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HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JIZZAK REGION AND CHANGES DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract: The article provides a brief geographical description of the territory of Jizzakh region. Also, to study the possibilities of development of the region and its differences from other regions of our republic.

Keywords: independence, Jizzakh, economy, social life, production.

INTRODUCTION

Thanks to the independence, there was an opportunity to transfer the economy and production relations from the administrative-command and planned economy to a free market economy. In our republic, the process of economic reform has begun in order to form a socially oriented market economy. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential decrees and decisions served as the legal basis for these reforms. In the first years of independence, a number of socio-economic problems accumulated in our Republic, including Jizzakh region, which complicated the process of implementing reforms.

Jizzakh region was first established as part of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 1973, and it was included in the neighboring regions on September 6, 1988. In the current situation, Jizzakh region was restored on February 16, 1990. According to its area, the region occupies a middle position in our country. (In the republic, each of the 13 administrative regions has an average of 34.5 thousand sq.km of land). Its territory is 21.2 thousand sq.km. and in this respect it is almost equal to Surkhandarya region. 1123 thousand or 4.0 percent of the country's population lives here, compared to the region's area of 4.7 percent in Uzbekistan, compared to the initial data of 2000. The comparative analysis of these two relative figures shows that the population location in Jizzakh region is slightly lower than the average indicator of the republic. In fact, the population density of the region is 1 km. sq. 56 people, and 78 people in our country. Administratively, Jizzakh region consists of 12 rural districts. The largest of them is Farish district (9.8 thousand square kilometers or 46.2% of the region's territory), and the smallest area is recorded in Zafarabad district (0.33 thousand square kilometers). Jizzakh region is distinguished by the production of cotton, cotton, grain and horticultural products, wool and meat of cattle breeding. In the industry, mining, light and food sectors are of republican importance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The location of Jizzakh region in the central part of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a positive effect on its socio-economic development. At the same time, the geopolitical location of the region is also unique: the region borders Kazakhstan in the north, and the Republic of Tajikistan in the southeast. It can be seen that the "centrality" and cross-border nature of the geographical location of Jizzakh region served as an important factor in its historical, economic and political development. The fact

that it is located on the Great Silk Road between Ratepa also determines the characteristics of the formation and development of the current regional center. The northern, northwestern and southern parts of the region consist of mountains, and the middle part consists of plains. There are Nurota, Pistamtog, Turkistan, Gobdintov mountains here; the highest peaks are Bozorkhanim (3401 m in Bakhmal district) and Shavkattov (4029 m, in the southern part of Zomin district). Nurotatog, Zomin mountain-fir state reserves and Zomin national park have been established in mountain and sub-mountain areas. The region's wealth of various landscape types was naturally the main factor in the development of the territorial division of labor, and natural economic sectors were formed accordingly. Animal husbandry, horticulture, beekeeping, dry farming, recreation and tourism are developed in mountain and sub-mountain areas, while the plain part consists of old and newly developed areas where more cotton is planted. There are various ancient treasures in the region. They include gold, tungsten, lead, zinc, molybdenum, lime, granite, marble. Tungsten deposits of Koytash, gold deposits of Marjonbulok, and lead-zinc deposits of Uchkuloch are of industrial importance. The climate is continental, the main hydrographic tributary is the Sangzor river, which is used in irrigated agriculture. Aydarkol and Arnasoy lakes located in the north allow for the development of fishing. Mountain ranges such as Turkistan, Nurota, Pistalitog, Gobdin have formed their own landscape types. In 1976, a national park covering 50,000 hectares was established in Zomin district. There is also a Zomin reserve in this area. In general, there are many recreation resources in Zomin, Bakhmal, Gallaorol, Forish districts and the conditions are favorable for ecotourism here.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thanks to the independence, there was an opportunity to transfer the economy and production relations from the administrative-command and planned economy to a free market economy. In our republic, the process of economic reform has begun in order to form a socially oriented market economy. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential decrees and decisions served as the legal basis for these reforms. In the first years of independence, a number of socio-economic problems accumulated in our Republic, including Jizzakh region, which complicated the process of implementing reforms.

Studying the archive data to assess the socio-economic situation in the Jizzakh region in the first years of independence in 1991-1992, we can see that the process of implementing reforms was quite complicated. In addition to the works carried out by the members of the standing commission in the report of the "Regional Council of People's Deputies, Standing Commission on Construction, Building Materials Industry, Road Construction, Housing, Communal Economy and Improvement Issues", no A number of shortcomings are listed. In particular, in the report, the transfer of regional management first to the councils and then to the governors weakened the work of the commission, as a result, the members of the commission did not fully participate in the meetings, and those who participated did not participate with specific suggestions and comments, and the implementation of the decisions was completed in a timely manner. it is emphasized that he could not directly control [2, p. 76].

Despite the existing problems, in 1991, 356.7 mln. Capital funds of 203.5 million soums have been appropriated. construction and installation works amounting to 89 and 84% of the plan have been completed. During this period, 255,000 square meters of housing were commissioned, of which 146,000 square meters were private houses. Also, schools for 5,900 students, kindergartens with 1,335 beds, hospitals with 157 beds, a polyclinic that accepts 5 people per hour, 287 km of electrical

networks have been built and commissioned [5, 363-b]. In addition, the combine in the city of Dostlik, which produces 300 tons of flour per day, the Uchkuloch ore crushing and sorting device, the Osmat brick factory, the steam boiler of the Jizzakh farm, 4 greenhouses, the Gallaorol canning factory, children and o ``Smirlar sports school, a food warehouse in the city of Jizzakh, a warehouse in the district of Jizzakh where 1 thousand tons of products are stored, and several other objects were commissioned. During the first half of 1992, 376.9 million soums of capital funds were appropriated in the region, construction and assembly works were completed for 190.1 million soums, and basic funds of 132.9 million soums were put into operation. 2, p. 78].

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the severing of economic relations in the former Union and the sharp rise in prices during the transition to a market economy had a negative impact on the issue of housing, which is one of the most important constructions in the Jizzakh region. Only in the first half of 1992, 61.4 thousand sq. meters of housing construction was planned, and it was completed 38 thousand square meters less than the plan. In addition, in 1992, a kindergarten with 60 beds was built less than the plan. It is planned to build a school with 6300 seats, a kindergarten with 1270 seats, a hospital with 200 seats in the region [2, p. 79]. According to the data of 1991, the population of Jizzakh region was 792,200 people, in 1992 it reached 818,900 people, and if we take into account the average of 40 people per 1 km2, this is in relation to the current demand. it is known that it was a very small amount[1].

By 1992, the majority of the population of the region, more precisely 573 thousand people or 71 percent, lived in villages [3, p. 12]. In such conditions, there were a number of problems in providing the villagers with clean and high-quality drinking water. For example, although the Cabinet of Ministers approved the construction of the New Udamali-Osmat water pipeline in Bakhmal district, construction work was not included in the 1992 plan due to lack of funds. In addition, the "Sanzar-Selsky" water facility, which supplies Pakhtakor, Dostlik, Mirzachol, Oktyabr (Zafarabad) and Arnasoy districts with drinking water, was built in the 1960s and became unusable.

In such a difficult situation, the heads of the regional "Grain Products" administration of farms of Forish, Mirzachol, Gallaorol districts worked with entrepreneurship and achieved some positive achievements in providing the population with drinking water and natural gas. Also, in the city of Pakhtakor, a children's culture and recreation park was put into use, and in the first half of 1992, 376,400 soums worth of beautification works were carried out in this district. Along with the construction of an indoor swimming pool with a total pool of 800 m3, which was the only one in the region at the time, road repair works worth 2.0 million soums were completed in Jizzakh district. In addition, 166,000 soums were spent on beautification and street repair of Gallaorol, and 22,000 soums were spent on greening of the city. Also, in 1991, 12 km of new road was built and put into use in the district, and construction works worth 355 thousand soums were carried out [2.89-p.].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our country experienced complex processes related to the elimination of socio-economic problems that arose during the transition to a market economy in the first years of independence.

Due to the lack of capital funds, the sharp rise in prices, and the failure of contracts concluded with neighboring republics, the process of construction of planned social facilities became difficult. In such circumstances, the government's consideration of the necessary measures related to social protection of the population eased the process of transition to the market economy.

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