



ACADEMICIA
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01011.9

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN UZBEK VILLAGES

Makhmudov Makhmudbek Avazovich*

*Senior Lecturer,
 Department of Social-humanitarian subjects,
 Andijan State Medical Institute, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

In the context of the digitalization of a socially-oriented market economy, the main tasks of the state are to solve socio-economic problems, ensure the implementation of existing government programs, reduce poverty and improve living standards. It is known from the best practices in the world that public administration reform, raising democratic reforms to a new level does not happen by itself. This is a matter of many factors. One of them is to take into account the interests and aspirations of different segments of society, to pave the way for their realization. In this article, the socio-economic structure of villages and the socio-economic significance of changes in them in the context of a digitally oriented market economy are determined on the basis of analysis.

KEYWORDS: *Socio-Economic Structure Of Villages, The Market Economy, Prosperous Rural Areas, Entrepreneurship, Poverty Reduction.*

INTRODUCTION

The great creative work of recent years is the basis for the development of the socio-economic structure of the country's villages. New industrial enterprises, social facilities, housing, roads and bridges are being built in cities and villages. Entrepreneurship, trade and consumer services are developing rapidly, and living standards are rising [1-5].

It is known that the decrees of the head of state in 2018 adopted the programs "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla". Within the framework of these programs, the conditions in 1,200 mahallas and villages inhabited by about 5 million people have been improved. But work on the issue was suspended last year due to a coronavirus pandemic. Today, there are 188 mahallas in 796 villages and cities with difficult conditions in the country. The electricity supply to more than 4,000 neighbourhoods is unsatisfactory. Only when the infrastructure goes to the villages, the

quality of life will change, entrepreneurship will develop. Therefore, the programs "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" were formed on the basis of new approaches. Along with beautification, the issues of job creation and lifting the population out of poverty are also envisaged. This year, a total of 21 trillion soums have been allocated for these programs. It was noted that from now on, local councils will determine which mahallas or villages will be included in the "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" programs. The deputy mayors of districts and cities on economics, construction and mahalla issues, together with the chairman of the mahalla, defend the necessary funds and the work to be done in the regional councils.

Particular attention is paid to the complex development of 325 villages and 71 mahallas with the difficult socio-economic situation. They have allocated 3 trillion 300 billion soums for the construction and repair of drinking water and electricity networks, internal roads and social facilities. Also, 2 trillion soums were allocated for the repair of more than 10,000 kilometres of internal roads in 2,721 mahallas, and 1 trillion soums for the construction of more than 4,000 kilometres of drinking water networks in 500 mahallas. Life itself shows that improving the power supply is urgent. Therefore, it is planned to upgrade 15,000 kilometres of power transmission lines and more than 4,000 transformers in 5,377 mahallas. This means 60% of the mahallas in our country. About 2 trillion 100 billion soums will be allocated for these measures. Also, together with the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Rural Infrastructure Development Project has launched projects worth 485 billion soums in 21 districts and 60 villages in Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions [6-9]. Officials are tasked to complete all the planned work by November 1, using the funds effectively [10-12]. The government is taking comprehensive measures to provide employment and create new jobs in rural areas, including targeted sectoral and regional programs, and is introducing clusters and cooperation systems in agricultural production. Therefore, in 2019 alone, a total of 370047 new jobs were created in the country [7-9]. 64.3% of this figure is in rural areas. The goal is to link entrepreneurship and employment programs to the community, provide employment to 500,000 young people and 200,000 women, and lift 300,000 people out of poverty. For this purpose, 9 trillion soums will be allocated for Family Entrepreneurship programs this year, as well as small industrial zones will be established in 128 mahallas for 1 trillion soums.

379 schools, 171 preschools and 161 medical institutions will be built and repaired under the "Obod Qishloq" program, 57 schools, 37 kindergartens and 15 medical facilities will be built and repaired within the "Obod Mahalla" program. The Ministry of Health has been tasked to create a "medical map" of the settlements included in the "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" programs. Several measures are being taken to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020 No PF-5975 "On measures to radically update the state policy on economic development and poverty reduction." Also, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its affiliated organizations are effectively organizing the work in this area and fulfilling the tasks set.

CONCLUSION

Creation of new jobs in key sectors of the rural economy, such as agriculture, processing industry, construction and building materials industry, services, based on the introduction of effective mechanisms, training of professionals and professions with the necessary demand and supply, as well as improvement of labour market infrastructure and labour migration, and the

development of strategic directions for the development of organized surplus labour exports and the forecast parameters of their achievement in the near future and their implementation will lead to the development of socio-economic structures in rural areas.

REFERENCES

1. Абдурахмонов, Қ. (2020). Меҳнат иқтисодиёти. Назария ва амалиёт. Архив научных исследований.
2. Холмўминов, Ш., Хомитов, К., Арабов, Н., Бобаназарова, Ж., & Абдураманов, Х. (2020). Қишлоқ аҳолисини иш билан таъминлашнинг назарий ва амалий асослари. *Архив научных исследований*, (30).
3. Kholmuminov, Sh., Khomitov, K., Arabov, N., Abduramanov, X., Bobonazarova, J., & Saidov, N. (2020). Strategic directions of employment of the rural population. *Archive nauchnyx issledovaniy*, (3).
4. Kholmuminov Sh. Basics of developing complex models of digital technologies for regulation of relationships in the rural labor market (scientific article). Екатеринбург: Сборник научных статей II международной научно-практической конференции по цифровой экономике (ISCDE 2020)" – 2020.
5. Махмудов, М. (2020). Янги иқтисодий сиёсат йилларида ўзбек қишлоқларидаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар тарихидан (1925-1929 йиллар). *Academic research in educational sciences*, (3).
6. Махмудов, М. (2020). Махмудхон Махмудов Academic Research, Uzbekistan 664 www.ares.uz янги иқтисодий сиёсат йилларида ўзбек қишлоқларидаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар тарихидан (1925-1929 йиллар). *Архив исследований*, 1-9.
7. Najmiddin, T., & Saidalohonovich, K. A. (2020). About the origin and development of the universe, man, and accountability. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(13), 1763-1769.
8. Atabaeva, Z. A., & Khojaev, A. S. (2020). Investment activity and analysis of investment projects. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 5(85), 714-720.
9. Qosimov, L. M., Qosimova, S. F., & Tursunov, Q. Q. (2020). Specific aspects of using Ferghana region's pilgrims for touristic purposes. *Academic research in educational sciences*, (3).
10. Zikirov, M. C., Qosimova, S. F., & Qosimov, L. M. (2021). Direction of modern design activities. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*, 10(2), 11-18.
11. Hakimova, S., Habijonov, S., & Hojaev, A. (2018). Statistical prognosis of the production of fruits and vegetables grown by farmers in the Fergana region. *Bulletin of Science and Practice*.
12. Khojaev, A. S., & Akramova, N. M. (2017). The ways of development and statistic analysis of farmers'activities specialized in fruit-vegetables production in the ferghana region. In *Экономика, управление и право: инновационное решение проблем* (pp. 45-47).