

HISTORY OF THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF UZBEKISTAN ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE

Mukhsin Moydinovich Kholmatov

Senior Teacher of the "History" Department of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute
muxsin.xolmatov.66@yandex.ru

Amanov Abdusalim Abdusalomovich

Teacher of the "History" Department of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute
abdusalim.a.80@gmail.com

Abstract:

This article deals with the reappearance of serious social problems in the last years of the former Soviet Union in Fergana region their reasons and the solution of these problems during the years of independence under the guidance of I.A.Karimov.

Keywords: Social problem, financial crisis, "Uzbeks' affair", conflict of inter nations, unemployment, social providence, new job vacancies, market economy.

Introduction

On the basis of the "Strategy of Actions for the Development of Uzbekistan (2017-2021)", it is declared that the priority of human rights and interests is the highest value, and for this purpose, the implementation of a new stage of reforms in all aspects of the life of the state and society, including the social sphere, is a democratic state of our country, and our economic reforms are a social is a proof of orientation. Indeed, it is very difficult to imagine the development of the country without the social protection system. Because under the leadership of our country's president Sh.M. Mirziyoev, the process of introducing appropriate changes to the legislative foundations of our works on social protection of the population is progressing further, and the evolution of the system of social protection of the population, which has become an integral factor in building a civil society, is progressing with its promising results. .

However, in the conditions of the Soviet era, a system of social protection was established, and although a number of works were carried out in the social protection of the population, they mainly served the interests of the former center and were carried out with their permission.

In the years of Soviet rule, the incorrect and ineffective socio-economic policy of a large country based on false communist ideology and administrative-command system aggravated the living conditions of the people of Uzbekistan and caused many problems by the end of the 80s. The deterioration of the living conditions of the population, the increase in the number of unemployed, the decrease in social labor productivity and the income of the population, as a result, the decrease in the well-being of the people, the absolute dissatisfaction of the social situation in the Republic, the social provision of people and their social protection, the decrease in the standard of living of the population and imbalances in the social production system came into being.

Also, before the independence of Uzbekistan, there were a number of factors that hindered the



elimination of social problems of the population. In particular, the Uzbek SSR was subjected to all-round pressure by the former center, and it was a severe economic crisis caused by the failure of the "Reconstruction" policy.

During this period, the problem of employment of the population became particularly important and acute. The fact that the national economy of Uzbekistan is oversaturated with labor force, the number of people who are able to work, but not working continues to grow, the supply and demand of labor force is unbalanced in terms of quantity and quality, and national-ethnic and social factors have not been taken into account in the placement of productive forces for many years. It was causing serious damage to people's living standards and serving as a source of social tension in the society. The creation of jobs became the monopoly of the central and local courts. Local organizations had neither material nor legal capacity to create jobs. The court was not interested in the concerns of the local population, they needed a ready expert.

These factors have led to the problem of overcrowding in large cities due to the increase in the number of people per square meter of land, which is the root cause of social ills such as unemployment. This situation is especially true for the big cities in the Fergana Valley. On January 1, 1985, in Andijan region, 1 sq. 370 people per square km, 273.7 people in Fergana, and 164.9 people in Namangan [1, p. 105]. These figures have increased in the following years. However, it is clear that the excessive density of the population, its natural and high growth rates due to bringing labor forces from other regions, without exception, made all social problems even more complicated in such densely populated cities.

In the second half of 1989, the first positive changes in solving existing social problems began in Uzbekistan. In particular, the urgency of solving the social problems of the population became evident in Fergana region. The serious social problems that arose in this area were reflected in the negative deterioration of inter-ethnic relations. The measures to eliminate the severe socio-economic situation and the positive results are directly related to the arrival of I.A. Karimov to the position of the 1st leader of Uzbekistan.

I. A. On June 24, 1989, Karimov's speech at the council of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbekistan SSR devoted to issues of accelerating social and economic development of the regions of the Fergana Valley entitled "We cannot live in the old way from now on, and time itself will not allow us to live like this", comments on the current situation in the Fergana Valley:,... Today, many people interpret the reasons for the events of Fergana in different ways... But it is clear that the root of all events is related to the difficult social and economic situation of the population living in the Fergana Valley.

The issue of social protection of the population was raised to the level of state policy, and first of all, special attention was paid to the issue of creating its economic foundations. "Today, we need to make the issue broader, talk about how to feed people, how to improve the material well-being of the population living in the Fergana Valley" [4, p. 34-35].

Despite being under the political and economic influence of the former Soviet power, the government of Uzbekistan has taken historic steps to positively solve social problems. First of all, the formation of the state policy on the issue of ensuring the employment of the population, which is the foundation of the economic life of the people, has begun. In general, the total available labor resources in Uzbekistan in 1990 was 10 mln. established a person. Of these, 5152, 2 thousand people work in the public sector, 1.5 million. people in enterprises and organizations in the



cooperative sector, 1.1 million. a person is employed in the private sector. More than one million people are engaged in education, about 0.8 million people are engaged in household work and child rearing, separated from production[3, p. 51].

Practical measures to create new jobs have also shown their positive results in the regions of the Fergana Valley. In particular, 61,000 permanent or stagnant unemployed were counted in Fergana region until October 1989, 37,000 of them were sent to educational institutions [6, p. 4]. Also, if we dwell on the implementation of the decision "On involving the able-bodied population in Fergana region to socially useful work" adopted by the bureau of the regional party committee on January 25, 1990, in 1990, the "Employment" service in the cities and districts of the region, the labor department in the village and parcel councils service offices for social issues were established. Through them, more than 50 thousand people were involved in social production at the expense of those who were not employed. Trade unions and Komsomol organizations have also developed practical measures to implement the decision of the regional party committee. On this basis, more than 16,000 young people who graduated from general secondary education schools were placed in production in cooperation with the commission for attracting young people to social production. More than 9,000 of them continued to study at higher educational institutions, technical schools, vocational-technical schools and various courses. In particular, 600 people were employed in Jalalquduq district in 1989. In this regard, opening a wide path to the cooperative movement and individual craft activities was also of great importance [7, p. 3]

For a densely populated and rapidly growing region like the Ferghana Valley, the social importance and acuteness of the housing problem required a serious approach to this problem. However, in the years of the Soviet regime, especially in the 80s, various measures were taken, recommendations were made, and many decisions were made to fully (positively) provide the population with housing, but this problem remained one of the most acute social problems in the Fergana Valley.

Providing housing to the residents of the Fergana Valley was lagging behind the average level of the republic and the union. For example, the provision of housing for the population of Fergana region was less than a quarter of the average level for the union. At the beginning of 1989, 28,000 families from the urban and rural population were waiting to improve their housing conditions, and 526 people were living in emergency housing [5, p.1].

The leader of our republic, who deeply understood the need to improve their economic and material situation, in order to truly correct the situation in our country, to strengthen the outlook on life of our compatriots, to strengthen their confidence in today and tomorrow, regardless of how difficult and fragile it is in the current political instability, leadership and chaos, was of decisive importance for the population. he puts in order a very big issue - the issue of allotment of land to the population. As a result of practical work in this regard, in 1989-1990, more than one and a half million families were allocated additional land, 700 thousand families were given new homestead lands [4, p. 12].

In the last years of the Soviet rule, the medical network of the social sector in the Fergana Valley could not adequately respond to the growing demands. Because this branch of the social sphere was neglected during the last five years. For example, in the Andijan region in the late 1980s, cultural facilities, hospitals and polyclinics were placed in auxiliary buildings, partially adapted buildings. 90% of the buildings of treatment and preventive institutions did not meet sanitary



standards and requirements, 79% did not have sewage, 80% did not have hot water supply, and 12% had to be completely demolished. The shortage of places in hospitals was 2896 [2, p. 1]. This situation was especially sad in the villages. In particular, in the late 1980s, medical services were poorly organized in the villages of Fergana region, and the level of provision of such institutions was below the norm, i.e. 50 percent. In this region too, many treatment facilities were housed in non-adapted buildings. As a result, various infectious diseases and child mortality remained high in the Fergana Valley, especially in the villages.

At the same time, backwardness was allowed in various sectors of the social sphere, in particular, in the provision of services in the cultural, household, and commercial spheres. The difference between the city and the countryside has also become stronger. Despite the fact that the rural population in the Ferghana Valley regions knew significantly more than the urban population, they were lagging behind in the field of household services.

In conclusion, it can be said that, despite the complex political situation of that time (1989-1991), the difficult socio-economic situation, under the leadership of the First President of our republic, under the leadership of the first president of our republic, serious attention was paid to the process of social protection of the population, which is the result of political stability and social-economic development. serves as a foundation.

References:

1. Бобожонова Д. Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар (70—80-йиллар мисолида) - Т.: Шарқ, 1999. –105 б.
2. Халилов Ж. Андижон вилоятида социал муаммоларнинг ҳал қилиниши// Коммунист газетаси, №57 (16218), 1990, 22 март, -1 б.
3. Ёрматов Ф.Ж. “Ўзбекистонда аҳолини ижтимоий ҳимоялаш тизими: ҳолати, шаклланиш жараёни, ривожланиш истиқболлари (1991-2010 йиллар. Жанубий вилоятлар мисолида)”, диссертация, Тошкент -2010, -51 б.
4. Каримов И.А. “Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришиш остонасида”-Т.:Ўзбекистон, 2012. – 10-35 б.
5. Коммуна газетаси. № 82 (18. 705, 1989 й 28 апрел, 1-бет
6. Коммуна газетаси. №20(19.143), 1991 й 29 январ, 3-бет
7. Коммунист газетаси. №31. (161 92) 1990 йил. 13 февраль. 3-бет
8. Ф.Рўзиев. Мустақилликнинг иқтисодий асослари.- Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1991. – 11 б.
9. Abdullajonovich, R. E., & Kholmatov, M. M. (2022). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUTH SUPPORT IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 337-342.
10. Abdullajonovich, R. E., & Kholmatov, M. M. (2022). THE PROCESS OF PROVIDING THE POPULATION WITH HOUSING IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN UZBEKISTAN.(In the case of the Fergana Valley, 2016-2020). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 346-350.
11. Abdullajonovich, R. E., & Kholmatov, M. M. (2022). THE PROCESS OF PROVIDING THE POPULATION WITH HOUSING IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN



UZBEKISTAN.(In the case of the Fergana Valley, 2016-2020). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 346-350.

12. Rahmonov, E. A. (2022). FACTORS AFFECTING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE POPULATION IN THE FERGANA VALLEY IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE. American Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, 7, 71-74.
13. Bahridinov, K. N. (2022). HISTORY OF THE FAMINE IN THE FERGANA VALLEY IN THE 1917-1924 YEARS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 332-338.
14. Бахридинов, К. (2023). ФАРФОНА ВОДИЙСИДА БОШЛАНГАН ОЧАРЧИЛИКНИНГ САБАБЛАРИ ҲАМДА 1917-1918 ЙИЛЛАРДАГИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ АҲВОЛ. Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари/Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук/Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences., 3(5), 23-31.
15. Meliquziyevich, M. M., & Abdusalomovich, A. A. (2022). About One Of “Vakf” Manuscript. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 129-131.
16. Meliquziyevich, M. M. (2022). ON SOME ASPECTS OF LAND-WATER RELATIONS IN THE KOKAND KHANATE. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 346-351.
17. Аманов А.А. и Ахмадалиев М.И. (2022). СОВРЕМЕННАЯ НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И РЕШЕНИЯ. Американский журнал педагогических и образовательных исследований , 7 , 125–128.
18. Qodirov, B. S., & Amanov, A. A. (2020). O'ZBEKISTON SSRDA KASABA UYUSHMASI VA UNING MUSTAQILLIK YILLARINING O'ZBEKISTONDAGI QIYOSIY TAHLILI. In ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ НАУКИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ: ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯ, СОЦИОЛОГИЯ, ФИЛОСОФИЯ, ИСТОРИЯ (pp. 105-108).
19. Кодиров, Б. (2021). ЯНГИЛАНАЁТГАН ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ТАЪЛИМ КЛАСТЕРИНИНГ ФАЛСАФИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(CSPI conference 1), 116-122.
20. Akbarov Q. TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN KOKAND KHANATE AND EASTERN TURKEY //Talqin va tadqiqotlar ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 4-8.
21. Акбаров Қ. “SADOI FERGANA” NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS IN THE EARLY XX CENTURY: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1244> //RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES. – 2021. – №. 18.05.
22. Ҳамракулов, С. С. (2017). FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PERIODICAL PRINTING IN FERGANA REGION. Научная дискуссия: вопросы социологии, политологии, философии, истории, (6), 50-55.
23. Solievich, X. S. (2022). MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN TURKESTAN IN 1918-1924 AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHTS IN THE REGION. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 387-390.
24. Kambarovich, N. T. (2022). Economic Cooperation of the Bukhara Peoples Soviet Republic with Sweden. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(12), 231-235.



25. Kambarovich, N. T. (2022). ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE BUKHARA PUBLIC SOVIET REPUBLIC (BPSR) WITH ITALY. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(12), 220-224.
26. Askarovna, S. M. (2023). A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEXICAL-CONCEPTUAL FIELD OF ETHICS IN THE XVIth-XVIIIth CENTURIES. PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS, 3(26), 25-31.

