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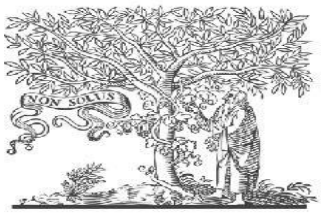

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM OF SERVICES IN THE SAMARKAND REGION

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Abstract: A number of emerging problems in the process of reforming public utilities and improving the quality of public services have led to the need for drastic changes in the sector and the beginning of a new phase of economic reforms.

Keywords: Utility, gas supply, water and sewage supply, landscaping, sanitation, social sphere, communication network, customer, service, payment, savings, problem, population, demand, supply, market relations, contract, enterprise, region, urban, economic reform, decision, material, utilities, entities, sustainable development, material and energy resources, consumption, savings, mechanism, utilities, cost reduction, quality, priority factor.

Introduction

A number of problems in the process of reforming public utilities in Samarkand region and improving the quality of services have led to the need to make drastic changes in the sector, to launch a new phase of economic reforms. The steady improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the population in our region, the rapid and balanced development of our economy create a solid basis for the gradual improvement of living standards and quality of life. One of the social criteria for such a gradual improvement is the provision of regions and other settlements with centralized heat, water, gas and so on. Therefore, the improvement of the management of the housing and communal services system is identified as an important socio-economic task to improve the welfare of the population.

The main part.

On further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President Miriziyoev Sh.M., in his work "Action Strategy 2017-2021": There are plans to build internal roads." This issue is of greater practical importance at the level of individual regions. In Samarkand region, which is characterized by population, regional demographic processes, economic structure and reforms in it, the pace of development, the potential, the study of the organization and management of public utilities plays a special role in solving a number of socio-economic problems.

Subject of research:

In the process of modernization of the economy, economic relations, including the relationship of public utilities with other sectors, a set of issues of organization and management of public utilities, the quality of the subject of research.

Aims and objectives of the study:

The purpose of the study is to study the practice of organization and management of public utilities in the context of modernization and liberalization of the economy of Uzbekistan, the positive aspects, the existing problems, the development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations.

Тадқиқот натижаларининг назарий ва амали аҳамияти:

Ўзбекистон республикаси иқтисодиётини модернизациялаш шароитида Самарқанд шаҳарида ҳизмат кўрсатиш соҳасини

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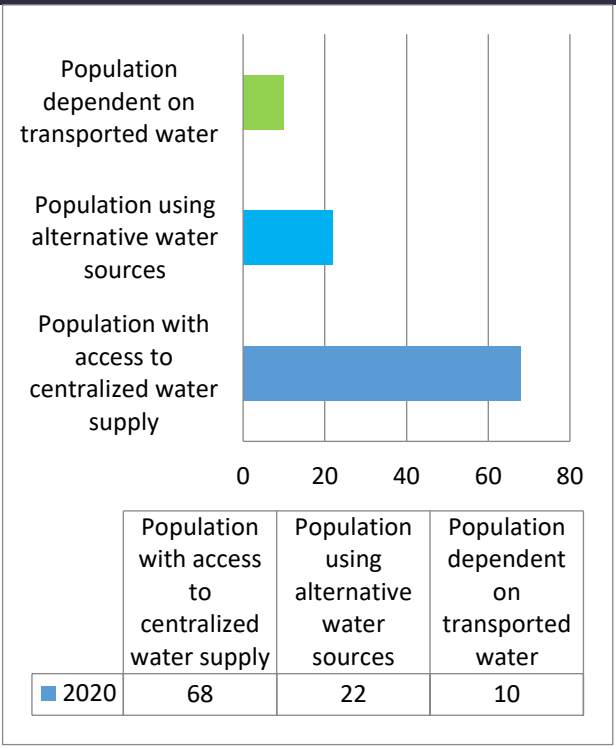
ривожланиши ва бошқариш муаммолари ,коммунал ҳизмат кўрсатиш соҳаларини ривожланиши ва бошқариш билан боғлиқ таклифлар берилади. Билдирилган таклиф ва тавсиялардан илмий тадқиқот ишларида, ўқув жараёнида ҳамда вилоятда коммунал ҳизматлар соҳасини ривожланиши ва бошқариш самарадорлигини ошириш билан боғлиқ тадбирлар, худудий дастурлар ишлаб чиқиш жараёнида фойдаланиш мумкин.
Presidential Decree No. PF-5969 "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the global crisis on the economy" measures were taken in the field of public utilities, including water resources It is planned to reduce the tax rates for use by 50% from the established rates, to automate the processes of water management, water control and accounting systems.

The process of reforming the utilities sector and a number of problems in improving the quality of services have led to the need to make drastic changes in the sector, to start a new phase of economic reforms. One of the social criteria for such a gradual improvement is the provision of regions and other settlements with centralized heat, water, gas and so on. Therefore, the improvement of the management of the housing and communal services system has been identified as an important socio-economic task in improving the welfare of the population. As a result of research in the system of public utilities, the water supply of the population of Uzbekistan for 2020 is shown in Figure 1.



	Population with access to centralized water supply	Population using alternative water sources	Population dependent on transported water
2020	68	22	10

Figure 1. Water supply of the population of Uzbekistan

Water supply of the population of Uzbekistan Figure 1. shows that 66% of the population has access to centralized water supply, of which 24% use alternative water sources, and 10% depend on transported water. The level of population connected to the central water supply is low. Only 66% of the population of Uzbekistan has access to central water supply. 34% of the population of Uzbekistan has access to the central water supply, which is not connected to the domestic water supply network and uses street water towers. [23, 27,34]

A draft Memorandum of Understanding of the Asian Development Bank's consulting services for the management of water supply and sewerage systems in Samarkand, Bukhara, Namangan and Karshi on the basis of public-private partnership has been developed to create a legal and institutional framework for public-private partnership development. As a result, the volume of water production in practice increased from 4299 thousand cubic meters per day to 4905 thousand cubic meters, an additional 606 thousand cubic meters (14.1%).[30,34]

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The coverage of centralized sewage systems in the settlements of Uzbekistan for 2020 is as follows:

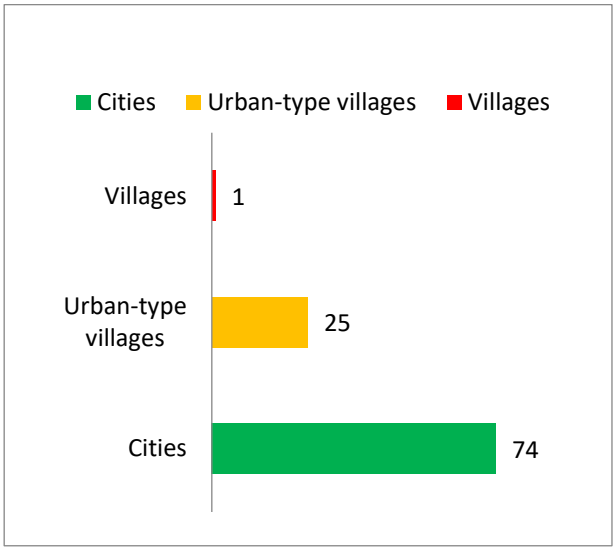

Figure 2. Coverage of centralized sewage systems in settlements of Uzbekistan for 2020

The coverage of centralized sewage systems in the settlements of Uzbekistan is as follows: centralized sewage in large cities is 74%, in urban-type villages - 25%, in rural areas - 1%. Today, it is necessary to introduce efficient sewerage systems in urban-type villages and rural areas.

Connecting to the power supply system and providing the population with electricity is a complex process in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The cost of electricity in Uzbekistan is low ($ 6.8 US cents per kWh), but the process of connecting to the power supply system is very expensive and time consuming. Nevertheless, it has risen from 112th to 27th place in terms of "Connection to the energy supply system" in a year, surpassing countries such as the Republic of Uzbekistan, Turkey, Kazakhstan and Georgia. Price of electricity, US cents per kW Figure 3.

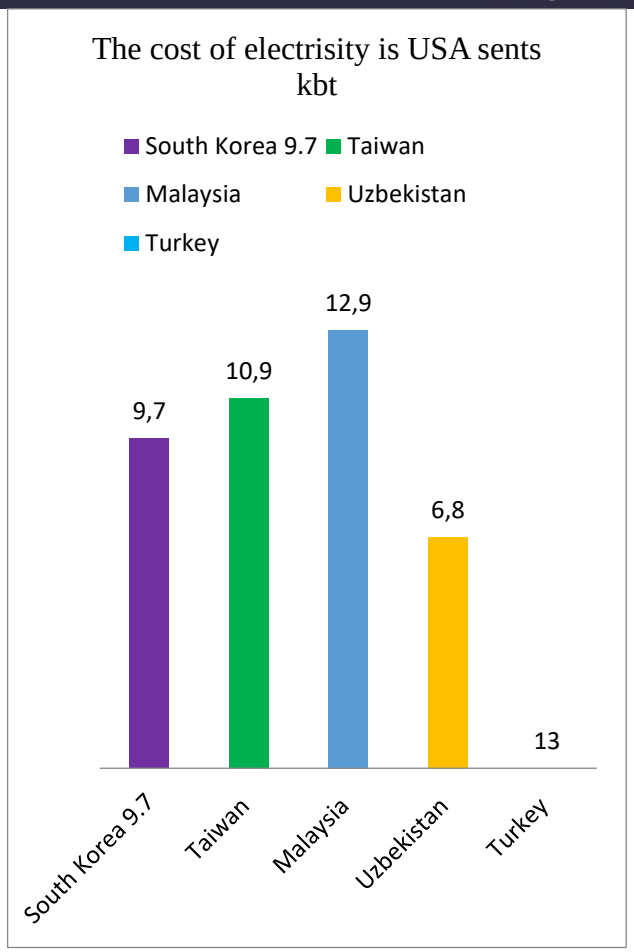

Figure 3. Electricity price, US cents per kWh for 2020

According to the interstate comparison, the price of electricity is 9.7 cents per kilowatt in South Korea, 10.9 cents in Taiwan, 12.9 cents in Malaysia, 6.8 cents in Uzbekistan and 13 cents in Turkey. Over the year, electricity prices have risen by 0.8 cents, but are lower in Uzbekistan than in other countries. [32,33]

Solar energy is used for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation and electricity generation. There is a growing number of solar power plants in the world - modern stations that convert solar energy into large amounts of electricity. Solar energy is definitely the energy of the future! Today, the world is abandoning traditional fuels due to rising gas and oil prices. All countries have developed state programs for the development of solar energy. [21,30]

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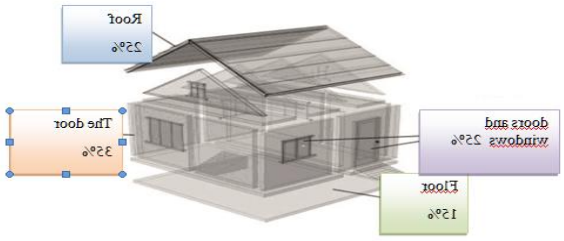

Figure 4. The amount of heat lost from buildings in%

Today, humanity's energy supply varies from country to country.

Energy supply indicators

Table 1.

Countries	Power supply KW / person-year
United States	18170
Germany	11420
France	10661
England	9761
Japan	12944
Australia	9163
Mexico	2364
Brazil	2643
Argentina	2601
Yu. Korea	3775
Costa Rica	2251
China	12546
India	11336
Pakistan	1358
Ethiopia	128
Kenya	1134
Zambia	1744
Rwanda	1227

Table 2. It can be seen that the U.S. state has the highest level of electricity supply and consumes 18,170 kWh per capita per year, followed by Japan at 12,944 kW, India at 11,336 kW, China at 12,546 kW, and so on. The countries with the lowest electricity consumption are Ethiopia with 128 kW, Kenya with 1,134 kW, and Rwanda with 1,227 kW. This figure is growing every year, and as the number of people grows from year to year, so does the demand for electricity. Today, Central Asia's energy sector is the most developed. Uzbekistan is a country that has achieved energy independence, Tashkent TPP, Angren TPP, Navoi TPP, Syrdarya TPP operate in the country. Uzbekistan has a high level of energy supply. These stations significantly alleviate the environmental situation due to the fact that they run on gas fuel. [32,34]

It is planned to build a new solar power plant in Samarkand region in 2020 after the investment. It, in turn, will stimulate the development of all sectors of the economy and reduce the cost of electricity generation by 40-48%.

In the next 2020-2022, Samarkand region will receive 9.8 trillion soums for road construction, 4.6 trillion soums for water supply, 18.2 trillion soums for electricity and 1.2 trillion soums for natural gas supply. These figures are several times higher than in the last 10 years for these sectors. These funds were spent on the creation of modern infrastructure, modernization of the existing system, integrated development of engineering, transport and social infrastructure, development of territories, improvement of environmental and sanitary conditions. [3,5] Because a modern village must meet the requirements of architectural planning, be built in accordance with the master plan, have all the amenities and communication networks (power lines, gas, water supply, roads and other conditions) and be distinguished by modern appearance and comfort [2 , 31].

This year, Samarkand region will receive 926.4 billion soums from the budget to improve the drinking water supply and sewerage system. soums and 95.0 mln. soums from foreign investments. It is planned to disburse funds in the amount of $ 1 billion. This year, the state investment program plans to improve drinking water supply in 328 rural settlements in the

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regions. Investments from the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the Saudi Fund for Development and OPEC are attracting investments in the implementation of international organizations' programs to promote the supply of drinking water to the Samarkand region. [10,11]

In 2020, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services implemented 7 major projects. As part of these projects, 95.6 mln. It is planned to disburse funds in the amount of USD. It is planned to build and reconstruct 98.0 km of main and 487 km of drinking water networks, 93 km of sewerage networks, 18 water distribution facilities, 6 sewage pumping stations and connect 57.8 thousand subscribers to these networks.

Drinking water supply in the field of centralized drinking water supply of the population of Samarkand region (26.9 thousand km, 38%) and sewerage services (1 719.4 km, 22.4%). Drinking water consumers are not adequately provided with drinking water metering devices. 58% of subscribers do not have water meters installed due to the fact that there is no significant difference in payments between subscribers with and without water meters, and the lack of incentives for meter installation. Today, the share of electricity costs in the cost of drinking water and sewage services of water supply companies is on average 27-40%. [12]

In 2020, it is planned to ensure the implementation of plans for the second quarter at the expense of the Investment Program for the development of water supply and sewerage systems in the regions and loans from foreign financial institutions. A draft Concept for the Development of Water Supply and Sewerage in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2024 with a comprehensive analysis of the state of water supply and sewerage networks and their development directions will be developed, which will contribute to the development of Samarkand municipal services. [6,7]

On the basis of pilot projects implemented with the participation of grants from the Government of the Swiss Confederation, work will continue to implement these piloted forms of management and use of water supply and sewerage facilities in rural areas of Bukhara, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions. The launch of a geo-information system of drinking water supply and sewerage facilities, the implementation of measures in the "Road Map" on the amount of drinking and wastewater is carried out on a timely basis. Operating activities in the industry are being further improved, and technological equipment in production is being gradually upgraded.

Information on the implementation of investment indicators in the field of public utilities in Samarkand region in 2019-2020

Table 2.

T\P	Districts	2019 year		2020 January-March		2020 forecast in	
		Number of projects	A thousand dollars	Number of projects	A thousand dollars	Number of projects	A thousand dollars
	general	131	203240	23	28810,0	43	240000
1	Samarkand city	26	42700	4	8543,0	10	79600
2	Kattakurgan city	6	7330	2	4550,0	2	35000
3	Bulungur tumani	6	8690	2	1560,0	2	12000
4	Jomboy district	15	15350	2	2080	3	17400
5	Appetite	2	5540	1	260,0	1	2000
6	Aqdaryo district	14	29260	2	1552,0	3	12400
7	Samarkand district	7	12200	2	2444,0	2	18800
8	Urgut district	18	21280	1	845,0	3	6500

Table 2. Information on the implementation of investment indicators in Samarkand region shows that in 2019, a total of 131 projects worth 203,240 thousand dollars were implemented in the region. Completed, the amount of investment increased by 1.4 times or 40% in March 2020 and 23 projects amounted to 288,810 thousand dollars. done By the end of the year, 43 projects from the Coronovirus pandemic are projected to be completed for $ 240,000. In 2019, 26 projects worth $ 42,700,000 were completed in Samarkand, and by March 2020, 4 projects worth $ 8,543.0 thousand before the Coronavirus pandemic. Completed and 10 more projects by the end of

the year for $ 79,600,000. scheduled for completion, etc. [Appendix 2,3]

As a result of investments in the construction of engineering networks, communications, facilities in affordable housing in 2019-2020, the following has been achieved:

In affordable housing in rural areas in 2019-2020 aggregate indicators for the construction of external engineering networks, communication facilities, km.

Table 3

Name of the region	Drinking water network	Sewage networks	Power lines	Gas networks
Samarkand region	44,2	39,2	37,8	35,9

site // http://lex.uz.

The formation of a modern high-quality infrastructure that meets the needs of business and the population in the construction industry and engineering and communication infrastructure will remain a requirement of the times.

Based on the study and analysis of the above situation, we propose to create a single electronic system "GazVilling", geoinformation, database of JSC "UZBEKENERGO", a "single utility management system" based on 5G technologies on the basis of a global network. The introduction of a "single utility management system" will lead to the following results:

1. Structural and local areas of the Samarkand urban planning system: transport-functional, visual, natural-ecological, historical-cultural, engineering-technical projects save an average of 20-50%, reduce the number of errors.

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