

Comparison of National and Regional Media with Publications in Surxondaryo

Yo'ldosheva Zubayda Hamidovna

*Senior Lecturer, Department of Philosophy, Fundamentals of Spirituality and Legal Education,
Termez State Pedagogical Institute*

Annotation: *This article examines the challenging and complex social conditions that emerged in Uzbekistan during the final years of the Soviet era. Particular attention is given to the noticeable issues. This article discusses the critical role of the social sphere in the development of Uzbekistan during the transition to a legal state and democratic society based on market relations. It emphasizes the state's measures to create favorable living conditions through healthcare, education, social insurance, and access to basic utilities. The article also analyzes the complex social challenges that arose during the last years of the Soviet era and the urgent need for social policy reforms in the early years of independence. Despite difficulties, Uzbekistan managed to control the situation faster than many other former Soviet republics and implemented effective strategies for the social protection of the population within social relations. The study highlights that, compared to other countries, Uzbekistan managed to stabilize the situation relatively quickly through the implementation of appropriate measures.*

Keywords: *Uzbekistan, social sphere, social policy, democratic society, legal state, market economy, social protection, reforms, healthcare, public utilities, post-Soviet transition.*

In our country, which is on the path to establishing a legal state and a democratic society based on market relations, one of the key priorities for improving the population's standard of living is the development of the social sector. This is because human interests are realized primarily through advancements in the social sphere. The social sector, in its literal sense, includes the creation of favorable living conditions through access to healthcare, public education, social insurance, social security, as well as the provision of clean air, safe drinking water, natural gas, and other essential services. To this end, the state has implemented a wide range of measures aimed at developing the social sector to enhance the quality of life and ensure social well-being. The significant achievements and results of recent years have enabled steady growth in both the income levels and overall welfare of the population, while also facilitating the successful execution of large-scale social programs. During the final years of the Soviet era, Uzbekistan experienced a difficult and complex social situation, with major issues evident in social relations. However, in comparison to other countries, the Republic of Uzbekistan was able to quickly stabilize the situation and implement necessary reforms. Many initiatives planned at the former Soviet Union level were not fulfilled. For instance, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 275 from 1990, titled "On Improving the Supply of Drinking Water and Natural Gas to the Population," was largely not implemented. That is why, at the initial stage of reforms, in the difficult period of reforming the economy and the entire society, conducting a strong social policy and ensuring social protection of the population was urgent as one of the most important, priority tasks. Under such circumstances, measures were taken to consistently implement this problem. First of all, prices were liberalized, and the minimum and average income levels of the population were regularly increased. Secondly, the protection of the domestic consumer market, the preservation of the main types of food and non-food products at a certain level provided social protection for the population. In the Lower Amudarya region, on the eve of independence, the social problems of

the population became more and more acute. In particular, it has become difficult to provide residents with housing, provide them with medical care, and solve the problem of employment. Since independence, these problems have been seriously considered at the level of state policy. In November 1991, the Ministry of Social Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan was invited to conduct an in-depth analysis of the situation within one month and to make specific recommendations for the development of the sector. First of all, the tasks of carrying out pension reforms, taking care of low-income families and disabled people were defined. In order to ensure social protection in the educational system, additional funds of 50 soums per month were temporarily allocated to students from the regions. In providing financial assistance to families in need, the use of opportunities of the neighborhood institute, which is a unique structure of selfmanagement, has fully justified itself. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted, "implementing market reforms, developing entrepreneurship, providing employment to the population, filling the consumer market, developing social infrastructure networks, increasing people's material well-being and strong social protection of the population attention was paid to solving issues by local authorities and citizens' self-governance bodies. After all, taking into account the role of the neighborhood in the centuries-old social and cultural life of the Uzbek people, on September 12, 1992, the President "On the establishment of the Republic "Neighborhood" charity fund", on October 8, 1992 " According to the published decrees of the Republic "On Allocation of Funds to the Mahalla Charity Fund", as the simplest, most effective and transparent means of providing social assistance, assistance began to be provided through the neighborhood citizens' meeting. As social issues affect the economic development as an important factor of the country's development, the continuous implementation of social reforms is a vital need of any society, and the reform of this area is focused on:

- creation of workplaces for the able-bodied;
- providing allowances to the disabled, disabled and other socially vulnerable groups of the
- population;
- ensuring a decent standard of living on the basis of income or allowance from work;
- provision of accommodation, cultural-household, health care services at a minimum level;
- Formation of a modern skilled labor force.

In the period under study, the indicator of paid services in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 1991 was 129.0 million. amounted to 9,958.6 million soums by 2001. equal to soum. If these indicators are analyzed for Khorezm region, in 1991, 152.1 mln. if it was soums, in 2001 it was 15,932.8 million. equal to soum. During this period, significant works were carried out on the construction of social sphere objects. For example, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 1992, capital funds spent on housing construction at the expense of the state amounted to 31,647,000 soums, and funds spent on the construction of the Tuyamoyin-Nukus water network amounted to 76,000,000 soums. In 1995, the amount of funds spent for this purpose amounted to 109,445,000 soums for housing and communal construction purposes, and 66,928,000 soums for the construction of the Tuyamo'yin-Nukus water network. In the LowerAmudarya region, the total area of houses commissioned from all sources was 235,000 square meters in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 273,000 square meters in the Khorezm region in 1995. By 2001, these indicators were 342,000 square meters meters and equaled 531 thousand square meters. If these indicators are compared to the indicators for the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total area of houses built in the territory at the expense of all sources was 10.2% of the republic in 1995 and 12.3% in 2001. In 1996, in Karakalpakstan, 9067.0 thousand soums were allocated for the capital repair of the housing fund, and 13641.0 thousand soums were allocated for the maintenance of drainage facilities. additional 4658.5 thousand soums were allocated. By 1995, there were 588 rural schools in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, of which 134 were located in adapted

buildings, and 34 were in a state of disrepair. That is why in this period great attention was paid to the construction of new modern type general education buildings. In particular, the indicators of launching general education schools in the Lower Amudarya region were 3.2 thousand in Karakalpakstan in 1995; In 2001, there were 0.7 thousand pupils, and in Khorezm region in 1995, 5.3 thousand; In 2001, 1,500 students got places. If it is taken in relation to the indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the indicators of starting general education schools in the region were 17.42% of the republic in 1995 and 8.18% in 2001. In Karakalpakstan, by the end of 1996, the number of schools providing in-depth education reached 168 (31 in 1991). In 2000, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 7 vocational colleges for 5,250 students and residences with 1,270 beds were put into use based on the national personnel training program. In 1992, 4.81 soums were spent on one student studying in extended groups in Khorezm region, and 19.09 soums were spent on boarding schools. In 1994, a total of 295 thousand 446 students studied in 503 secondary schools in Khorezm region. In the same year, 4 gymnasiums, 5 boarding lyceums, one school lyceum with 87 classes of in-depth teaching of subjects, regional football school established. In the first years of independence, many healthcare facilities, hospitals, polyclinics, maternity hospitals and residential buildings were built in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Humanitarian aid was provided to the inhabitants of the island, and hospitals and polyclinics began to use such supplies. In 1992, delivery of free medicines to healthcare facilities in Karakalpakstan was 2.9 times more than planned. If we pay attention to the processes related to improving the living conditions of the population, in Khorezm region in 1995, the number of low-income families receiving financial assistance was 61,776, and the number of families receiving benefits until the age of 2 years was 16,178. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 4, 1996 "On further strengthening of state support for families with children" was announced. It approved the rules on allocation of benefits to needy families with children under the age of 16 and differentiated payment. Since 1996, in Karakalpakstan, disabled people and pensioners have had the opportunity to receive treatment and rest in local health centers, including the Ministry of Social Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1996 allocated 4 million dollars for the implementation of these goals. More than soums were allocated. In 1996, free medicines in the amount of 7,327,000 soums were provided to healthcare institutions in Khorezm region. In 1997, social security funding in Karakalpakstan amounted to 12,339.7 thousand soums. In Khorezm region in 1998, 758,003.0 thousand soums were paid as social payments to women with children under 16 years of age. Also, 175,418.7 thousand soums of material assistance was provided to low-income families. In 1999, in Karakalpakstan, 146,359 out of 163,645 families with children under the age of 16 received financial assistance. The total amount of this money is 1019.0 million. Amounted to soum. Analyzing the indicators related to the standard of living of the population in the region, the amount of savings of the population in banking institutions in 1996 in Karakalpakstan was 288.6 million. 292.8 million soums in Khorezm region. Equal to soum. In 1995, social security expenses in Khorezm region amounted to 12,066,000 soums. In 1998, the amount of income received from business activities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 114.4 million. organized soum. If this indicator is taken in the section of cities and districts, in the city of Nukus 48,169 mln. soum; 10,684 million in Khojaly district. soum; 9,201 million in Amudarya district. soum; 7,161 million in Beruni district. organized soum. In this regard, the lowest indicator was observed in Bozatov, Moynaq, Nukus districts. In 1999, 2.7 billion was spent on social protection of the population in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. soum was directed. In the field of social security, in 2000, 9,221 citizens of Khorezm region received state pensions, and 2,415 citizens received social benefits. As of January 1, 2001, the total number of pensioners and social benefits recipients in the region was 164,650. 5710 pensioners were paid their allowances at their workplaces, and the remaining 158940 state pensioners were paid a total of 23 billion during 2002. 768.9 mln. Soum amount was financed and full payment was achieved. The monthly pension for each pensioner was 13,873 soums. Much attention was paid to gasification of villages and provision of drinking water to the population. In April 1994, 3 districts in the southern region of Karakalpakstan were connected to main

gas pipelines drawn from Gazli. These are Beruniy, Ellikkala, Tortkol districts, which contributed to reducing the volume of natural gas received from neighboring Turkmenistan. In 1992-1996, 2,885 kilometers of water supply network was brought from the Tuyamoyin reservoir to the settlements of the republic, and the level of providing the population with clean drinking water reached 59.5%. During these years, 16.3 kilometers of sewage and 4057.5 kilometers of gas networks were laid. In connection with the declaration of 1997 as the year of "Human Interests" in the Republic of Uzbekistan, territorial programs for the implementation of the State Program were developed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region. This year, local budget revenues in Karakalpakstan amounted to 14,891.1 mln. Organized soum. The average monthly salary was equal to 2805 soums. This figure was 3002.2 soums in Khorezm region. Also, starting from January 1997, allowances for families with children will be assigned by self-governing bodies of citizens, that is, neighborhood assemblies, taking into account the need for such allowances, and 100 percent for a family with 1 child, and 100 percent for a family with 3 children. 140 percent, families with 4 or more children will receive benefits in the amount of 175 percent.

List of references

1. Bakiev, A., & Yuldasheva, Z. (2020). THE FIFTH CIVILIZATION OF THE ANCIENT EAST. Theoretical & Applied Science, (8), 39-45.
2. Bakiev, A. (2021). LOCAL ORIGINS OF OXUS CIVILIZATION. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR), 7(5), 1-1.
3. BAKIEV, A. (2020). The Social Character of Oxus Civilization.
4. Yuldasheva, Z. (2022). The kushan period and its place in the history of the peoples of the surkhan oasis. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 12(5), 373-376.
5. Yuldosheva, Z. K., & Shohida, J. AN IMPORTANT SOURCE ON THE HISTORY OF AMIR TEMUR. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR), 1, 489.
6. BAKIEV, A. (2007). Comparative Analysis of Timurids Genealogy in Historiography. Ölümünün 600. yılında emir Timur ve mirası: uluslararası sempozyumu, 165.
7. Бакиев Анвар Ахмедович (2021). О ПЯТОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИЯ ДРЕВНЕГО ВОСТОКА. Бюллетень науки и практики, 7 (5), 541-555.
8. Boqiev, A. A. The first comments on the "Information-technological map of the written source"(VI-XIX centuries). Historical thinking. A collection of scientific and practical articles by historians, 7, 41-62.
9. Yuldasheva, Z. (2022). MADANIY GLOBALLASHUV MUAMMOLARI VA MILLIY QADRIYATLARNI SAQLASH XUSUSIDA AYRIM MULOHAZALAR. Eurasian Journal of Social Sciences, Philosophy and Culture, 2(6), 246-249.
9. Юлдашева, З., & Бокиев, А. (2020). ЁЗМА МАНБАЛАРНИ ТАДҚИҚ ЭТИШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ЖИХАТЛАРИ. ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ, 3(3).
10. Yuldosheva, Z. K. The Value of Time in the Creation of Historians.
11. МИРЗАЕВ, Ж. З. (2021). ТЕРМИЗ ШАХРИ НОМИНИНГ ЭТИМОЛОГИЯСИ БОРАСИДА. In Uzbek Conference Publishing Hub (Vol. 1, No. 01, pp. 295-299).
12. Мирзаев, Ж. З., & Саидахматов, Ш. Т. (2021). МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁДАГИ УРБАНИЗАЦИЯ
13. ЖАРАЁНЛАРИДА ТЕРМИЗ ШАХРИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ. ХАБАРШЫСЫ, 1, 161.

14. Мирзаев, Д. З. (2018). Русское поселение на границе с Афганистаном в личных воспоминаниях. In Частное и общественное в повседневной жизни населения России: история и современность (pp. 290-296).
15. Mirzayev, J. REGIONAL IDENTITY FORMATION IN CENTRAL ASIA FROM HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.
16. Makhmaraimova, S. T., & Yakibova, D. S. (2019). Speech development in lessons of physical culture by means of communicative games. Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 1(9), 187-193.
17. Махмараимова, Ш. (2018). Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал лугати. Т.: Чўлпон, 100.
18. Mahmaraimova, S. T. (2013). role of the Teomorphic metaphor in practice OF THE WORLD'S COGNITION. Наука и человечество, 1(2), 68-73.
19. Makhmaraimova, S. T. (2021). Uzbek political and social, public discourse metaphoric models. Thematics Journal of Education, 6(November).
20. Makhmaraimova, S. T., & Makhmaraimov, S. T. (2021). METAPHOR AND NATIONAL THINKING. Thematics Journal of Social Sciences, 7(6).
21. Махмараимова, Ш. Т. (2020). Ўзбек метафораси лингвомаданиятлар кесимида (техноморф ва теоморф метафоралар мисолида). In Гуманитарное и социально-научное знание: теоретические исследования и практические разработки (pp. 47-56).
22. Tukhtashevna, M. S. (2018). THE LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF THEOMORPHISTIC METAPHOR OF PERI. ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies, 7(9), 41-46.
23. Sh, M. (2018). Ozbek tili teomorfik metaforalarining qisqacha konseptual lugati. Toshkent: CHO'lpon nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 100.
24. Mahmaraimova, S. T. (2017). Lingvokul'turologiya. Tashkent: Chylpon nomidagi nashrijot-matbaa izhodij uji.
25. Ra'no, T. U. (2017). Religious and social thoughts of the people of ancient India, Central Asia and Iran. Himalayan and Central Asian Studies, 21(1), 61.