

Changes in the Living Conditions of the Inhabitants of Navoi Region

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Abstract: In this scientific research article, the changes in the social life conditions of the residents of the new industrial cities Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchkuduk in the Kyzylkum desert are highlighted by the author, relying on archival data, scientific literature and magazines, and statistical data. Also, the statistical analysis of problems and achievements of the industrial products produced in the Navoi region today enriches the scientificity of the article.

Keywords: Navoi, Zarafshon, Uchkuduk social life issues, private property, changes in the USSR, Uzbekistan SSR, health care, price change processes, industrial development, environmental factors.

The living conditions of the population and its development criteria in foreign countries often develop depending on the socio-economic market economy. In this case, most of the time, the country will focus on its program or, if not, on its social issues. In order to demonstrate their economic maturity, developed countries in the market economy often pay attention to the social issues of the population and changes in its living conditions.

In improving the living conditions of the population, the development of service areas, natural resources, in other words, social infrastructure is of great importance. Today, various criteria for improving and evaluating the living conditions of the rural and urban population are used as a model. In this case, archival, statistical data and analysis of social questionnaires obtained from citizens serve as a basic source for improving living conditions. If social statistics data are used more in dissertation research in the fields of geography and economics, archival data, textbooks, and periodical press materials are used as the main basis of information in the fields of history and philosophy.

One of the main goals of the transition to a socially oriented market economy in the new Uzbekistan is to improve the living conditions of the population, the level and quality of their daily life, and to ensure the development of social spheres. Due to the ideological policy carried out in the Uzbekistan SSR, the living conditions of the population did not develop in a positive direction. The reason for this is the central orders of the union, the communist views on the formation of the middle class, the working class as a result of the policies carried out, the use of all natural resources by the union for its own benefit, the prosperous changes aimed at the living conditions of the second-class people, in the lives of the urban and rural residents of the Uzbek SSR as well as the republics of the union. there were no positive changes. During this period, the population's income remained the same without increasing its personal wealth. Because the forms of private ownership were rejected as a result of the policies of the communist society. Today, we can include the following in the population income forms.

- ✓ wages received for work and other forms of payment.
- ✓ engaging in individual labor and business activities and the income earned from it.
- ✓ types of social benefits, scholarships, dividends, rent and other types of income.
- ✓ insurance types of income from the sale of agricultural products, etc.

One of the main factors affecting the standard and quality of life of the population is the total and per capita income and income in kind. For example, in the Uzbek SSR, from 1960 to 1984, the income of workers increased 1.6 times, and that of collective farmers almost 1.5 times. In addition, the price of consumer goods was fixed¹. From this we can know that the source of monthly income of urban and rural residents did not reflect positive situations. The issues of social life of the population were also in an unsatisfactory state in the newly established industrial cities and districts of Navoi.

During the creation of the Navoi region, the head of the Uzbek SSR Sh. The workers of the region detailed the tasks that they need to solve this year and in the period up to 1990. First of all, through the rule that a new factor should be given to the development² of industrial production, attention is paid to the issues of social life, albeit partially.

In fact, in the 80s of the 20th century, production in the industrial cities of Navoi gave economic results in a situation where the years of stagnation were beginning.

"In the Uzbek SSR in the 50s-80s of the 20th century, there was a need to scientifically and theoretically analyze the importance of the development of industrial sectors, the creation of vacancies at the expense of increasing the volume of production, the history of moving the population to new industrial cities, and the importance of the formation of their qualifications and skills to ensure the employment of the population.³" Of course, in these years, the emergence of industrial cities such as Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchkuduq, Zafarabad in the Kyzylkum oasis, the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine had a special place in the processes of urbanization in industrial zones.

With the expansion of industrial enterprises, some programs and concepts of social and political issues were implemented in Navoi city. Navoi currently has a population of one hundred thousand people, and it is estimated that at least three hundred thousand people will live later, and a new airport is being built to receive Tu-124 and Yak-42 aircraft. The activity of the largest production association "Navoiazot" in Central Asia, as well as the establishment of other industrial enterprises⁴, developed production networks.

Navoi region is considered a region where large industrial enterprises rich in natural mineral resources of our country operate, more than 200 mineral deposits have been identified in the territory of the region, including 16 uranium deposits, 37 rare metal deposits and 12 sources of mineralized healing waters. Mining of mineral resources in 78 of them has a positive effect on the living conditions of the population by contributing to the development of the economy of Uzbekistan with the development of industry.

The region as an administrative unit was terminated in 1988, but after its reorganization in 1992, several promising programs were implemented. In particular, a number of works were carried out in 1992. Karakol leather production was completed by 107 percent, wool by 112.5 percent, eggs by 154 percent. Nurota and Konimekh districts successfully completed the plan to transfer wool to the state. But this figure is 36 percent in Uchkuduq district and 64 percent in Tomdi district⁵.

Some changes were also made in the mining industry. In particular, the participation of the first President I.A. Karimov in the opening of the first line of the 3rd hydrometallurgical plant in the city of Zarafshan on June 14, 1995, the issues of the development of the field of industrialization focus on the processes of starting a new page in the development of the mineral resources and the development of the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine. "Today, we are all pleased with the achievements of

¹Journal of social sciences in Uzbekistan. - Tashkent. 1992. №11-12. – P.7.

²Major tasks of the new region. Soviet Uzbekistan newspaper, April 28, 1982.

³ Zaripov J.G. Policy of industrial migration in Uzbekistan: (1950-1980 years) in the case of Bukhara region. Author's abstract written for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History. Bukhara, 2022. – P.5.

⁴V. Slashinin. From the village to the regional center. Economics and life. 1982 No. 12. –P.56.

⁵ Archive of the administration of the Navoi region. Fund 100, list 1, case 34, sheet 85.

your team, which not only ensures the speed of production in this difficult environment, but also increases new unique capabilities⁶."

Naturally, low-income households spend more of their spending on food and less on non-food goods and services (ie, transportation, health, education, etc.) than higher-income groups. As the income level increases, the share of food products in consumption decreases significantly. The income is 6 mln. The income of the share of food products in the consumption basket of households with an income of 2 million soums and above. we can see that it is on average 26 percent less than that of households with less than soum.

The analysis of the rate of development shows that by the end of 1992, the production of industrial goods amounted to 7.7 billion. sum is divided into rubles, and the production of consumer goods is 1.5 bln. is a ruble⁷.

In recent years, the production of industrial and food products in the region is changing in a positive direction. The reason for this is the economic programs of foreign companies and entrepreneurs investing in the region. On the other hand, the attention paid to the rapid development of business sectors in our country reflects economic prosperity. Also, the region's wealth of raw materials has a positive effect on economic development.

Table 1. Production of consumer goods in the region⁸.

<i>(at current prices)</i>												
	Bln. soum	One thousand soums per capita	Growth rates of consumer goods production in percent compared to last year	Bln. soum	One thousand soums per capita	Growth rates of consumer goods production in percent compared to last year	Bln. soum	One thousand soums per capita	Growth rates of consumer goods production in percent compared to last year	Bln. soum	One thousand soums per capita	Growth rates of consumer goods production in percent compared to last year
	2010			2015			2020			2021		
Total	455,8	528,6	112,1	1768,6	1921,1	113,7	3896,5	3875,7	102,3	4342,5	4241,8	107,0
Including:												
Food products	161,5	187,3	110,1	779,8	847,1	113,0	1562,0	1553,6	106,6	1786,2	1744,8	107,6
Wine-vodka products and beer	12,7	14,7	136,2	2,8	3,0	50,7	4,7	4,7	16,9 m.	1,6	1,5	31,3
Junk food products	281,6	326,6	116,3	986,0	1071,0	114,7	2329,9	2317,4	99,3	2554,7	2495,5	106,7

The national income of the population and the development of industrial production processes are one of the important factors of the economy.

Table 2. Growth rates of industrial output per capital⁹.

<i>(in percentage compared to last year)</i>					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022
Navoi region	96,5	99,4	107,3	105,0	103,6
Navoi city	96,4	101,9	107,3	102,9	103,1
Zarafshon city	70,1	118,4	110,8	106,1	107,7
Gazgon city				105,4	102,5
<i>Regions:</i>					
Karmana r.	121,9	103,0	117,3	97,9	102,5

⁶Karimov I.A. Homeland is as sacred as a place of worship. Tashkent.: Uzbekistan, 1996. - P.114.

⁷Archive of the administration of the Navoi region. Fund 100, List 1, Case 3, Sheet 3.

⁸Statistical data of Navoi region.

⁹Statistical data of Navoi region.

Khonimekh r.	107,5	118,6	113,8	77,3	140,0
Kiziltepa r.	118,1	109,1	100,6	106,8	100,2
Navbahor r.	117,3	111,4	99,6	115,1	103,0
Nurota r.	119,2	114,6	99,6	103,2	106,8
Tomdi r.	111,1	112,8	102,7	107,9	102,0
Uchkuduk r.	107,1	114,8	104,8	107,6	116,9
Khatirchi r.	104,1	115,0	103,6	108,7	100,9

After Navoi was given the status of a region, changes were made in the field of health care along with social issues. When the Navoi region was established, it included 3 cities and 8 districts, and the population was 600,000¹⁰. That is, the industrial cities Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchquduk, as well as the agricultural districts of Kiziltepa, Navbahor, Navoi (now Karmana) and the Konimekh and Tomdi districts specialized in cattle breeding in the desert regions were included in the Bukhara region, while the Khatirchi and Nurota districts specialized in cotton and cattle breeding were excluded from the Samarkand region. included in the new region.

During the short period of existence of our province, 54 pediatric centers were established. Each of them serves up to 800 children. Medical services for children are also provided in eight children's departments operating in hospitals of the Central region. There are 1320 places in medical institutions and 160 pediatricians are serving children in the region¹¹.

Organization of socio-economic reforms aimed at raising the standard of living of the population, improving their conditions, and increasing their incomes in our region is one of the tasks of constant attention. In recent years, the adoption of several decisions and decrees aimed at the development of industrial sectors has led to socio-economic development.

According to the Presidential Decree No. PQ-3301 dated September 29, 2017, on the comprehensive development of Tomdi, Uchquduk, Konimekh, Nurota districts and the city of Zarafshan of the Navoi region¹², and additional measures to ensure the employment of residents, several changes are being implemented in the development of industrial cities and districts.

At the moment, 8 projects will be developed and launched by the leaders of the four sectors with the participation of foreign investments in 2018-2021. The private enterprise "Kyzilkum Marvaridi" with the participation of the Republic of Korea, which is planned to be launched, will also launch a greenhouse in a remote desert district using hydroponics at a cost of 600,000 US dollars. "Altintau Granit Invest" limited liability company with the investment of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan with a project value of 1.5 million dollars will carry out the processing of marble granite stones, which is a cooperative activity of economic changes in distant Uchkuduk¹³.

In recent years, changes in the living conditions of the population have caused serious problems in the society and negative situations due to socio-economic changes. In addition, the change in the environmental situation, the toxic gases released by industrial enterprises into the atmosphere cause several problems in the field of health.

The total amount of gases released into the atmosphere in our republic is 924.4 thousand tons, 48.8 thousand tons of these gases or 52.7% of the total amount correspond to Navoi region. The location of large industrial enterprises in the region close to the population centers causes cases of external breathing and cardiovascular function disorders as a result of the direct impact of toxic gases emitted from them on the population. In 2019, the number of patients with respiratory problems in the region was 246, and in 2021, this number increased to 277, and the number of patients with vascular disease

¹⁰Navoi city state archive. Fund 100, list 25, case 1, sheet 22.

¹¹L.Yurikova. Wealth of the future. Banner of Friendship, 1984 April 7.

¹² See: <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/3362726#3365094>

¹³ Khamroev S. Improving the quality of life of the population is a priority task.//Dostlik Bairagoi newspaper, July 24, 2018.

increased from 17,400 to 18,300, respectively, which means that the region should take a serious approach to the problems related to atmospheric air. Industrial cities account for most of the cases.

By the end of 1958, Uchkuduk Medical Sanitary Department No. 2, which consisted of 3 doctors and 6 nurses, was providing social assistance to industrial workers¹⁴.

One of the main problems in the years of independence was the introduction of telephone sets connecting cities and districts in city and district centers. Navoi Zarafshon, in order to improve services to residents and businesses in the cities of Uchkuduk, it is necessary to build city and international telegraph communication services and introduce 1 station for every 10,000 stations in each city. 350 million soums are required for this¹⁵.

In the same way, the population growth in the city of Navoi required the construction of a central market for trade. As a result, on August 11, 1992, the idea of discussing the construction of the master plan for the construction of the Central Farmer's Market of Navoi city was supported by the city leadership. The number of small joint ventures also increased during these years¹⁶.

Currently, about 900 new commercial structures of small enterprises, farms, joint-stock companies, joint ventures are established and operating in Navoi region¹⁷. Also, attention was paid to the issues of social protection, albeit partially. In 1980, further improvement of pension provision, increase of allowances for children with disabilities, provision of free textbooks for 4th-5th grade students of general education schools are envisaged. The implementation of these tasks is provided at the expense of the state. For 1980, allocations for social and cultural activities were set at the amount of 5556 thousand rubles, and for the financing of health care activities at the amount of 2722 thousand rubles¹⁸.

Issues of social protection of the population paid attention to the expansion of social protection issues in the USSR as well. In 1947-1954, the policy of reducing retail prices of consumer goods was actively implemented every year. Also, in 1955-1990, mainly the increase of wages of working servants, from 1991, there were sharp turns in the transition to the market economy.

Despite this, in the 80s of the 20th century, the problems of the economic crisis, stagnation, the failure of the restructuring policy, and the rising inflation in the Uzbek SSR as well as the allied republics had a negative impact on the living conditions of the population.

In the next 3-4 years, especially in 1988-1989, the price on the markets of Uzbekistan increased by 2-3 times, and it can be said without exaggeration that it approached the prices of the markets of Siberia¹⁹.

The new "Uzbek model" towards the market economy, which declared the independent sovereignty of Uzbekistan, has started to be put into practice. In terms of social protection issues, from June 1, 1993, according to the Presidential Decree, the minimum level of pension benefits was increased by 2.5 times, according to the decree, 60 billion were spent in the Republic, and more than 1 billion were spent in our region to further improve the material well-being of all layers of the population²⁰. If we study the living conditions of the villagers, the positive changes are not so noticeable.

A large part of the population living in villages has not been able to enjoy natural gas and clean drinking water. More than a quarter of existing schools are located in dilapidated buildings. In half of the schools in the desert regions, classes are conducted in two full shifts. In addition, the problem of the Aral Sea and the environmental stress caused by large chemical and other toxic enterprises are causing people great concern. The changes in the living conditions of the population in rural areas

¹⁴ R. Kadirova Public health is a priority issue. Uchkuduk newspaper, August 28, 2013.

¹⁵ Navoi State Archive. Fund 1, List 1, Case 1, Sheet 1.

¹⁶ Navoi city state archive. Fund 100, list 25, case 1, sheet 65.

¹⁷ Navoi city state archive. Fund 100, list 25, case 1, sheet 75.

¹⁸ All reserves are for the service of the five-year plan. VIII plenum of the city party committee. Industrial Navoi. 1979 December 22.

¹⁹ Ivatov I. Thoughts on price. Science and life. No. 1, 1990. – B.2.

²⁰ Navoi city state archive. Fund 100, list 30, case 1, sheet 13.

could not be called good²¹. The reason is that the relations with the union republics and neighboring countries were suspended, which could not alleviate the socio-economic problems for a certain period of time.

Although the pace of the crisis has slowed down a bit, production efficiency was 24% according to the regional agro-industry association, 27% according to the fruit and vegetable association, and 16% according to the August dairy industry association. This indicator was equal to 13% in Uchkuduk district, 18% in Tomdi, and 16% in Khatirchi²². Later, serious attention was paid to such issues and solutions to the problems began to be found.

In Uchkuduk, in order to satisfy the demand for housing as well as the social problems of the population, a number of model houses have been serving to ensure the living conditions of the population.

On the basis of the rural construction project, 60 houses and many social sphere objects were newly built in the "Bazar Jirau" massif. In 2011, 707 jobs were created due to the development of business entities in the district. Re-laying of 5.9 km drinking water network in 4 population centers, construction of inpatient department of District Medical Association for 80 places affected the changes in health care²³.

In developing countries, the share of industrial production is more than that of agriculture. Uzbekistan belongs to the classification of developing countries, and the share of industrial clusters and technoparks in its administrative unit is significant. If we pay attention to the analytical data, the total gross domestic product for the entire Republic was 317,476.4 billion soums in 2017, 529,391.4 billion soums in 2019, and 605,551.3 billion soums in 2020. The share of the industry in the composition of the gross domestic product is 23.5%, 31.4% and 36%, respectively. The presence of administrative units with a high share of industry, such as Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand, Navoi, Kashkadarya, in the territory of the Republic has a serious impact on the deterioration of the ecological environment and the health of the population in the regions, not only in the same region, but also on the scale of the Republic.

Undoubtedly, local, regional and international cooperation is the main issue in preventing environmental stress, as is the case all over the world. If we take the Navoi region alone, it will provide 18% of the Republic's industrial products in 2020, not long after its establishment, which ranks 3rd among administrative units. But there is another side of the issue, today the ecological environment is getting worse in urbanized and highly industrialized cities. As one problem leads to another, environmental stress is seriously affecting the health of the population living in the area, which in turn affects the quality of life and life expectancy. Diarrhea is often reported in Navoi city, Navbahor Karmana, Khatirchi districts of the region. In recent years, blood culture examination of patients with elevated body temperature has not been paid enough attention to the work of examining relevant contingents for internal sweating and monitoring of paralytic diseases for chronic portability²⁴.

Increasing anthropogenic impact on the environment leads to negative changes in the structure, productivity and functioning of ecosystems and the biosphere as a whole. Information about levels of pollution, the nature and intensity of the reaction of biological objects to the effects of toxic substances is of particular importance. Therefore, it is desirable to develop criteria for evaluating, predicting and searching for indicators of deviations in ecosystems.

In conclusion, it should be said that in the decisions and decrees adopted in recent years, systematic work is being carried out in order to expand the social protection of the population and to strengthen the social service to the citizens whose social problems are increasing. Strengthening the social

²¹ Navoi city state archive. Fund 100, list 30, case 1, sheet 13.

²² Navoi city state archive. Fund 100, list 30, case 1, sheet 52.

²³ District governor M. Yormatov's holiday greeting.//Uchkuduk newspaper, August 31, 2011.

²⁴ State archive of Navoi region. Fund 297, list 28, case 1, sheet 93.

protection of citizens in the new version of our Constitution, further improving the issues of serving our people by state bodies is a criterion of the principles of New Uzbekistan in the social sphere.

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