

Problems of Communal Sector in the Southern Province of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: One of the main factors in the effective organization of social work was the improvement of housing and communal services. Ownership of housing is considered one of the basic constitutional rights of all citizens of the country, and the degree to which the work of the industry is decided is one of the main criteria that determine the standard of living of the population. A high or low indicator of the provision of housing to the population shows the result of the socio-economic policy of a particular country.

KEYWORDS: Soviet Union, Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, social sphere, housing, communal economy, electricity, water supply, drinking water.

In the 50s and 60s of the Soviet era, a number of works were carried out to provide the population with housing and improve communal conditions. For example, in 1951-1955, according to the Union, 240.5 million sq. meters of housing was built, in 1966-1970 this figure was 518.5 million sq. m. meter. In addition, in 1950, 43,000 sq.m., and in 1970, 94,200 sq.m. of housing were built in Uzbekistan. In the years 1926-1956, the state housing fund increased 4 times in the entire Union. As can be seen from the above figures, although there was development in the field during the Soviet period, the issue of providing housing became one of the most acute social problems. In particular, there were many problems in the area of living space per capita, supply of clean drinking water, gasification and electrification.

In the period of Soviet rule, the rate of population growth in Uzbekistan is observed to increase. For example, between the 1930s and 1950s, the population of the republic increased by 1.6 times, and the urban population increased by 2.2 times. In the years under study, more than half of urban and rural housing in Uzbekistan, including Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, were completely unusable. In the 1950s, 60-80% of the plan for residential construction was implemented in the republic, and in 1950-1956, approximately half a billion of the funds allocated to the sector were not used for various reasons. In 1956, 79.0% of the plans for the commissioning of dwellings were completed in the republic, and 52.0% in the Kashkadarya region.

In 1951-1955, a total of 2158 thousand sq. m. residential area is built, of which 331 thousand sq.m. at the expense of state and cooperative organizations, 487 thousand sq.m. at the expense of workers and employees, 1340 thousand square meters. m. it was created at the expense of collective farmers and rural intellectuals. The analysis of the research shows that most of the built residential areas were built individually. However, people who built houses with their own power faced criticism and opposition as private property owners and faced many difficulties in finding building materials.

In 1956, a total of 285,000 sq.m. residential area was allocated. However, at the same time, residents had to stand in line for years to get plots of land. There are cases where executive committees of oblast, city, and district indulge in bureaucratism in allocating land plots to the population, abuse their official duties and allocate land to people close to them, and buy and sell land plots. In addition, provision of necessary materials to individual home builders was neglected. The Ministry of Trade and the organization "Uzbekbirlashav" met only 10-12 percent of the population's demand for construction materials.

During 1940-1956, collective farms of Uzbekistan made 86 bln. earning roubles, of which only 3 bln. rubles were spent on capital construction. Also, during 1940-1956, the collective farms of the republic received 1 billion from "Selkhozbank" for construction. received rubles. During 1953-1956, a total of 36,000 sq.m. Although the settlement was built, there were many shortcomings in the field. In order to prevent them, on April 20, 1956, the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers "On measures to improve production, housing and cultural and household construction in collective farms" was adopted. In the meeting of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan held on August 20, 1957, insufficient measures were taken in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Samarkand regions to ensure the implementation of this decision.

The Soviet government did not pay enough attention to the provision of housing for the rural population. The dwellings of the peasants were in a poor condition, and the construction of the houses was mainly carried out in primitive ways, most of them were made of raw bricks or straw. In the post-war years, housing in the villages was in a state of neglect, and the workers of the collective farm and the state farm faced many difficulties in the matter of housing. Houses in rural families were mostly 2-3 rooms, 10-12 people lived in them, kitchen, bedroom and classroom were usually performed by one room. Due to the fact that the houses were built in a very simple way, and quality and durable construction materials were not used, they were sometimes completely unusable. Rainwater dripped from the roofs of the houses during the winter and spring months, and the roofs of the houses were hardly slated.

Due to the fact that the funds allocated by the state to the collective farmers for housing construction were very small, the collective farmers had to solve the housing problem independently. For example, in the villages of Uzbekistan in 1953, a total of 36.8 thousand sq.m. if houses were built, in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, this indicator is 8,000 sq.m. formed . In the following years, this indicator decreased even more, and in 1958, in the southern regions, this number was 4.3 thousand square meters. formed .

Housing construction in Uzbekistan was not up to the demand not only in the villages, but also in the cities. For example, in the years 1951-1955, 4 4-room, 1 6-room houses were built in the city of Karshi, with a total area of 620 sq.m. formed only .

Research analysis shows that in 1952-1958 in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, 4.2 sq.m. per person. residential area is correct. In the city of Karshi, this indicator is 3.9 sq.m. corresponded to However, according to the standard, the residential area per person is 9.1 sq.m. should have been.

In the years under review, the plan for residential construction in the region was not fulfilled by even 50%. Allocated funds were also not fully utilized. In 1955-1956, instead of the planned 28 apartments, only 11 were built and commissioned. In 1955, a total of 612 sq.m. instead, 187 sq. m. residential area was built. In 1956, 300 people applied for housing in the city of Karshi alone. Most of them were teachers, engineers and technicians. Inadequate provision of housing for specialists in various fields has led to a high level of unemployment.

Due to the need for housing, people often move into unfinished buildings and settle down. In addition, there were serious deficiencies in the organization of capital construction works. A number of deficiencies were made in construction design, construction site preparation, drinking water supply, electrification, sewerage,

and the use of construction techniques and mechanisms. For example, in the republic in 1956, the volume of use of machines and mechanisms on construction sites was only 45-50 percent.

So, in the 1950s, one-sided work was carried out in the process of designing residential buildings. Uzbek national architectural traditions were not used. Some of the architects of that time did not include national architectural traditions in their projects under the pretext that "Uzbek national architecture does not meet the requirements of the present time". Some believed that "the use of the old method does not meet the requirements of the modern industry" in architecture.

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