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Provision of Drinking Water and Gas to the Population of Kashkadarya Region

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A B S T R A C T

The article examines the reforms carried out in the Kashkadarya region in the late 1980s and in the years of independence in order to improve the social life of the population in order to provide it with drinking water and gas. During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone major reforms in the socio-political, economic, spiritual and educational spheres. These reforms are based, first of all, on the interests of the people, ensuring the material well-being of citizens, and social protection of low-income strata of the population.

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The upbringing of a harmoniously developed and healthy generation, the improvement of living conditions and living standards of the population depend in many respects on the development of social spheres, the system of social infrastructure. This, in turn, is based on a solid economic foundation.

However, the economic downturn in Uzbekistan in the 1980s did not bypass the cities of Kashkadarya region. The supply of drinking water and natural gas in the social life of the population was deplorable. In 1986, about 700 villages in the province were not provided with normal drinking water. There was no natural gas in 150 villages. Especially in Dehkanabad, Kamashi, Yakkabag and other districts, the social sphere's activities to improve the living standards of the rural population did not meet the demand at all. Only in the state farm "Sulaymon Murodov" of "U.Yusupov" district due to the fault of the Karshi construction department the water supply system, asphalt road, winter club were not built [1].

In 1986, the problem of drinking water in Guzar district was solved. The supply of natural gas to the population was also unsatisfactory. In Guzar alone, 45-50 percent of the city's population is provided with drinking water.

Many of them have fallen into disrepair due to the fact that the water pipeline in the center of Guzar district was laid 20-25 years ago.

The construction of only one reservoir on the Kamashi-Guzar waterway, which provides drinking water to the population of the district, instead of the planned three, is not on the agenda.

The Kashkadarya regional water supply department and the Guzar district executive committee have not taken this issue seriously. Although the PMK-4 construction company in Guzar district works in the field of natural gas supply, 36,000 soums allocated in 1985 were not fully utilized by the PMK [4].

At a time when the socio-economic situation in Kashkadarya region is deteriorating, dissatisfaction with the leadership is growing, and many families are burdened by the "cotton affair" and "Uzbek affair", the Central Committee of Uzbekistan dismissed the first secretary of the Kashkadarya regional committee

Normumin Turopov. decided to put [5:13].

In 1987, 17% of the province's population was supplied with gas, compared to 4% in rural areas. 180 villages are not provided with clean drinking water, 10 villages are not even electrified, 206 villages are not gasified. In a short period of time, 198386 square meters of residential buildings, modern schools with a total of 24680 places, kindergartens for 2350 places were built and put into operation [5: 58-59].

In Kashkadarya region in 1987-1988, 35 million soums were spent to provide the population with drinking water. During this period, 250 km in Kashkadarya. the road was built. 15,000 apartments were supplied with natural gas. Five new health posts have been established.

In 1989, no village in Guzar district was fully gasified. A total of 200 households in Guzar used natural gas. Since 1989, gas pipelines have been laid and laid on A. Navoi, Kirov and Geolog streets in the city. By 1989, the first steps were taken to supply natural gas to the villages of Guzar district. A 3 km gas pipeline has been laid at the XX Party Congress collective farm. The 7-kilometer pipeline was laid at the Rassvet farm. The 1991 plan included the construction of 32 km of natural gas pipelines at the Lenin State Farm, 30 km at the Kuibyshev State Farm, 15 km at the Pachkamar State Farm, and 16 km at the K. Marx Collective Farm.

In 1989, 22 villagers in Chirakchi district used canal and pool water, 11 villagers used spring and ditch water, and 78 villagers used water from artesian wells. In only 23 of the 134 settlements in the district, 30-40% of the population used tap water. In 1986, 12.5 km of pipelines were put into operation, in 1987 - 10.7 km, in 1988 - 3.3 km, and in the first half of 1989 - 7.8 km. In 1989, construction of 28 km of water supply line at Voroshilov state farm of Chirakchi district, construction of 7 km of drinking water supply line from Ettitom to Central Shurkuduk settlement of Lenin state farm, laying of 5 km water supply line at Ilich state farm and 25 artesian wells for drinking water in the district. Excavation is scheduled to begin [6]

At the beginning of 1990, only 13,622 out of 21,749 households in Chirakchi district used natural gas. Unfortunately, 7,601 homes were not supplied with gas, even though gas appliances were built.

On July 28, 1990, the Decree of the President of the Uzbek SSR IA Karimov "On improving the supply of drinking water and natural gas to the rural population of the Uzbek SSR" was a document containing the most urgent and urgent problems of that time [7]

The decree of the President of the Uzbek SSR was aimed at further improving the welfare of the rural population of the republic, dramatically improving its supply of drinking water and natural gas.

Indeed, in July 1990, more than 5 million rural residents of Uzbekistan did not have access to safe drinking water. Only 18 percent of people living in houses and apartments in rural areas of the republic used natural gas.

Natural gas has not yet been delivered to 24 rural districts of the Uzbek SSR. The fact that only 20% of the population of the Kashkadarya region, which is a gas and oil region, including the rural population, uses natural gas was absolutely unsatisfactory [8].

At that time, 84% of natural gas and 46% of oil produced in Uzbekistan were extracted from Kashkadarya region, and 40% of the country's population used natural gas.

The population's dissatisfaction with the Soviet government grew day by day. The aspirations of the people depended on achieving independence.

During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone great reforms in the socio-political, economic, spiritual and educational spheres. At the heart of these reforms were the interests of the people, ensuring the material well-being of citizens, social protection of the poor, the development of a sustainable economy.

In 1990-1993, almost 2,000 kilometers of gas pipelines were put into operation. As a result, the gas supply of the population will increase by 27.4% by 1994, instead of 17.5% on January 1, 1990. 94,150 households in the region were gasified, including about 69,000 in cities and more than 25,000 in rural areas [10: 294]

In order to provide the population of the region with drinking water, 1,176 km of water pipes were put into operation in 1990-1993. As a result, the level of drinking water supply to the population of the region increased from 52.7% in January 1990 to 63% on January 1, 1994. In 1994 alone, 76.4 km of water pipelines were put into operation [10: 294]

In general, the issue of drinking water supply remained one of the most painful problems in the social sphere. Because most of the villagers in Dehkanabad, Guzar, Chirakchi, Kamashi, Kasan, Kasbi, Mirishkor, Nishan, Mubarek districts were not provided with drinking water. 63% of the population's drinking water supply can be seen mainly in the cities of Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Yakkabag and Karshi, or in the cities of Kasan, Mubarek, Nishan and Chirakchi districts. Most of the villagers use drinking water from far away places by truck and store it in ponds. As a result, this preserved water caused various diseases.

Also, from 1990 to 1997, gas supply to all villages in the region was accelerated, and significant benefits were created for the rural population. However, by 2007, most villages had no gas supply. For example, the population of Akjangal village of Kasbi district, Yangi Hayat village of Mirishkor district, Qamay village of Kamashi district, Sakhtapiyaz village of Karshi district were forced to cut gas pipelines due to the lack of gas supply.

In 1999, 471.5 km of gas and 183.7 km of water mains were laid, gas supply in the region amounted to 58.0%, 97.7% of the urban population and 48.0% of the rural population. Drinking water supply was 73.0%, with 85.1% in urban areas and 66.6% in rural areas [11]

In 2002, 410.3 km of gas pipelines and 217.8 km of water pipelines were laid. In 2004, 419.1 km of gas pipelines and 106.3 thousand km of gas pipelines were laid. As a result, gas supply was 64.8%, urban 99.3% and rural 57.6%. Drinking water supply was 81%, with 86.8% of the urban population and 86.8% of the rural population [11].

Provision of apartments (houses) with drinking water in the districts: [11]

(in% of the total number of apartments (houses):)

Name of districts	*2010*	*2013*	*2016*	*2020*
Kashkadarya region	**82,1**	**81,2**	**69,8**	**34,8**
Karshi c.	95,8	88,0	85,2	59,4
Shakhrisabz c.				68,2
districts:				
Guzar	71,4	74,8	65,9	2,3
Dekhkanabad	51,5	66,9	54,6	3,8
Kamashi	84,1	85,7	76,9	10,8
Karshi	83,5	80,1	72,2	13,3
Kasan	83,8	83,2	76,3	5,6
Kitab	88,0	84,9	75,7	57,4
Mirishkar	74,0	82,1	77,3	31,7
Muborek	87,0	86,0	71,9	24,9
Nishan	81,3	84,1	71,7	37,8
Kasbi	69,1	79,2	63,8	20,8
Chirakchi	81,7	67,0	37,8	51,3
Shakhrisabz	85,5	85,0	78,7	49,9
Yakkabag	72,2	77,7	71,3	53,6

In short, the issue of providing the oasis population with drinking water and gas is changing for the better. A clear example of this is the decree signed on July 28, 1990 on the provision of drinking water and gas to the population. During the years of independence, the work in this area has been intensified, increasing the supply of drinking water to 80% and gas to 60%.

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