

Implementation Of Work Carried Out In Dostlik And Mirzachul Districts Under The Obod Qishloq Program In 2018-2019

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Abstract: This scientific article analyzes the socio-economic and infrastructural reforms carried out in the desert areas of the Dustlik and Mirzachul districts of the Jizzakh region, which are considered desert areas, within the framework of the "Prosperous Village" state program implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018–2019. The main goal of the study is to scientifically highlight the changes achieved as a result of the implementation of the program in these regions, the positive developments in the standard of living of the population and the social environment. The methods of statistical analysis, comparative comparison and analytical observation were used during the study. The results show that the "Prosperous Village" program served as an important factor in developing infrastructure, increasing employment, and ensuring the comprehensive development of the regions.

Keywords: Prosperous Village Program, territorial development, infrastructure, Dostlik district, Mirzachul district, socio-economic development, "Manas" House of Culture, Kazakh National Drama Theater, "Mirzachul Livestock Complex", "Mirzachul Teks" LLC enterprises.

Introduction: During the years of independence, the integrated development of territories in the Republic of Uzbekistan was identified as one of the priority areas of state policy. In particular, improving the living standards of the population living in rural areas, developing engineering and communication infrastructure, and modernizing social facilities became an urgent issue. For this purpose, the "Prosperous Village" and "Prosperous Mahalla" state programs were introduced in 2018[1]. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 851 of October 23, 2018 on measures for the integrated development of the Do'stlik district of the Jizzakh region in 2018-2019[2]. The Do'stlik and Mirzachul districts of the Jizzakh region are agrarian regions, and large-scale construction and repair work was carried out within the framework of this program. This article scientifically analyzes the effectiveness of the program's implementation in these regions.

METHODS

In the process of researching this article, methods of analysis of official statistical data, comparative

comparison across regions, analysis of regulatory and legal documents, and empirical observation based on open sources were used. The sources of data were resolutions and decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, official reports of the State Statistics Committee and local khokimiyats.

RESULTS

The implementation of the "Prosperous Village" program, which began in the village of Manas, initiated by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, was completed in the Gagarin city of Mirzachul, Galaba, Uzbekistan, Mustaqillik, Mirzadala, Dostlik, and Bogbon mahallas. It was not for nothing that the head of our state emphasized that "the work done in Mirzachul has become a good experience and an example. Now it is necessary to improve each district center of the republic in this way, and complete the necessary construction and repair work this year." Based on this assignment, in 2019 alone, improvement work was carried out in 11 district centers of our region, following the example of the "Gagarin" town, and the social infrastructure of the regions was improved. Later, this experience was implemented in all districts of our

republic [3,page 4]. It is no coincidence that the village of Manas, Do'stlik district, was chosen as the first destination for the implementation of the program. Founded in the 1960s, when the development of the Jizzakh steppes began, this village was home to more than 1,200 families in 1,045 households, with more than 6,400 people of different nationalities. With the adoption of the "Prosperous Village" program, in accordance with the instructions of our President, relevant specialists and equipment from various ministries and departments arrived in Manas and began work. Within a month, 34 four-story houses and more than 30 private apartments were taken out of current repair. 2 schools, 2 preschool educational institutions, and a palace of culture with a 500-seat auditorium were fully renovated and provided with modern equipment[4]. 10 streets were paved with a width of 6 meters. More than 6 kilometers of concrete drainage channels (latok) were installed to drain water to the edges of roads and streets. As part of the program, 41 kilometers of collector-drainage networks were cleaned to eliminate the rise in the level of stormwater. The roofs of 34 two-story houses were re-roofed. New auxiliary buildings and tandoors were built in place of unplanned constructions around houses. Fruit and ornamental tree seedlings were planted. In order to provide the population with drinking water, a 6.5-kilometer water pipeline was laid by the team of the Suvoqova State Unitary Enterprise. Water distribution facilities were repaired. 2 secondary schools were repaired and re-equipped. Training and production workshops were built in these schools and provided with carpentry, plumbing, and sewing machines. 17 playgrounds, 2 mini-football fields, and a 250-seat stadium were built[5,page-5].

One of the biggest improvements made in the village during the program was the creation of employment opportunities and a permanent source of income for the villagers. During the implementation of the "Prosperous Village" program, more than 200 women were employed. In particular, sewing workshops with 100 places of Jizzakhpaxtasanoat Joint-Stock Company and 20 places of Zaminteks Limited Liability Company were built, and 120 rural women were employed. 30 greenhouses and a modern farm for 100 heads of livestock were built for citizens living in apartment buildings. 31 modern shops, a bakery, and a bathhouse were built to meet the daily needs of the population[6]. The village medical center was reconstructed and a family polyclinic with a capacity of 500 visits was established in its place. Before the implementation of the program, there were few households in the village of Manas that could earn income from their yards. The main reasons were the lack of water and the salinity of

the soil. During the improvement of the village, this opportunity was also found. As a result of the introduction of running water, many fruits, including pomegranates, were grown in the households where the population lived[7].

The development of the village of Manas is of great importance not only for satisfying the material needs of the population, but also for improving the culture of rural life and cultivating the spirituality of young people. The 500-seat "Manas" cultural house was completely renovated and transformed into a cultural and educational center, creating an opportunity to hold various public events. The arrival of teams of creative organizations with the participation of famous figures of art and culture of our republic in the village, meetings, art evenings, and concerts created favorable conditions. On December 25, 2019, famous artists from fraternal Kyrgyzstan visited and got acquainted with the life of their compatriots in Manas. The Kyrgyz national folklore ensemble "Marjon", founded in the 1980s, almost ceased to exist in the early years of our independence. Thanks to the implementation of the program, this ensemble was re-established. The revived ensemble, which was revived in a short time, actively participated in cultural and mass events held at the district and republican levels, demonstrating high artistic performance skills. The artistic team, consisting of 40 talented young people from Manas, took second place in the regional and republican stages of the competition among city and district artistic teams last year. It successfully participated in major holidays and festivals, including a concert in Tashkent dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the famous writer Chingiz Aitmatov. [8,page-410]

Within the framework of the "Obod Qishloq" (Prosperous Village) State Program, the building of the Mahalla Citizens' Assembly of Bunyodkor village in Do'stlik district of Jizzakh region was fully renovated and put into operation. In connection with the commissioning of the renovated building, mass cultural and educational events were organized in the mahalla, during which local residents expressed their satisfaction with the results of the reforms being implemented in the country. Bunyodkor village was established in the newly developed territories of the Jizzakh steppe in the 1970s of the twentieth century and until 1993 was known by the name of the well-known cotton grower Mamajon Dadajonov. During that period, the village was considered one of the most well-developed and prosperous settlements in the district. However, in subsequent years, the overall condition of the village deteriorated significantly due to the aging of infrastructure and the decline of social facilities[9]. In 2019, after being included in the "Obod Qishloq" State

Program, the village underwent comprehensive renovation. Within the framework of the program, a total of 18 billion 638 million Uzbek soums were allocated for the development of the village, and large-scale construction and reconstruction works were carried out on residential housing and social infrastructure facilities. As part of these efforts, general secondary and preschool educational institutions, medical facilities, and the House of Culture were completely renovated, while streets and public spaces were *благоустроены* in accordance with modern standards. In addition, the supply of drinking water from a distance of 7 kilometers, the repair of 3.5 kilometers of automobile roads, and the commissioning of markets and service facilities created significant convenience for the local population. To promote employment and economic activity, the "Bunyodkor Tikuvchi Qizlari" sewing enterprise, established in the form of a limited liability company with the support of a 600 million soum bank loan, provided permanent jobs for 100 women from the village[10]. Furthermore, within the framework of the targeted program, a new administrative building of the Mahalla Citizens' Assembly was constructed and put into operation, creating additional convenience for residents. The project, valued at 400 million soums, ensured all necessary conditions for providing comprehensive services to the community. The premises were equipped with modern information and communication technologies as well as essential furniture. Overall, the initiatives implemented with state support within the "Obod Qishloq" State Program represent one of the significant improvement measures contributing to the enhancement of living standards, increased social well-being, and greater life satisfaction among the population[11].

The experience gained in the villages of Manas and Bunyodkor was further enriched in the city of Gagarin, Mirzachul. During the implementation of the program, a large area of 317 shacks built in 1960 in the center of Gagarin, home to about 2,000 people, was demolished, and modern residential buildings were built for the owners of these shacks. In a short period of time, 317 houses were built, including 223 model houses with 2-3 rooms on 4 floors, and 94 multi-storey houses with 2-3 rooms. A 1.3-kilometer section of the city's central street was widened by 3 meters, and a new concrete waterway (trough) with a total length of 7.5 kilometers was installed. 21 kilometers of internal roads and streets in the city were repaired and asphalted. 27 kilometers of pedestrian walkways were built, and 192 lighting poles were installed along the streets[12,page-5]. To turn Gagarin into a beautiful and green city, more than 27.5 thousand fruit and ornamental trees and

more than 100 thousand flower seedlings were planted. 21.5 thousand square meters of turf were laid[13, page 511-512]. The scale of construction in Mirzachul was several times larger than in Manas, the pace was higher, and the quality was truly urban. In addition, the renovation of houses and residential areas that had not been renovated for many years gave the city coziness, spaciousness, and beauty. In Gagarin, 377 model houses were built in a short period of time. While the average cost of such model houses in other regions is 210 million soums, here, as a result of the involvement of labor, construction materials, and technical equipment through hashar, the average cost was 117-127 million soums. The initial payment for new housing for the owners of 291 apartments living in the barracks was paid by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other patronage funds, as well as employers. Commercial banks allocated a total of 19.9 billion soums in mortgage loans to the population for the purchase of housing. The owners of the houses were placed in the newly established "Mirzachol Sewing Complex", "Livestock Complex" and construction organizations, and mortgage loan payments were made from their monthly salaries. In the Galaba mahalla of the district, an abandoned two-story building belonging to the cotton receiving point was completely renovated, converted into 22 1-2-room houses and given to people with disabilities. Each apartment was provided with modern furniture and appliances. The surroundings of the house were landscaped, and a storage room, oven and tandoor were built for the apartments. Also, 175 multi-storey houses in need of repair and 35 streets were repaired in Galaba, Mustaqillik, Mirzadala, Dostlik, Uzbekistan and Bogbon mahallas. To repair the roofs of multi-storey buildings and install modern door frames, 13 companies were established in 6 neighborhoods included in the "Prosperous Village" program, and banks allocated loans in the amount of 9.9 billion soums. Construction and repair work worth a total of about 50 billion soums was carried out in social sphere facilities. In particular, 3 were newly built, 10 were reconstructed, and 4 were overhauled. In particular, the buildings of the family clinic, the district sanitary and epidemiological control center, and the State Services Center were rebuilt. 3 schools were overhauled, and 7 preschool educational institutions were reconstructed. 1 preschool educational institution with 60 places on the basis of public-private partnership was completed. The building of the Kazakh National Drama Theater, located in the Bog'bon neighborhood and neglected for many years, was overhauled. The building of the Uzbek-Kazakh National Cultural Center was erected[14]. 38 playgrounds and 2 artificial turf stadiums were built in the neighborhoods.

Large-scale work was carried out to improve the well-being of the population, the supply of natural gas, electricity, and drinking water. A total of 14.3 kilometers of gas pipelines were installed in the region, 2 new gas distribution stations were installed, and 35 were repaired. 1,407 gas appliances were installed and dismantled. 230 reinforced concrete supports were installed, a new 21.4-kilometer power transmission network was laid, 6 transformer stations were completely renovated. As a result, the electricity supply to consumers was radically improved. Within the framework of the program, 77.2 kilometers of drinking water pipelines, 2.2 kilometers of wastewater pipelines were laid, and 65 wastewater wells were built. The sewage system, which had been out of service for the past 30 years, was cleaned and put into operation again. In order to fully meet the population's drinking water needs, a 9-kilometer drinking water network was laid from the Ipak Yuli neighborhood to the city of Gagarin. This facility has a capacity to supply 1,000 cubic meters of clean drinking water per day. 26.4 billion soums were spent on the reconstruction of drinking water networks in the district. A modern bakery, 3 mini-markets, 2 baths, more than 50 service outlets, and production facilities were built. The Agrobank building was built in the city center based on the most modern projects. At the same time, special attention was paid not only to the social sphere, but also to the economy, the establishment of production enterprises, and employment of the population as an important direction. As part of the program, enterprises such as the Mirzachol Sewing Complex, Mirzachol Livestock Complex, and Mirzachol Tek LLC were initially built to provide employment to unemployed residents living in barracks, creating more than 500 new jobs in the region[15, page 5].

DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis show that the implementation of the "Prosperous Village" program has served to reduce regional inequality. Improvement of infrastructure in the Dostlik and Mirzachul districts has had a positive impact on increasing economic activity and reducing migration flows. At the same time, delays in projects and problems with financing were also observed in some regions. When villages in our country are prosperous, the mood of the people there changes, they have a desire to further improve their lives, and as a result, our Motherland becomes prosperous and our country's economy improves. We can see that the implementation of the "Prosperous Village" program has further accelerated the processes of.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the "Prosperous Village" program in 2018-2019 gave a strong impetus to socio-economic development in the Dustlik and Mirzachul districts. The program has proven itself as an effective mechanism for the integrated development of regions. In the future, it is advisable to improve this experience and integrate it with long-term strategies.

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