



STRONG SOCIAL POLICY IN OUR COUNTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes analyses of the strong social policy in our country and its impact on the social life of the population. On this case, research has been pointed out with the different research points to make better analyses as the whole. On this case, final points were accentuated on impact on the social life of the population.

Keywords: Social, policy, impact, social life, population, Uzbekistan.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of integration of the world community, global environmental problems are emerging in different parts of the world. This aspect has become the most important task of the international community. Environmental problems and their consequences are primarily reflected in the deterioration of the health of the population and its living conditions.

On January 25, 2020, the “Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis” marked the beginning of a new era in improving the daily social life of the people living in the Aral Sea region, as well as the entire population. In fact, in the "Appeal" the head of our state said that on the issue of the Aral Sea, we must pay more attention to the protection of the environment and the improvement of the ecological situation. First of all, we must continue the unprecedented work we have begun to mitigate the effects of the Aral Sea tragedy, expand forests on the dried seabed, and establish "green belts" around the cities of Nukus, Urgench and Khiva. It is also important to improve the system of environmental control of the production process, revise the procedure for conducting environmental audits and revitalize the activities of private auditors, ”he said.

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

The ecological, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences of the Aral Sea problem, one of the greatest global environmental tragedies of our time for the Central Asian countries and its 60 million people, pose a direct threat to the region's sustainable development, gene pool and future generations. The Aral Sea region has its own diverse fauna and flora, with 38 species of fish and rare animals in the basin. The gazelles numbered 1 million, and the flora consisted of 638 species of rare plants. The Aral Sea has played an important role in the development of the region's economy, industry (manufacturing sector), employment and the formation of sustainable social infrastructure.

The Aral Sea problem arose in the 1960s as a result of the reckless use of the water resources of the two largest transboundary rivers in the region, the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, and became a major threat. From these two rivers to the Aral Sea 56 cubic meters per year. km. water poured. Significant population growth, urbanization, rapid land reclamation, and the construction of large hydraulic and irrigation facilities in the Aral Sea Basin without considering the environmental consequences have led to the construction of one of the most beautiful basins on the planet. In the eyes of a generation, the process of ecological degradation continues, which has built an entire sea and turned the Aral Sea region into a lifeless desert.

In the context of Uzbekistan, measures aimed at improving the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region and ensuring the health of the population have a long history. In October 1997, an international meeting of donors on technical issues was held in Tashkent. As a result of this meeting, the implementation of the international project "Environment and Water Management in the Aral Sea Basin" began. The organization of an international conference on the Aral Sea in Tashkent in 2008 at the initiative of Uzbekistan was an important impetus for a broad discussion of this issue in the international arena. The conference is attended by more than 60 international organizations, representatives of major financial institutions of Japan, Germany, China and the Arab world, as well as experts from leading research centers. Within the framework of this event, the Tashkent Declaration and Action Plan for the implementation of projects aimed at mitigating the severe consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy were adopted.

MAIN PART

In the history of new Uzbekistan, the adoption of the Action Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "Five priority areas for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" serves as an important legal basis for improving the social status of the Aral Sea population. is doing. In addition, in 2017, the head of state adopted the state program "On the State Program of Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021." This is being implemented in our country as part of a strong social policy in the framework of measures to protect the health of the population in the Aral Sea region.

As a result, in 2017, the Kungrad-Moynak drinking water network construction project was launched to solve the problem of providing clean drinking water to the population of Muynak district. A 101-kilometer pipeline was laid at a cost of 26.6 billion soums and clean drinking water was supplied to the population. As a result, 7,000 cubic meters of water will be supplied per day and more than 25,000 people will be provided with clean drinking water. At the same time, within the framework of the project "Development and modernization of water supply systems of Nukus, Beruni, Moynak, Kungrad and Karauzak districts" it is planned to provide clean drinking water to the population of 6 settlements of Moynak district.

In 2019, 6.1 million euros and 3.2 million dollars have been allocated to finance projects in the Aral Sea region. It also had access to improved social infrastructure with the support of the United Nations Development Program. In 2019, three social infrastructure facilities were built and repaired in Takhtakor district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan with the support of the Joint Program "Strengthening the living standards of the population affected by the Aral Sea disaster through the establishment of a multipurpose fund for human

security in the Aral Sea region." Until now, residents of Purkhan-Ozek village of Kara Oy village have been traveling to neighboring villages to fetch water. Now it is over. As part of the project, a 1.5-kilometer-long water pipeline was laid and connected to the Tuyamoyin-Nukus-Takhtakor bridge. Thus, 250 people had access to clean drinking water. Another noteworthy aspect is the introduction of a reversible osmosis desalination system in two projects to ensure high standards of water quality. It is a multi-stage system in which the rotating osmosis membrane is the main filtering element. Three stages of pre-treatment are used to remove most of the contamination in the water and to prevent premature contamination of the return osmosis membrane. There are a number of requirements for the technical use of such a device, and they have been taken into account in construction.

To date, with the support of the Joint Program, 33 infrastructure projects aimed at improving the living standards of the population of 33 villages (49.5% women) in Takhtakor, Muynak and Shumanay districts of Karakalpakstan have been implemented. In the area of access to clean drinking water, basic social services have been improved for 8,484 people, and 10,207 people now have uninterrupted access to electricity. Complete reconstruction of 4 secondary schools with 2,181 students and one preschool with 55 children¹.

In recent years, under the leadership of President Islam Karimov, a number of consistent reforms have been carried out to meet the demand for clean drinking water, especially to provide the rural population with quality drinking water in order to improve the health of the population of the Aral Sea region. In particular, the volume of investments and construction and installation works in this area has increased several times.

Today, 972,000 people out of 1.8 million people in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, or 52.4%, have access to centralized drinking water, and 47.6% of the population use alternative drinking water sources.

In order to develop drinking water supply in the region in 2019, a total of 138.3 billion soums were allocated for the construction and reconstruction of 465.2 km of drinking and sewage networks at 112 facilities. As of 15 September this year, construction and installation works worth 127.4 billion soums have been carried out at these facilities, and the plan has been fulfilled by about 92%. Work on these facilities is expected to be completed in October this year. As a result, about 52.2 thousand people in the Aral Sea region will be provided with centralized drinking water for the first time. This means that the drinking water supply of more than 37.0 thousand people has improved. As a result of this work, as of January 1, 2020, the level of centralized drinking water supply will increase from 52.4% to 55.1%, ie drinking water supply will improve for 1 million 22 thousand people.

Also, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 9, 2019 "On measures to implement the project" Development of drinking water supply systems in the western part of Uzbekistan "with the participation of the Asian Development Bank, the population of Amudarya, Beruni, Karaozak, Kungrad, Nukus and Muynak districts Construction and reconstruction of 3 water treatment plants, 27 water distribution facilities, 1235.2 km of water supply networks, Tuyamoyin and Takhiatash in 2020-2023 at the expense of investment projects worth \$ 172.3 million to provide quality drinking water to the subjects of

¹ <https://stat.uz/uz/press-sluzhba/novosti-gks/3230>.

”Modernization and reconstruction of water treatment facilities. If this work is carried out, 188.1 thousand people living in the region will be provided with drinking water for the first time. This will improve the drinking water supply of 155.8 thousand people.

Within the framework of the project "Reconstruction of the sewerage system of Nukus and Takhiatash" in 2020-2024 at the expense of the World Bank loan of \$ 60.0 million, 88 km in Nukus, 33.5 km in Takhiatash, 20.7 km in the center of Khojayli district and in the center of Kungrad district. Construction and reconstruction of 22.3 km of sewage networks will be carried out. As a result of this work, sewage services for more than 130.7 thousand people are expected to improve. This will serve to meet the natural needs of the population and improve their living conditions².

As of October 1, 2018, the total permanent population of the republic amounted to 1,861.2 thousand people, an increase of 18.9 thousand people or 101.0% from the beginning of the year. In January-September 2018, the migration balance, according to preliminary data, amounted to -3137 people. The number of births in January-September 2018 was 28,281, an increase of 1,619 or 6.1% compared to the same period in 2017 (26,662). The birth rate was 20.4 per thousand, respectively, an increase of 0.9 per thousand compared to the same period in 2017 (19.5 per thousand).

The increase in the birth rate was recorded in almost all regions of the country. The highest rates are in the Amudarya (19.3 to 22.6 per thousand), Beruni (22.0 to 23.8 per thousand), Chimbay (19.9 to 21.6 per thousand) and Tutrkul (20.2 to 21.5 per thousand). observed in the districts.

CONCLUSIONS

In short, the weight of the period of renewal, which began in the history of New Uzbekistan, is higher in the Aral Sea region than in other regions. According to the Presidential Decrees on Karakalpakstan, the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region is improving and the living standards of the population are changing. This is reflected in the words of our President: "If anyone doubts our reforms, let them come to Muynak."

The social reforms taking place in the Aral Sea region today can be analyzed in several ways:

Efforts to improve natural conditions in the Aral Sea region;

Measures to improve the health of the population in the Aral Sea region;

Measures to improve the social life of the population in the region;

Measures aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle and thereby maintaining the demographic trends of the population, etc.

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