

## Issues of Provision of Rural Population with Drinking Water and Natural Gas in Valley Regions in 1991-2015

Abdukhalimov Abdurakhman Abdumuminovich

Researcher at Andijan State Medical Institute

1, Yu.Atabekov Street, Andijan

Postal code: 710002

[abduraxmon777@umail.uz](mailto:abduraxmon777@umail.uz)

*Annotation: The article outlines the issues of supplying drinking water and natural gas to rural areas in the Fergana valley during the years of independence. Drinking water and natural gas pipelines in settlements located in the valley regions have been covered and analyzed on the basis of archival materials and sources.*

**Key words:** *Fergana valley, rural, drinking water and natural gas.*

Among the social problems that had troubled the rural population for years ahead of independence, the need for electricity, drinking water, domestic roads and natural gas could be counted in rural areas. From the earliest days of prospect, as in all regions of the country, a number of activities have

been carried out in this direction in the valley regions as well.

In particular, over 1200 km of gas pipelines were laid in Andijan region, or 1.5 times more than the plan for the implementation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "State Program for the provision of rural population with drinking water and natural gas for 1990-1992". 430 kilometers of drinking water or planned water supply systems have been put into operation. However, due to some reasons, the state program on construction of natural gas networks in Pakhtaabad, Boz, Jalakuduk and Izboskan districts were not supplied and Boz, Marhamat, Kurgantepa and Shakhrikhan districts did not fully meet the requirements of drinking water [1.67].

In 1993, about 210 kilometers of drinking water and 770 kilometers of natural gas pipelines were built in Andijan region and 27.5 thousand homes were gasified. Compared to 1990, the construction of gas networks increased by 3 times, and household gasification increased 4 times [1.73]. Due to the consistent implementation of the program on provision of rural population with clean drinking water and gas during this period, the supply of drinking water to the rural population increased from 60% to 77%, gas supply from 27% to 52%. The regional water network construction program has been fully implemented, with a total of 118 km of 34 km of public funds, 84 km of farms and community funds. In this direction, the task in Asaka, Balikchi and Shakhrikhan districts was fully implemented, and in Ulugnor district the water networks were not completely built. In Pakhtaobod, Marhamat, Jalolkuduk and Kurgantepa regions, this was operated only 25-50 percentage. Because of currency, three

containers of “Simens” were installed to community farms named Bobur in Boz, Mashal in Marhamat, Isanov in Jalolkuduk. At the expense of this installation, in 1996-1997 it was planned to construct 9 km of Boz district and 18 kilometers of water network in Marhamat district, 32 kilometers in Jalolkuduk district. However, these studies have not been performed in all three districts, or indifference to doing so. The gas pipeline construction program in the region has increased by 108 percent in Altynkol, Hodjaabad, Jalakuduk and Izboskan districts, although it was executed in Asaka, Ulugnor and Pakhtaabad regions only 28-73 percent [1.44].

Despite the significant work done in the Andijan region in the 1998-2000 period, the implementation of the Program on supplying rural population with drinking water and natural gas in the Andijan, Andijan district, Oltinkul, Marhamat, Izboskan, Shahrikhan districts no work has been done. The construction of the water and gas

networks was not accomplished, and the semi-annual plan for construction of gas networks in Andijan, Izboskan and Kurgantepa districts was not fully implemented.

Urgent implementation of programs of elimination of differences between rural and city, improvement of social conditions in villages, provision of drinking water and natural gas are among the most important tasks of the state with political significance.

Taking into account the fact that the living standards of the population in Ferghana region are dependent on natural gas supply, the program envisages extension of the existing gas pipelines in the villages up to 2140 km, the 240 km of which will be financed by the state budget. The gasification works will be implemented in Kuva, Altyaryk, Tashlak, Buvayda, Akhunbabaev, Ferghana, Kuva, Rishtan and Sakh districts are widely used. As a result, by the end of 1995, natural gas was supplied to all the villages of Altyaryk district [2.38].

And in Fergana district, due to the uncertainty in accurate calculations, by the end of 1995, natural gas production was estimated at 44 percent. However, when all households in the district were rehabilitated and registered, the total number of farms in the district was 3,1562, of which 23,140 were gasified. This indicates that the year-end indicator was 73.3 percent [2.6].

Of course, these figures are good, but at the same time, it can be understood that large-scale work should be done to ensure that the population of the region, with natural gas and drinking water, is in full swing. In particular, as of 1996, 361 out of 1184 villages in the region were not provided with natural gas, or 30.4%. To supply natural gas to these villages, it was estimated that 2780 kilometers of gas pipelines were needed. More than 28,000 tons of different sized gas pipelines, more than 1,360 gas distribution points, and about 4,000 tons of metal bars were required. Considering the problem of supplying

the population with natural gas in the districts, in Beshariq district, 77 villages (74 percent), Dangara district, 58 villages (43 percent), Uchkuprik district, 52 villages (40 percent), 39 villages in Uzbekistan (35 percent), 31 villages in Buvayda district (38 percent) in Bagdad district, 28 villages (36 percent), Furkat district (23 percent) and Tashlak (20 percent) (21 percent) were supplied with natural gas [2.39].

In 1996 there were 460 houses in Ahunbabaev district, 9492 in Bagdad district, 12447 in Beshariq district, 6102 in Buvayda district, 6,458 in Dangara district, 300 in Rishtan district, 1134 in Kuva district, Tashlak 3830 units in Uchkuprik district, 7,207 in Uchkuprik district, 4,000 in Ferghana district, 4921 in Furkat district and 8727 on the Yozyovan district were supplied with natural gas. [2.40] There are 1722 households in the Namuna community of Bagdad district, 1966 households in Mirzaobod community, 4,193 houses in Beshariq district Besharyk association, 2552 households in the Yakkatut Association of

Uzbekistan, 1357 households in Aliqulov community, 80% of Dangara district villagers use natural gas [2.10] Although the Syrdarya Association of Companies has 1974 households, Mulkabod Association has 2315 households without natural gas. [2.12] More than 570 kilometers of gas pipelines have been laid in order to improve the supply of natural gas to the rural population, and about 22,000 farms have been provided with natural gas [2.24].

In 1997, construction of 520 km of gas pipelines was planned in the region, and in the first half of the year, the total length of 320.3 km of gas pipelines was commissioned or 61.1% of the annual plan was implemented. However, what has been done is not the same as everywhere. For example, in 1997, 35 km of gas pipelines were planned to be built in Dangara district, 5 km or 14% of the plan was completed. In Ohunboboev district, only 40 km to 10.3 kilometers were planned. One of the main reasons for failing to implement the program in the

districts is the fact that the collective farms did not pay their contractor's money in time for their work. 5 km away from the village of Ohunboboev in Bogdod district, 5 km in the village Kashgar, 5.5 km in the Gulmirzahamdin village of Pakhtakor community farm, 8 km in the village of Chigit of the Hazin farms and 23.5 km of the total area of the district, although they were not paid in time for wages. It is noteworthy that the level of natural gas supply in the Rishtan, Altyaryk and Ferghana districts is higher than the regional level, but, in some districts, due to inadequate attention to the work, the gasification was much lower than the regional level. For example, the gas supply in the provinces of the region was 81%, which was 46.5% in Beshariq district, 77.6% in Buvayda district, 57.7% in Dangara district, 71.4% in Yazyavan district and 77.3% in Furkat district [2.31].

A number of activities have been undertaken in the region in the following years to attract drinking water supply and provide the

population with clean drinking water. In particular, 118 km of drinking water networks were commissioned in 2000[3]. In 2007, it is planned to allocate 1456 million soums to drill about 160 kilometers of drinking water supply network in the region, and 116.4 kilometers of drinking water supply networks have been drawn up during 6 months. Based on the program developed in the region, 89.8 km of new drinking water networks, 28 pumps, 30 new existing pumps, 22 pumps, 48.94 km of drinking water supply systems and 32 units wells were repaired. In the first half of the year, the plan for improving drinking water supply in 42 settlements has been fully completed and 12 additional 54 villages have been provided with drinking water supply. The Ipoteka Bank has allocated 300 million soums of loans to 142 water pipes and 43,71 kilometers of drinking water pipelines [4.25].

During the first quarter of 2009, 20.4 km of water supply networks were repaired and 363 out of 536 rural settlements were renamed [4.40].

Limits and location of drinking water, taking into account drinking water. 1600.0 million soums were allocated to 25 wells in rural areas. In pursuance of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 405 of September 17, 2003 "On measures to improve the supply of drinking water and natural gas to rural areas", 26 wells for supplying drinking water to 26 villages and 2.6 kilometers 1475 million soums were allocated for water network. As of May 1, 2009, 74.5 kilometers of drinking water supply networks were drawn [4.129].

In order to improve drinking water supply in 2012, 24 villages have been allocated 3.2 billion soums for the drilling of 18 drinking water wells and 32.3 kilometers of drinking water supply at the expense of the republican budget [4.50]. According to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of April 13, 2012 No. 01-05 / 1-70, 56.4 km of water supply lines were drawn in 61 settlements and 27 underground wells were drilled according to the improved drinking water supply program. 37

pumps have been installed, 3 wells and 3 km of drinking water supply systems have been repaired. As a result, about 4.2 billion soums were spent to improve the supply of drinking water to 77,000 people. It is planned to pump 17 wells and 19.0 km of drinking water supply through the development of 2.9 billion soums to provide drinking water to the population. Construction and installation works worth 2.9 billion soums were completed and all of them were put into operation. In order to improve drinking water supply, 166.5 km of roads, including 41.7 km of the republican budget and 156 km of the population have been drawn into the drinking water network. 8.8 billion soums were allocated for improving drinking water supply to 68 rural settlements at the expense of the republican budget, 57 drinking water wells and 41.7 km of drinking water supply networks were put into operation [4.12]. In 2015, the region has drawn 33.3 km of water pipelines and 27.2 km of gas pipelines to 30 sites.

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