

QOROVULBOZOR TUMANINING NOMODDIY TARMOQLARIGA IQTISODIY GEOGRAFIK TAVSIF

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Qorovulbozor tumanining nomoddiy tarmoqlari va ularning viloyat iqtisodiyotidagi o'rni hamda aholi turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar to'g'risida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Nomoddiy tarmoq, infratuzilma, iqtisodiy geografik o'rin, aholi, tibbiyot, maktabgacha ta'lim, Qorovulbozor, rayon, Bo'zachi.

ЭКОНОМИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА НЕМАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ОТРАСЛЕЙ КАРОВУЛБАЗАРСКОГО РАЙОНА

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация о нематериальных отраслях Караулбазарского района и их роли в экономике области, а также об условиях, созданных для улучшения образа жизни населения.

Ключевые слова: Нематериальная отрасль, инфраструктура, экономико-географическое положение, население, медицина, дошкольное образование, Караулбазар, район, Бузачи.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INTANGIBLE SECTORS OF KAROVULBAZAR DISTRICT

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information about the intangible sectors of the Karaulbazar district and their role in the regional economy, as well as the conditions created to improve the population's lifestyle.

Keywords: Intangible sector, infrastructure, economic-geographical location, population, medicine, preschool education, Karaulbazar, district, Bozachi.

The place of Uzbekistan in the world community in the 21st century depends on what kind of people the new generation and our children will grow up to be. Therefore, caring for the upbringing of a physically healthy, spiritually mature, harmoniously developed generation possessing high intellectual potential, modern knowledge, independent thinking, and a confident outlook on the future is a priority of state policy.

The Karaulbazar district, the "youngest" of the districts of the Bukhara region, was established on January 12, 1993. Its area is 2.2 thousand km², which is only 5.5% of the region's area. The population is 22,000. The nature and socio-economic characteristics of the Karaulbazar district are unique. The Karaulbazar massif is located far from the regional center, in the heart of a steppe characterized by harsh climatic conditions. The center is the city of Karaulbazar, located 65 km far from Bukhara city.

Over the past half-century, the Bukhara region has undergone unique stages of historical development. Its political and administrative structure has changed several times. One of these important changes is the formation of the Karaulbazar district within the region[2].

Indeed, it is very important to study the geography of our Motherland's history. Unfortunately, today we feel this even more deeply, because there are very few manuals and textbooks dedicated to our region and its districts. Most of the existing ones were also published in other languages.

Planned work is being carried out in the education system to update the content of education, introduce modern pedagogical technologies into the teaching process, increase the level of students' knowledge and the pedagogical skills of teachers and educators, and strengthen the material base of educational institutions.

The emergence of the education sector and schools in Karaulbazar dates back to quite a long time, more precisely, to the 1920s. The first school was established

in 1924 in the village of Bozachi, and it was restored through khashar. During the day, village children studied at this school, and in the evenings, the adult population became literate.

A primary school was established at the Karaulbazar station in 1953, where the children of railway workers and employees were educated. In 1958, after Karaulbazar was granted the status of a workers' settlement, this school was included in the Kagan District Education Department, and in the 1959-1960 academic year, it was transformed into a seven-year school and began to be called School No. 15. Classes were conducted in Uzbek and Russian languages[3].

In the 1961-1962 academic year, this school was transformed into an eight-year school, and the teaching staff consisted mainly of teachers with secondary specialized education. Starting in 1961, young specialists who had graduated from the institute began attending the school.

The district department of public education began its activities on April 1, 1993. At that time, 230 teachers and mentors with higher and secondary specialized education provided education and upbringing to 2,476 children of workers. In the 1992–1993 academic year, 5 schools, a creative home for students, and the "Guncha" preschool educational institution operated in the district; by 1994, the 6th general education school had joined the ranks, and in 1997, the 7th general secondary school. On June 1, 1998, the "Lola" children's sanatorium, in 1999, the "Zumrad" and "Bulbulcha" preschool educational institutions were transferred from the "Uzgazparmalash" trust, in 2000, the "Quyoshcha" preschool educational institution was transferred from the Karaulbazar oil and gas exploration expedition, and in 2001, the "Boychechak" preschool educational institution was transferred from the Bukhara Oil Refinery. In 2007, the 8th boarding school for gifted children was established in the district. The district has a general education school, music and sports schools, a vocational college, a palace of culture, a house of culture, 2 clubs, 4 libraries, a park of culture and recreation, and a youth center complex. There are song and dance, folklore and ethnographic

ensembles[4]. In our country, where the individual and their interests are considered a priority, special attention is paid to strengthening public health, especially maternal and child health—in short, ensuring the population's access to high-quality medical services. All of this is the result of the large-scale reforms carried out in the healthcare system under the leadership of the President of our country since the first days of independence.

In our country, a qualitatively new network of medical institutions has been created that meets the highest requirements and includes dozens of major specialized centers for primary healthcare, republican and regional emergency medical care, as well as surgery, cardiology, urology, and eye microsurgery, which, in turn, serves as an important factor in maintaining stable health indicators in the country.

Naturally, the construction of a specialized center equipped with modern medical equipment, diagnostic, screening, and perinatal services, new maternity facilities, and the special attention paid to protecting the health of mothers and children are rooted in a single noble goal: to further strengthen the health of our people and raise a healthy generation.

The first hospital in Karaulbazar was established in 1958, and at that time, there was a hospital bed. Of the hospital beds, 10 are reserved for internal medicine, 3 for children, and 2 for the maternity ward. Since only one highly qualified doctor worked here, there was no polyclinic.

In 1960, the hospital expanded to 25 beds, and in 1965, to 35 beds. In 1965, a three-room clinic was established next to the hospital. The building was allocated by the geological department of the oil and gas exploration expedition.

An ambulance service was not established in Karaulbazar until 1966. The "ambulance" was primarily operated by vehicles from the oil and gas exploration department. Subsequently, this enterprise supplied the ambulance with fuel and spare parts allocated by the Kagan Central Hospital.

In 1972, the construction of a new polyclinic and hospital buildings was completed and commissioned. The polyclinic has rooms for receiving patients with internal diseases, dentistry, surgery, ear, throat and nose, women's and pregnant patients, and many amenities have been created[1].

The "Guzal" sports and health complex, the central stadium, a tennis court, the "Dolphin" swimming pool, and sports facilities are in operation. Forty-three doctors and 180 mid-level medical workers work at the district central hospital, the central polyclinic, three rural medical stations, two paramedic-obstetric stations, an ambulance station, 15 health centers, pharmacies, and medical institutions.

Contracts have been concluded with all production and industrial enterprises located in the district to conduct in-depth medical examinations of workers. The organizational and methodological office of the polyclinic is computerized for the timely collection and transmission of statistical data to relevant organizations in a modern manner.

The main focus of the district health center is the analysis of factors affecting the health of the region's population, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, and the implementation of comprehensive preventive educational and promotional measures aimed at forming a physically strong, mentally energetic, and intellectually developed individual. Furthermore, he coordinates and directs the medical advocacy activities of all medical institutions in the district, promoting topical medical issues regarding especially dangerous, infectious, and somatic diseases, as well as the prevention of drug addiction, harmful habits, AIDS, and the role of sports in longevity among adolescents and youth, and the protection of motherhood and childhood.

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