the population and realize human potential. A regulatory and legal framework for reforms in the social sphere has been created, targeted reforms have been implemented that have led to an increase in the level and quality of life of people. Sustainable GDP growth, stimulation of job creation and regulation of unemployment and consumer prices helped to maintain the growth of household incomes at an acceptable level. Reforms in education, health care, housing and communal services contributed to the expansion of the availability of these services, an increase in the level of education and life expectancy. The poverty rate has gradually decreased.

With the acquisition of independence in Uzbekistan, a new view of the role and place of villages has been formed, the development of the socio-economic and cultural life of the rural population has become one of the central positions in state policy. On this occasion, the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted: □ Our next further priority, which needs special attention, is the implementation of a wide range of long-term, deeply interrelated measures aimed at dramatically improving the quality of life and appearance of the village, accelerating the development of social and industrial infrastructure, indigenous revision of the status, role and importance of the owner, entrepreneurship and small business, all-round support for the development of farming □ [1]. According to Islam Karimov, embarking on the implementation of the extremely important state program "The Year of Rural Development and Improvement", which provides for not only changing the appearance of villages and the quality of life in the countryside, the depth of reform, the essence and content of industrial relations in the agro-industrial complex, but also ultimately increasing the social -the political and cultural level of the rural population, its consciousness and civic responsibility □ [2], he also noted that the implementation of this program is an urgent problem in the country.

The peculiarities of the period of the last 5 years (2017-2021) are the implementation of radically new ideas and principles for further sustainable and advanced development of the social sphere. Initiated by the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev Strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. It has become a document defining the priorities of the country's development in the medium term. The social policy of the state during this period is focused on sustainable development and maintenance of incomes of the population, regulation of processes in the field of employment and labor migration, increasing welfare and reducing poverty. All this is carried out with the activation of civil society and the strengthening of dialogue with the people.

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On April 26, 2018, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video conference was held on the issues of effective organization and the most important tasks of implementing the "Obod kishlok" ("Comfortable Village") program. It was noted at the meeting that in recent years, large-scale creative work has been carried out throughout the country. However, due attention was not paid to the living conditions in remote settlements, which caused complaints from their residents. At the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a specific and purposeful system was created to further improve the living conditions of the population. In accordance with the Decree of the head of our state "On the program" Obod kishlok "dated March 29, 2018, large-scale construction and improvement works were carried out, this year in 2 villages of each district, starting from the next year and annually thereafter - in 3 villages of each district ... The need to further improve the spirituality and legal culture of the villagers was noted as one of the most important issues. The need for a comprehensive and comprehensive study of the social and cultural life of villages is as follows:

1. Studying the social and cultural life of the villages of Uzbekistan, determining its prospects is the basis for the success of the reforms. Over the years of independence, the attitude of the state towards the countryside has radically changed. During 1991-2008, many laws, decrees and resolutions were adopted on the development of the socio-economic and cultural spheres in villages, and their implementation on the ground was carried out in different ways. As a result of positive decisions in social and cultural work in the villages, significant success has been achieved in a historically short period of time.

2. There is a big difference between the policy pursued in the Soviet era in relation to the countryside and the policy pursued in this area under the conditions of independence. A comprehensive analysis of the essence of many problems in the social and cultural life of villages, the elimination of these problems, the scientific substantiation of the importance of introducing new modern production methods has become one of the urgent tasks for scientists in this field;

3. During the years of independence, along with certain achievements in the social and cultural life of villages, there are also a number of shortcomings. This is especially noticeable in the work of housing and communal services in the countryside. In practical life, there are still many unresolved issues in reforming the education system in rural areas, organizing housing and communal services, ensuring social protection and material well-being of the population.

4. The conclusions drawn from the study of the historical experience of rural politics can be used to find new ways to ensure the development and prosperity of the villages of Uzbekistan. The study of the socio-cultural development of the villages of Uzbekistan from a historical point of view is a new direction in the process of scientific research in this area. From this point of view, the study of this area and research carried out by scientists in such areas as political science, law, pedagogy, philosophy, economics, cultural studies, history and other humanities have provided important information only about some aspects of rural life. At the same time, the reform process carried out in Uzbekistan over the years of independence is being studied by many foreign scientists. All scientific literature related to the history of the social and cultural life of the villages of Uzbekistan, from the problem-chronological point of view and theoretical and conceptual content, has been analyzed by dividing into several groups:

1. Research covering the historical aspects of the problem;
2. Research and literature created by representatives of the social and humanitarian sphere;
3. Scientific works of foreign authors.

The first group can directly include scientific works in which the historical aspects of the social and cultural sphere during the years of independence were analyzed as an object of research. Z. Mirzaev, A. Norbekov, R.A. Nosirov, A.A. Mavrulov and Y. Ergasheva. From a scientific point of view, they studied the state and problems, cultural institutions and the main directions of social development of villages in Uzbekistan for different historical periods. B.N.Uzakov, M.D. Khadzhieva also conducted research on the socio-economic and cultural life of the villages of Uzbekistan, and based on the results of the research they

defended their candidate works. E.R. Tilaev, N.K. Kuvvatova and F.Zh. Yormatov also conducted research on the history of the village.

Of particular importance in the years of independence in the study of the history of culture on the basis of a new theoretical methodology are the works of A. Mavrulov. There are a number of other brochures and monographs devoted to the study of the social and cultural spheres of the history of the Soviet period, written during the years of independence. For example, the monographs by A. Khazratkulov and S. Tursunov examine the work done in various areas of the social sphere during the Soviet period, the results of which are analyzed from the point of view of a new theoretical methodology. This work is one of the first attempts to critically study the activities of the social sphere of the Soviet period. A. Khazratkulov, having studied most of the problems of the social sphere of Uzbekistan in the 70s and 90s, gives recommendations for their elimination.

In the monograph by S.N. Tursunov "Problems of improving the housing and living conditions of the rural population" examines in detail the activities of the rural housing and household economy, summarizes information about housing conditions in rural areas during the Soviet period.

In the monographs of M.Kh. Nurmukhammedova and Yu.A. Ergasheva researches the problems of the cultural sphere in the villages of Uzbekistan and ways to solve them. In particular, in his work M.Kh. Nurmukhammedova focuses on the human factor and social development of the village, cultural and educational institutions, as well as various national holidays. A special place in the history of culture is occupied by the monograph by Y. Ergasheva "The Culture of Uzbekistan: Trends and Development Problems". The monograph examines the history of almost all spheres of the culture of Uzbekistan in the 50-60s of the XX century. The author pays special attention to the positive and negative aspects of public education, the system of secondary and higher education, science, literature and art, the activities of cultural and educational institutions and the media of Uzbekistan and, in particular, its southern regions.

The second group includes works and literature created by representatives of the social and humanitarian sphere, in which various aspects of this problem are analyzed.

The topic under study in T.Ya. Abdullaeva, Z.U. Ismailova, I. Ramazonova, M. Eshmatova are analyzed from a philosophical point of view, which summarize opinions about the spiritual image of rural youth, socio-political and spiritual factors of the rural population's lifestyle renewal, and the convergence of urban and rural life.

Research by R.S. Muratova, Z.R. Khudoyberdieva, R.I. Egamberdieva, B. Ya. Yangibaeva, Sh. E. Karshiev are devoted to the study of the economic life of villages, which provides information on the provision of the rural population with food and light industry products.

There are a number of works covering the issues of demography, socio-economic, cultural and educational spheres, the village and the market, the social protection system in rural areas, rural culture and public organizations, families, ecology and health of rural residents. The works of M. Islomov, A. Mamatkazin, Y. Dodoboev, A. Mamadaliev, A. Zhuraev, M. Usmonov, U. Umarova, I. Ergashev, M. Kholmatova, S. Safaeva, M. Sadykova, Sh. their number.

These studies, created in the early years of independence, analyze the social and cultural life of the villages of Uzbekistan from the point of view of the idea of independence. In them, as a result of the study and comprehensive analysis of the process of forming the social infrastructure of the village, the conditions for social protection of the rural population during the transition to a market economy, the problems of cultural and educational institutions in villages.

In the historiography of the social and cultural life of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, such issues as the peculiarities of the growth of the rural population, socio-economic problems of demographic processes in rural areas, the development of social infrastructure are reflected in the monograph □Demography of rural areas□. The monograph emphasizes that the rural population of Uzbekistan from 1989 to 2005 increased by 139.3%, with the highest rates observed in the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, and the fact that these regions determine the regional characteristics of the country's demographic development. A. Dzhuraev's

monograph "Village and Social Life" contains a lot of information about the social life of villages in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions.

The monograph of Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor I. Ergashev highlights the place and role of villages in the political and social life of society, reforms carried out by the state for the development of villages and their results, as well as from a political and philosophical point of view, the issues of spiritual renewal of villages in Uzbekistan are analyzed. The issues of the rural education system in Uzbekistan are also covered in detail in the monograph by J.G. Yuldashev and K. Kilicheva. In the work of J.G. Yuldashev is talking about the introduction of new pedagogical technologies in schools, the use of state standards in education, about the goals and functions of reforming the system for improving the experience of teaching staff. The monograph analyzes in detail the problems of the education system in Uzbekistan in the conditions of independence, but it has a number of shortcomings. For example, the work carried out in the field of education in different regions of the republic and indicators of the development of this field of education have not been sufficiently analyzed.

The press has published many scientific articles on the renovation and changes that have taken place in the social and cultural life of villages during the years of independence. In particular, articles by A. Vakhobov, T. Norboev, I. Ergashev are devoted to the organization of social protection of the village, the payment of pensions and benefits to the rural population, the involvement of disabled people in public life, and state support for low-income families. Issues such as ensuring the material well-being of the rural population and raising their standard of living, the prospects of villages are also reflected in the articles of O. Radzhabov, B. Ergashev, S. Ostonov, I. Khudoyorov, Umar Yorkul, O. Makhmudov.

The third group includes the works of foreign authors, which deal with the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan over the years of independence in various fields, in particular, in a number of areas of the social and cultural sphere, their progress and results. The changes that have taken place in Uzbekistan during the years of independence have also attracted the attention of Russian scientists. In particular, the articles by L. Vinogradova, S. Zhukov and V. Kolesnikov analyze the socio-economic structure of the Central Asian states and the "Uzbek model" of development. The chronological period of K.A. Musabayev is important from the point of view of its relevance to the period of the chosen topic, the dissertation examines the issue of the formation of rural intelligentsia in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The historiography of the history of villages in Uzbekistan shows that until now the history of villages in the southern regions of Uzbekistan during the years of independence has not been studied as an object of separate research.

### Literature:

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