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Meteorology.**

## THE PROVISION OF HOUSING FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE INHABITANTS IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE. (IN THE EXAMPLE OF FERGANA VALLEY)

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the analysis of the degree of provision of housing for the countryside inhabitants of Fergana valley in the years from 1991 to 2016.

**Key words:** Actions strategy, village, housing, backyard, drinking water, natural gas.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The leading experts of the world have been claiming that the independent Republic of Uzbekistan has been rising to the new stage of development in today's world. It is true that currently the state organizations have been working under the idea which states "the state organizations should work for the public, not the public for the state organizations" that it has become measure of development activity.

For instance, our dear President Shavkat Mirziyoyev had stated in his proclamation to the Supreme Chamber on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 that "We shall work out the process of passing a law in the circle of implication under various projects once again.

### Materials and Methods

All of us must not forget a truth: the only source and author of law has completely to be people." [1] He stated.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has signed several resolutions and decrees focused on the development of country and to improve standards of living of people.

The intense development of our Republic during the years from 2017 to 2021 has marked several tasks in five solid ways of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Actions strategy. The fourth sections of the Actions strategy is directly focused on social field that it has been directed to the

modifications in many fields as the employment of population, the rise of real income, social protection, health care, ambulance, the improvement of social-political activity of women in society, the construction of cheap and exemplary houses, the improvement of lifestyle, the development of education and science, and the modification of state policy towards the youth. [2]

It mentioned several tasks on better life for the countryside inhabitants, the development of lifestyle and infrastructure of villages, and construction of exemplary cheap houses.

If we scientifically analyze the works done in this field in the period that has passed, if the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan made up 19780,0 people, 59,3% of these people inhabited in the countryside. [4]

The population of the republic has reached 29123,4 thousand by 2010. The people living in the villages were 14226,0 thousand by this time. If the population of our country was 31,575,3 thousand, those who were inhabiting in the countryside reached the number of 15869,7 thousand. [5] The provision of housing of people is surely considered to be one of the most important issues. It should be mentioned here that the growing population of our country had barely been provided with housing in 1989. "... 240 families living in the countryside do not have land. And more than 1,8 million houses need to be expanded to the constriction of house and the provision of agricultural products". [3]



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Such case could be observed throughout the whole republic, and the densely populated Fergana valley was not an exception either. It is clear that the government meeting of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on August 17, 1989 was devoted to the issue of provision of backyards and personal lands for the natives and per person living in the countryside was meant to be provided with land equal to 1 acre.

From 1990 to 1992 the population of Andijan region was given over 106 land property for the construction of houses. The issue of provision of the population with electric energy, drinking water, street and natural gas had to be dealt in the first order. [6]

According to the decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov on January 11, 1991 under the number of 124 ensured the

separation of additional 8749 hectares of land in order to further develop private assistive households, and the betterment of construction of housing. 4123 hectares of it was given for newly founded families to construct house, 4626 hectares for 69214 families for the expansion of backyards.

All districts of the region except Shahrikhan and Buz areas the tasks on division of land had been fully completed. [7].

According to the statistical information, during the months of January and March 1219,8 thousand square meters of houses were constructed in our republic and was given for use. [8]

We can see the distribution of housing fond in the villages of Fergana during the years from 2010 to 2016 in the following first table. [5]

**Table 1**

**Distribution of housing fond in the villages of Fergana during the years from 2010 to 2016**

|                 | To the end of year: the general area of housing , million square meter |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 2010 year  | 2011 year | 2012 year | 2013 year | 2014 year | 2015 year | 2016 year |
| Andijan region  | 11,0   | 11,5      | 11,8      | 12,3      | 12,9      | 13,5      | 14,1      |
| Namangan region | 14,9   | 16,1      | 16,5      | 17,9      | 18,4      | 18,8      | 19,1      |
| Fergana region  | 18,1   | 18,2      | 18,2      | 18,3      | 18,4      | 18,8      | 19,2      |

The average provision of per capita with housing in the villages of Fergana valley in the years from 2010 to 2016 has been given in the 2<sup>nd</sup> table. [5]

**Table 2**

**The average provision of per capita with housing in the villages of Fergana valley in the years from 2010 to 2016**

|                 | To the end of year: the general area of housing , million square meter |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 2010 year  | 2011 year | 2012 year | 2013 year | 2014 year | 2015 year | 2016 year |
| Andijan region  | 9,0  | 9,1       | 9,2       | 9,3       | 9,6       | 9,8       | 10,1      |
| Namangan region | 18,1   | 18,8      | 18,8      | 19,9      | 20,0      | 19,8      | 20,6      |
| Fergana region  | 13,7   | 13,1      | 12,9      | 12,7      | 12,5      | 12,6      | 12,6      |

It is obvious that the matters of prevention of difference between cities and villages, betterment of social life in villages, the projects of provision of villages with drinking water and natural gas are considered to be works that should not be delayed since they are of importance of the state.

The Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 28, 1990 had played a major role in prevention of backwardness happened in villages. It had the main aim of provision of villages with natural gas and drinking water. 432 kilometers of distance pipes were installed in Fergana region only in 1992. 18660 homes were provided with natural gas. However, this job was slowed down in any district except Yozoyovon, Rishton and Fergana.

If there were 1164 villages in Fergana region at that time, only 420 of them were able to use natural

gas and drinking water. The situation in this field was especially suffering in districts of Besharik, Dangara and Uchkuprik. [9]

The Resolution of The Chamber of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 21, 1996 named "On the development project of village infrastructure in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2000" was one more significant document which approves strong social policy run by the government of the Republic.

This project served as a main plan supporting the basics on what should be done to improve the lifestyle of inhabitants of villages until 2000.

The gist of the project is to modify life in the countryside, further modification of commerce, common eating, public education, medical, cultural and utility service, the construction of houses, and the system of communication in villages so as to

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form creditable lifestyle for the population of villages.

Basing on the Republic program “the Andijan region program of development of social infrastructure of villages until 2000” was worked out and it was approved with the resolution of region governor.

On the implication of the program in the region in the years of 1996-1997 30 medical service centers, 12 thousand 200 placed primary schools, hospital designed with capacity of 200 people, 881 thousand square meters of accommodation, the network of 763 kilometers of gas, 119 kilometers of water, nearly 20 thousand square meter commerce, common eating designed with capacity of 13 thousand, 155 utility service objects were built and given for use. 42 village medical ambulatories, paramedic centers were turned into village medical centers. [10]

Obviously as the population of the countryside grows in number, their need to the drinking water also grows naturally. During the six month of 2007 in Fergana region in 103 countryside people destinations 89,8 kilometers of new drinking water pipes were installed, the network of 48,94 kilometers of drinking water was maintained, 28 upright wells were dug, 32 existing upright wells were restored, 30 new pumps were installed, and 22 existing pumps were restored.

In the first half year the given plan on betterment provision of drinking water in 42 countryside people destinations was fully accomplished. In addition, additional 12, in total 54 villages were restored with the provision of drinking water. The Ipateka Bank separated 300 million soums of bank credit for these works that this finance was spent on installation of 142 water spouts, and 43, 71 kilometers of drinking water pipes montaged to restore. [11]

### Conclusion

It can be said in place of conclusion that in the years of independence many projects has been done

on constructions of houses in villages in the sequence of actions ranging from social protection of people and their health care, improvement of rate of employment, the development of streets and transport, architecture and communication, and social infrastructure and modernization, the betterment on provision of people with electricity and natural gas, the improvement in the quality of social help given for the needy layer of population, the improvement of the role of women in social-political life, the modification of health care system, to the provision of convenience of pre-schools educational institutions, primary education, the betterment of quality of vocational education and higher education.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev had reflexed on jobs being done in our country on his proclamation to the Supreme Chamber, “We have started the project to construct cheap accommodation based on bank credits this year considering the demands and wishes of our people. In total over 3,5 million square meters of exemplary houses and multi-storey apartments have been constructed in our cities and villages. If we compare this number to the past years, twenty times for 2007, 3,5 times for 2010 when the construction of exemplary houses started, twice number of houses have been constructed compared to 2014”[1].

Similarly, he further reflexed on the jobs to be done in 2018 “the year of active businessmen, the support of innovative ideas and technologies” under the Actions strategy which is five solid ways of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “We will intensely go on in our way of building cheap and quality housing considering demands of newly-built families and families living in old houses and other type of citizens. The clear plans of increasing this trend for 1,5 times in 2018 has been worked out.”[1] He had given his own opinions.

These modifications are truly example of priority of human benefits over anything in our glorious country.

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