

SURKHANDARYO IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation: In this article, Surkhandarya, a region in southern Uzbekistan, has undergone significant transformations since the country gained independence in 1991. This period has been marked by substantial economic development, infrastructural advancements, and social changes. The region's strategic location bordering Afghanistan has played a crucial role in its geopolitical and economic significance.

Key words: independence and wide opportunities, the process of reforms and its reflection in the life of the region, the regional industry is moving forward. agricultural reforms, forms of ownership and prospects. fundamental qualitative changes in cultural life during the years of independence. Surkhandarya medicine in the conditions of the new era.

With the achievement of national independence, as in the whole country, great opportunities for all-round development have arisen in the Surkhan oasis. During the period of the Soviet regime, the industry of the region developed in a very specific way, based on certain directions, and mainly specialized in semi-finished products, that is, the first processing of raw materials. Owing to the small number of industrial enterprises, the region was mainly adapted to agrarian production. For this reason, some enterprises specializing in the cotton industry, food industry and construction industry began to be established in the region. The formation of a multi-unit system of ownership based on the market economy, in addition to the establishment of industrial enterprises on a large scale in the region at the initiative of the government of the Republic and the regional authorities, the introduction of foreign investments into the regional industry and the formation of joint ventures, medium and small enterprises through this. effective shifts have been made. The emergence of new forms of ownership, the establishment of a real sense of ownership in people, the organization of the production process in a completely new order led to great changes in the regional industry. As a result, during the past period, the industry of the region entered a new stage both in terms of quantity and quality. As a result, the regional economy, which previously specialized only in the agricultural sector, became a rich region with industrial enterprises equipped with modern technologies. As a result, an industrial complex consisting of the fuel energy industry, machine building industry, construction materials industry, and cotton ginning industry was formed in the oasis. It is worth noting that Surkhandarya was the least developed region of Uzbekistan in terms of industrial development during the Soviet era. In terms of the development of its industry, the region ranked tenth in the Republic in 1990. In order to eliminate industrial backwardness, specific measures have been implemented in Surkhandarya, as in the whole republic. Equipment of light industrial enterprises

with modern equipment and technology was carried out. In particular, certain positive changes have begun to be made in the field of cotton ginning industry.

In the early stages of independence, there were certain difficulties, in particular, when the ties with the former Union were severed, the supply was lost. Many cotton ginning factories faced many difficulties due to the lack of spare parts, equipment, and equipment. In order to positively solve the above problems, it was necessary to use the existing internal capabilities of enterprises, which certainly gave positive results. If in 1990 11 cotton ginning factories in the region produced 143.5 thousand tons of fiber, in 1991 this figure was 145.4 thousand tons. In 1992, regional light industrial enterprises produced 1,247,000 cubic meters of gasification, 99.5 mln. made more than soums of sewing materials, 20.1 thousand pairs of shoes, 19.2 thousand pieces of knitted goods, 5.2 thousand pieces of socks, 2.3 tons of spun yarn.

Arming with new technology was carried out in cotton ginning factories, which are one of the leading branches of Surkhondarya light industry. If in the 80s, "Mehnat" aggregates were operating in the existing cotton ginning factories, now they have been replaced by UXK machines. As a result, first of all, productivity increased, and the amount of dust in workshops was reduced by half. "VS12" and "UVS12" ventilators were installed, and "OVM" was replaced by "VTM" mechanisms. In order to catch the hairy seed, the "RX" mechanism, and the new "5LGT" shutters started working in the sawmill. Of course, the completed works began to give their results, in particular, the union of the cotton ginning industry successfully completed the year 1994. Cotton gins produced more than 131.6 thousand tons of fiber, the plan was fulfilled by 102.2%. The volume of fiber production increased by 3.7% compared to 1993, the volume of fluff production was achieved by almost 108%, and 237 thousand tons of seed was prepared.

After gaining independence, special attention was paid to the quality of fiber produced in cotton ginning enterprises. Because during the time of the Union, only Moscow decided where and how much fiber would be sold, now every enterprise has started to solve this issue by itself. Efforts have been made to make the product affordable and of high quality in the world market. For example, in 1993, 82.5% of the fiber produced met the requirements of the quality mark, and in 1994, this figure was 94.2%. 98.6 percent of the fluff met the requirements of the State Standard and during the year 10.9 mln. Soum profit was received. As a result of this indicator, compared to 1993, an almost 11-fold increase was achieved. This year, the teams of Khairabad, Muzrabod, Sho'rchi, Kizirik cotton ginning factories achieved good results. The production of non-woven material was launched at the Uzun cotton ginning plant, and the new plant produced 90,300 square meters of fabric in 1993. This allowed the factories to meet part of the demand for cotton bale wrapping materials.

The challenge today is quality, not quantity. Therefore, the teams of companies of Surkhondarya "Cotton Industry Sales" joint-stock association pay special attention to the production of products that can withstand competition in the world market, while approaching further deepening of economic reforms. In 1994, they produced 131.6 thousand tons of fiber and 6723 thousand tons of fluff, as a result, about 11 million. 11-fold increase

compared to 1993 was achieved in this area. Leaders and specialists of the regional cotton ginning industry association started equipping cotton ginning factories in the districts with new equipment in order to further improve the quality of the fiber being prepared. Denov, Sho'rchi, Khairabad and Zhargorgon cotton gins installed special equipment for wetting the fiber in order to improve the hardness of the fiber and its breaking strength. As a result, the hardness of the fiber made in the factories has increased, and its breakage has decreased by 20%.

Production on the basis of new modern technologies has been boldly introduced in regional cotton ginning factories. A workshop for the production of non-woven materials was established at the Angor cotton ginning plant. Instead of 2.5 thousand, 6 thousand meters of non-woven materials were produced at the plant and sold to consumers, even the waste was processed and products began to be obtained. As a result of this business, he produced 50-60 more tons of fluff than planned every month, because 1 ton of fluff was valued at 500 dollars in the world market.

Due to the fact that Surkhandarya region mainly specializes in cotton cultivation, the cotton ginning industry has a special place in the oasis. If the first cotton ginning factory was built in the oasis in 1910, a whole cotton ginning industry was formed during the past period. By 1995, this industry included 11 powerful 12-battery cotton ginning plants and 45 cotton points. The fiber production capacity of regional cotton ginning enterprises was 132,000 tons. During the period of independence, new cotton ginning factories were built and put into operation in Surkhandarya. The work of the team of "Bunyodkor2" joint-stock society in Zharkurgan is worthy of applause.

They equipped Kumkurgan cotton ginning workshops with modern serunum machines and commissioned an enterprise processing 30,000 tons of cotton per year. A similar enterprise was built in Topalang. In general, significant progress and changes are taking place in the cotton ginning industry in the oasis. In 1994, the enterprise in Zharkurgan, the only yarn-spinning factory of the region, became a joint-stock company, significant changes began to occur in people's attitudes to work and property. This can be seen from the following figures: during 1996, the shareholders received 190.1 mln. instead of 236.6 mln. produced more than soms, and sales of products increased by 2.8 times. Last year, the contributors produced 1309 tons of kalava and about 6.9 mln. finished weaving a square meter of fabric, labor productivity increased by 113 percent. Such achievements were achieved thanks to the effective use of existing weaving and spinning machines. Over the past years, the first phase of the plan to re-equip enterprises with new equipment in textile production has been implemented. "Agu1005m" looms brought under the contract from Cheboksary, Russia were installed. As a result, instead of the 90-centimeter-wide "Mintokol32" fabric, it was possible to weave the 164-centimeter-wide "BYaZ4794" fabric, which corresponds to world standards. 1 mln. 395 thousand square meters of fabric were woven. The characteristic of the new machines is that they produce serunum, high-quality products and work without noise, requiring less labor.

Thanks to the new machines, in 1996 the level of capacity utilization in weaving production increased by 24% compared to 1995, and in spinning by 9%. 70% of textile products and 65% of yarn spun at the enterprise fully meet the requirements of the quality mark.

We can see the success of the enterprise from the following figures: it earned 257.2 million during the year. received a gross income of more than soums. The net profit received is 7 mln. It is 862 thousand soums, of which 5 mln. 584,000 soums remained at the disposal of the joint-stock company, 376,000 soums were allocated to financial incentives and charity fund, and 837,600 soums were directed to the development of production.

In the years of independence, small and medium-sized business enterprises were established in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, where industrial products, consumer goods, and various services to the population were introduced. While some of the small and medium-sized enterprises stopped their activities due to the crisis, unable to cope with the difficulties of the market economy, the majority of them improved their activities, increased the quality of their products, reduced their costs, and took their place in society. began to find its place. Entrepreneurs managed to release their products to the domestic and foreign markets and strengthened the economy of their enterprise. The volume of industrial and consumer goods produced in small and medium-sized enterprises increased year by year.

Especially after 2016, significant structural changes began to take place in the Surkhandarya industry. President Sh.Mirziyoev has given important orders to implement more than 600 investment projects in order to implement structural changes in the regional industry. It is planned to implement a 140 million dollar project to increase the volume of oil extraction and processing of oil and gas condensate at the Jarkurgan oil refinery. It is planned to build a 100-megawatt photoelectric plant in Sherabad district.

Based on the established plans, 423 projects with a total value of 3 trillion 12 billion soums were launched in a short period of time in the fields of industry, agriculture, and services, and about 7,000 jobs were created. During this period, cement production was mastered in the oasis. An enterprise was established to mine and process granite and gabbro stones.

In fact, in 2021, this process was started by the "Masdar" company of the United Arab Emirates. As part of the project, this company will build a solar photoelectric plant with a capacity of 457 MW. Also, 52 kilometers of power lines will be built to connect to the new 220 kW substation and Surkhan substation.

An area of 601 hectares has been allocated for the solar photoelectric plant. "Masdar" company will attract direct investment of 260 million dollars. The annual production volume of the station is 1.04 billion dollars per kilowatt hour. As a result, 340 million cubic meters of natural gas will be saved per year, and 300,000 households will be supplied with electricity.

In 2021, the production of industrial products in the region increased from 2.6 trillion soums to 26 trillion soums.

Agriculture. The process of reforms in the field of agriculture is a crucial part of the economic activities implemented in our country. The main reason for this is that more than 64% of the population of Uzbekistan lives in rural areas, and besides, agriculture is the sector that supplies raw materials to industry, clothes and feeds people. During the years of independence, the region's agriculture has undergone a great process of change. It was not easy to

fundamentally reform this industry, to decide on a new attitude of the population to property. However, the ongoing reform process has made great changes in the activity of the Surkhan farmer. The land found its real owner, the forms of ownership of the company, lease, family contract and farming were decided, in short, the farmer became the real owner of the land. The old ways of working, inherited from the Soviet authoritarian system, could not withstand the violent currents of life. Over the past period, the working people of the region have passed huge tests and accumulated rich experience in the field of agriculture. Successfully passing all the tests and existing difficulties, the attitude of the representatives of the industry to the property has changed. The main determining factor was the fact that the working people considered themselves the real owners of the land and enjoyed the benefits of their labor. In the years of independence, the establishment of farms, a completely new form of ownership in agriculture, became important. The number of farms operating in regional agriculture has been increasing year by year, as can be seen from the following example. If in 1992 there were 261 farms in the region, in 1995 the number of such farms increased to 2,003, and in 1999 to 2,814. If in 1992, the farms in the region cultivated 2,272 hectares if he did, by 1999, the level of land cultivated by farms was 14155 hectares. The change in the forms of ownership fundamentally changed the attitude of the farmer and herdsman to the cocktail. During the years of independence, a great deal of experience was gained during the reforms implemented in the regional agriculture. As a result, the ancient traditions of the Surkhandarya School of Agriculture were restored, thanks to the direct support of the republican government, the initiative of the regional authorities, and the entrepreneurship and dedication of the oasis farmers, the "Surkhandarya Experience" was established in agriculture. After all, the years of independence were a period of great trials, corrections and experience for the Surkhan farmer.

In the period of independence, agriculture experienced a difficult situation in order to get on the path of perfect development. Because it was an important issue to plan, put production into a specific system, take into account economic opportunities, properly use the funds provided by the state, and put an end to the poverty existing in the field of equipment supply. One of the great works carried out in the agricultural sector during the years of independence was a fundamental change in the attitude to property, the right to private and personal property.

Regional public education workers who are consistently implementing the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" have achieved a number of achievements in recent years. In particular, during this period, new, modern and international educational institutions were built to educate young people. The opening of lyceum-gymnasium and advanced boarding schools from such educational institutions is proof of our above opinion. For several years now, coaches of Al-Hakim Al-Tirmizi Regional Boarding School of Young Mathematicians and Physicists have been teaching young people concrete sciences based on effective methods, and coaches of Termiz Gifted Children's Lyceum have been teaching hundreds of knowledge-hungry children of the region English, which is considered a world language. achieved a number of achievements in teaching the language, basics of informatics and economic knowledge.

In 1995, for the first time in the region, an educational center for kindergarten, school-gymnasium class was established in the 1st secondary school named after M. Lomonosov in the city of Denov.

Gymnasium teachers began to provide in-depth knowledge to children according to their knowledge levels and talents, especially in art, visual arts, informatics and computer technology, and English language. A lot of work has been done on the establishment of lyceums, which are considered a new form of education. In particular, in 1995, a special lyceum class specializing in chemical and biological sciences was established in the 11th secondary general education school named after Navoi in the city of Termiz. As one of the great opportunities given by independence, there is an increased focus on finding talented and talented young people and training them through deepened and expanded methods. If in 1991 there was one physics-mathematical boarding school with 100 students in the region, then in 2000-2001 academic year 3497 talented young people studied in 19 specialized boarding schools. started Effective work was also carried out to improve the abilities of talented young people with unique talents. For this purpose, 3 boarding schools for gifted children were established in the region, and 932 students were attracted to them. In addition, 1266 educational complexes, 3 football boarding schools were established to teach the secrets of football to 466 talented children, and the standard of work in this regard has been greatly increased. During the 1999-2000 academic years, one specialized boarding school for gifted children was established in Oltinsoy and Bandikhon districts.

In the next five years, important changes took place in the education system. The number of pre-school educational institutions has increased from 294 to 1,648, or almost 6 times. Coverage of children increased from 29,254 to 113,878. Important structural changes have taken place especially in the secondary school system. In the 2021-2022 academic year, 15 schools specializing in foreign languages, 5 mathematics, 3 chemistry and biology, 6 computer science and information technology schools will be established in the region. reached 50.

In 2021, three new schools were built under the Investment Program. 29 schools were completely reconstructed. Two schools were renovated and 163 billion soums were spent. In accordance with the "Prosperous village" and "Prosperous neighborhood" programs, construction and repair works worth more than 79 billion soums were completed in 29 schools. The President's school with 168 seats, worth 40 billion soums, has started its activity at the expense of the republic budget.

107 professions and specialties are taught to 14 thousand 528 students by 1 thousand 316 teachers and masters of production education in 28 vocational schools, 12 colleges and 12 technical schools of the system of ministries and agencies in the oasis.

In 2021, 6 higher educational institutions covering 37 thousand students are operating in the region. However, in 2016, their number was one, and 6,500 students studied. The work carried out in the education system started to give its real results today.

During this period, folk art and literary process in the oasis entered a new period of growth. It is not an exaggeration to say that the conditions created in the Surkhan Bakhshi school in particular have opened a new era in this direction.

Shoberdi Bakshi is the son of Bolta. The future Bakhshi was in military service in 1963-1965, after returning from military service, he started teaching at the school named Nodira in the village of Munchak. In 1968, Shoberdi entered the part-time department of the Faculty of Primary Education

of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute and graduated in 1972. Shoberdi's philanthropic activity has special aspects.

He loves to listen to the epics "Alpomish", "Golden pumpkin", "Kuntugmish", "Malla zadagar", "Suluvkhan", "Sanamgavhar", "Oyparcha" and sings these epics with great interest. Bakhshi's "Mehmondur", "Tilar", "What's bad", "Kunlarim", "Do'mbira", "Oypari" and other popular songs are among the works that have already won acclaim.

Whether Shoberdi sings a song or an epic, he sings everything from his heart.

Abdunazar Bakhshi Poyon ogli (1952) gained a reputation among the country with his beautiful voice and serjilo voice as one of the leading representatives of the Surkhandarya epic school. In 2003, he received the title of "Uzbekistan People's Gift", which added to his strength and energy. Abdunazar Bakhshi's epics "Tursun Mergan and Ramazan Chobogon" were published in 2000 by the "Mehnat" publishing house, translated by Akhmad Yeshqurban. In addition, some fragments of these epics were included in the collection "Alpomishnoma" (1999) prepared by scholars Malik Murodov and Abduolim Yergashev. Recently, Bakhshi's epic "Davronqul Polvan" (2003) was published. The saga belongs to the "Descendants of Alpomish" series and tells about Davrkul, who was born and grew up in the mountainous Khomkon, his wrestling and riding skills, and his popularity throughout South Uzbekistan. In a word, this epic can be said to be the result of Bakhshi's creative research during the years of independence. The epic "Alpomish" sung by him is distinguished by its uniqueness, because every bakhshi has its own style, its own method, and Abdunazar's bakhshi is not exempt from this phenomenon.

One such creator is Jumanazar Ulugov (1947). He is a skilled teacher, a master businessman, a poet and a philanthropist, a wonderful head of the family, he is full of all good qualities. Bakhshi sings what is in the language of the people, after all, Bakhshi are the devotee, decoration and example of honesty of their people. Bakhshi is not only the language of the people, but also the language of the people. Jumanazar bakhshi is faithful to the traditions of master bakhshis, strictly follows their lessons, when he sings epics, he makes the people's wedding prosperous and makes the nation happy. Along with telling epics, he is also inclined to artistic creativity, in addition to his terms, his poems and comics are published in the daily press. His epic "Avazkhan and Sayonkhan" (1991) was published. This epic belongs to the "Goroguli" series of epics, in which the events of Goroguli's son Avazkhan and his dear friend Sayonkhan are narrated.

The Surkhan oasis is the land of bakshis, wrestlers and wrestlers, that's probably why the wedding of this country is not complete without bakshi, kopkari, goat and fight. Son of Shodmon bakhsh Khojamberdi, a representative of the new generation of the Sherabad epic school, who decorates the wedding of our country and the celebration of our country with his songs, polishes the tradition of oasis bakhshis in new ways (1967) is Shodmon held a tambourine in his hand from a young age, began to sing hymns, became the talk of the people due to his talent and talent, and faithfully served at weddings. In May 2003, within the framework of the international festival "Boysun Bahori", the third international festival of

"Bakhshi poets and poets" began. Shodmon Bakhshi participated in this conference with music in hand, thousands of voices, and high flying in their voices.

In the Surkhan oasis, girls also sing epics and play drums. Zulkhumor Shernazarova is one of the only such women in Uzbekistan. He was born in 1971 in Zharkurgan district, graduated from high school in 1988, and currently works as a teacher at the school. Zulkhumor had an inner aspiration to become a Bakhsh poet from his youth, which motivated him to take up the drum. when he looks at it, his hand is reaching for the drum, his voice is not bad, he has a charm that suits him. He took his first lesson from his brother Amon Bakhshi, and later learned epic poetry and Bakhshi from Shoberdi Bakhshi, Kara Bakhshi and the late Qadir Bakhshi. Zulkhumor sings "Alpomish" taught by his teacher Kara Bakhshi with inner eloquence and delicate feelings.

Roziboy Tursunov (born in 1964) is another talented gift of the oasis. Born and raised in the village of Kampirtepa, Sherabad, Roziboy learned the secrets of epic writing from his father Jahangir Tursunov, while his father played the dombira in different ways. By Bakhshi, epics such as "Alpomish", "Go'rogli", "Avazkhan", "Suluvkhan", "Kelinoy", "Gubonak", "Oypari", "Malla savdagar" are sung with love. Also "Surkhondaryom", "Independent Uzbekistan", "About my teacher", "Praise of Dombira", "About Sherabad", The thermals named "Gullayashna Uzbekistan" were very popular with the listeners.

For many years, the region has been engaged in collecting and publishing examples of folk art of the oasis. In this field, folklore scientists visited the villages and hamlets, met with the old people, and collected from them the terms, songs, and sayings that reflect the past, spirit, mood, rituals, customs, and various interesting games of our people. . Scientists H.S. Akbo'tayev (deceased), Q.U.Mamashukurov (deceased), R.B. Mustafakulov, journalist N. Torayev carried out effective work. Especially the folklorist R. Mustafakulov (1946) is doing a blessed job in collecting the immortal examples of folklore. As a result of his efforts, "Tashbosar" (1998), "Hurso'na" (1999) from Chorsha Bakhshi Rahmatullah's son, "Saqibulbul" (2002) from Khushbak Bakhshi Mardonaqul's son. epics were recorded, published and presented to readers. The scientist's research in the field of folklore is also worthy of praise. In this direction, he created a number of treatises, such as "The People's Pedagogy Sarchashmasi" (1995), "Alpomish" interpretations" (in collaboration with B. Yoriyev, 2000) are among them.

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