

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL SURKHANDARYA AND ITS ROLE IN SHAPING
STUDENTS' ANALYTICAL SKILLS**

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Abstract : This article focuses on the changes in transport and communication infrastructure in Surkhandarya region during independence. It discusses how these transformations can be integrated into teaching practices to strengthen students' analytical abilities.

Keywords: Transport, communication, road infrastructure, Surkhandarya, analytical skills, methodology.

Transport and communication systems are crucial for regional development. Since independence, Surkhandarya saw major road reconstruction, construction of new routes, and expansion of mobile and internet services. These changes made rural life more accessible and improved the quality of services. Studying these reforms helps students understand socio-economic interrelations. Main Part During 1991–2021, Termiz–Denov and Termiz–Boysun roads were reconstructed. Mobile communication and internet services expanded in rural areas. This had a positive impact on living standards and economic integration. The research of these authors, created in the early years of independence, was analyzed from the point of view of the idea of independence of the social, cultural life of the villages of Uzbekistan. They also examined the process of formation of rural social infrastructure, the conditions of social protection of the rural population during the transition to a market economy, problems in rural cultural and educational institutions, and tried to comprehensively highlight the main essence of rural policy in independent Uzbekistan.

In the historiography of the topic of social and cultural life of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, issues such as the features of the growth of the population of the country's villages, socio-economic problems of demographic processes in the village, the development of social infrastructure are also reflected in the monograph "Demographics of rural areas".

The monograph emphasizes that the rural population of Uzbekistan grew by 139.3% during the period 1989-2005, with the highest rates observed in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, and that the same regions determine regional characteristics in the demographic development of the Republic. A. Juraev's monograph "Rural and social life" brings a lot of information about the social life of the villages of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. In the monograph of the doctor of political science, professor I. Ergashev, the role of villages in the political-social life of society, the reforms carried out in villages in state politics and their results, issues of spiritual renewal of villages are analyzed from a political-philosophical point of view. In his monograph, The author explores the theme of independence and rural politics by comparing the past and present of the village. The work gives the same assessment as the work on social protection of rural residents in Uzbekistan: "It was noted that it is important for the state to take a stratified approach to social assistance to rural residents of the Republic, to accurately take into account the nature of each place, the needs of the layers of the population for social assistance".

In conclusion, it should be noted that kerakkai, the location and historiography of the infrastructure of the villages of the Southern Region of Uzbekistan are sufficiently illuminated. However, the fact that the opinions expressed in terms of the tavsional tractator remain merely a matter of Statistics encourages a further reanalysis of the subject of this period. For students, analyzing these changes through maps, statistics, and case studies develops their skills in socio-economic evaluation. Among the candidate's dissertations devoted to the socio-economic and cultural life of the villages of Uzbekistan, the work of B.N.Uzakov, M.D.Hadzhievass should also be noted. In the research carried out by these authors, the main focus was also on the research of the social life of villages. In recent years, work on the topic of the history of villages can be attributed to the research of E.R.Tilaev, N.K. Kuvvatov and F.J.Yormatov. The dissertation of N.Kuvvatov is mainly devoted to the study of the socio-economic life of the villages of the Kashkadarya region in the Soviet period, while the dissertation of E.Tilaev reflects on economic development, social and spiritual and educational life of the population in the southern regions of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the system of social protection of the population in the southern regions was also reflected in the study of .

Of particular importance is the work of in the research of the history of the cultural sphere in the years of independence on the basis of a new theoretical methodology. During the years of independence, a number of other pamphlets and monographs were also created dedicated to the study of the history of the Soviet period of the social and cultural sphere. For example, in the Monographs of A.Hazratkulov and S.Tursunov, the work carried out in different directions of the social sphere during the Soviet period and their results were analyzed from a new theoretical methodology dotinazar. These works are among the first attempts of the Soviet period to critically study the activities of the social sphere.

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