

The Economic And Social Development Of O'rta-Chirchik District

Karakulov Nurbol Maidanovich¹, Ergashbayeva Nurjamal Nurjan qizi², Sodiqjanov Bekzot Farxod ug'li³, Salayev Raxmatullo Saburovich⁴, Ubaydullayeva Shodiya Ravshan qizi⁵, Eshnazarova Asila Uchqun qizi⁶

¹Senior Lecturer of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Ecology and Geography, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan

²Master of the Department of Social and Economic Geography, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

³Tutor of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

⁴Student of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan

⁵Student of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan

⁶Student of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan



Abstract – This article examines the economic geographical location, natural conditions and socio-economic development of Urtachirchik district. The article also analyzes the economic reforms in the district on the basis of statistics.

Keywords – Economic Downturn, GDP, GRP, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Tourism, Aviation, Manufacturing, Trade, Services, Industry, Fixed Capital Investment, Freight And Passenger Transportation, Exports, Imports, Economy, Sustainable Development, Biological And Landscape Diversity.

O'rta Chirchik district — the district located in Tashkent region. Most of its territory is located between the Chirchik River and the Tashkent canal. This district was founded on September 29, 1926. It is bordered by Yuqori Chirchik district in the northeast, Ohangaron district in the east, Tashkent city, Zangiota district in the north, Quyi Chirchik district in the west, Oqkurgon and Piskent districts in the south. The area is 0.51 thousand km². According to the Tashkent regional statistics department, as of October 1, 2021, the permanent population of the district is 132 thousand people. The district has 1 city (Nurafshan), 2 towns (Tuyaboguz, Yangihayot), 13 rural communities (Angor, Do'stlik, Istiqlol, Navoi, Akhunboboyev, Oqota, Uyshun, Pakhtakor, Pakhtaobod, Yunuchkala, Yangiturmush, Ortasaray, Qorasuv). The center of the district is the city of Nurafshan, which has a population of 52,559.

The territory of the district is located on the plain on the left bank of the Chirchik river. The climate is continental. Winters are cold and summers are hot. The average January temperature is 0-4 °, the lowest is 19 °, -20 °. July 28-30 °, maximum temperature 41-42 °. The average annual rainfall is 450-460 mm. The vegetation period is 300 days. The Polvonov Tashkent and Qorasuv canals flow through the district, and the Chirchik river flows in the northwest. There are several collectors. In the south

of the district is the Tuyaboguz reservoir ("Tashkent sea"). The soil is gray. Wild plants include saline, reeds, sedges, sedges, and others. Among the animals there are beavers, foxes, lizards and snakes.

The population is predominantly Uzbek, but also includes Kazakhs, Tatars, Russians, Koreans, and others. The average population density is 355 people per km². The urban population is 10,000 (excluding Nurafshon) and the rural population is 122,000.

The number of enterprises and organizations operating in the district (as of April 1, 2021) is 2508. The 90% of them are small businesses. The role of small business in the development of the district's economy is great. Especially small business and private entrepreneurship are important in the development of trade and services.

It is able to quickly change his field of activity and specialization and is able to actively master the latest science and technology. Small business and private entrepreneurship contribute to the development of a competitive environment, thereby reducing the level of monopolization of the economy and is one of the main directions in the formation of owners. The small size makes it popular, and therefore this form of entrepreneurship is useful in life when creating new jobs.

Uzbek-Korean joint ventures "Kabul-Toytepa LTD" spinning and weaving, Uzbek-German joint ventures "Hakipet", "Hussein Mirzo" operate in the district. O’rta Chirchik district has associations, metal structures, reinforced concrete, asphalt concrete, 2 ginneries, a sewing factory, a grain receiving enterprise.

In January-June 2020, a total of 4,073 new enterprises and organizations were registered in Tashkent region (including 3,991 small businesses), of which 6.8% were in O’rta Chirchik. This is one of the highest rates among the districts of the region. (%), Bostanlyk (5.2%) and Quyi-Chirchik (5.1%) districts and Yuqori-Chirchik (4.8%) districts).

The number of enterprises with foreign capital in the district is 88. They account for 6.9% of such enterprises in the region. The distribution of operating enterprises with foreign capital by type of economic activity (as of July 1, 2020) can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of operating enterprises with foreign capital by type of economic activity

District and city	Total	Agriculture and forestry	Industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and meals	Information and communication	Health and social services	Others
Tashkent region	1248	117	684	57	221	22	26	3	12	106
O’rta Chirchik district	88	19	45	4	9	1	4	-	2	4
Nurafshon city	56	3	39	12	2	1	2	-	-	7

According to the table, there are a maximum of 45 enterprises in the industrial sector in the district in terms of economic activities of enterprises with foreign capital. In second place is agriculture and forestry. A total of 19 companies operate in this field. There are no enterprises with foreign capital in the field of information and communication in the district. But given that the XXII century is the information age, it would be expedient to establish enterprises in this area in the district.

Of the enterprises with foreign capital, there are 42 joint ventures and 46 are foreign ones.

In recent years, the district pays great attention to the development of family business. Within the framework of the "Family Entrepreneurship Development" program, the directions of providing soft loans to the population of the region have been identified. In 2021, the number of family businesses operating in the district reached 497. This, in turn, creates additional jobs and increases the income of the population.

There are more than 20 farms and educational and experimental enterprises in the district. The district specializes in agriculture, mainly cotton and grain. A total of 28.6 thousand hectares of irrigated land in O'rta Chirchik district is planted with cotton, 11.5 thousand hectares with grain, as well as potatoes, vegetables and melons, fodder crops and alfalfa. Public and private farms in the district raise 32,000 head of cattle, as well as 321.7 thousand sheep and goats, 205.2 thousand poultry and 21.7 thousand yearlings.

In O'rta Chirchik district there are the Republican research institute of rice, 74 general education, children's art, sports schools, academic lyceums, gymnasiums, 2 professional colleges. The district has a central library, a central house of culture, 2 parks and 8 club establishments. There are 3 stadiums, gyms, shooting ranges, football, volleyball, basketball and handball courts. The district has a central hospital, 3 polyclinics, a maternity hospital, a pharmacy, 20 rural medical centers, and 21 obstetrics and gynecology clinics.

O'rta Chirchik district is connected with Tashkent and other cities by highways. The Tashkent-Angren railway passes through the district. These roads passing through the district and the border of the district with the capital Tashkent have a positive impact on the development of the regional economy.

In the context of the global crisis caused by the pandemic, the district administration aims to maintain economic stability in 2022, increase GRP, employment and income, and, most importantly, reduce the budget deficit by exporting industrial and agricultural products to enterprises operating in the region.

To perform this, we would like to make the following suggestions:

- diversification of industry and agriculture and thus the launch of new industries;
- The construction industry is one of the areas with great potential for maintaining economic stability and the full introduction of foreign experience in the further development of this sector;
- Further increase in the number of new jobs by increasing the production of import-substituting products and the development of a system of "import-free economy" in the district;
- Development of measures for the efficient use of farms and household plots, the systematic organization of sowing and increasing the volume of production and increasing the volume of soft loans to them;
- To use all available opportunities to increase exports in the country, while fully meeting domestic demand, and to move to the principle of "Every enterprise must export its products";
- Increase production by 10 times, paying full attention to such industries as beekeeping, ostrich, silkworm breeding, full use of forestry potential;
- Further encourage the full transition to drip irrigation in agriculture to save water;
- Further development of both domestic and international tourism in compliance with quarantine regulations;
- Development of all service sectors, including increasing the share of services in GDP by attracting foreign investment in insurance, consulting, engineering, auditing, appraisal services;
- Introduction of a system of soft and targeted loans, thereby increasing the number of businesses and new jobs;

-creation of free economic zones in the district to increase economic stability. Effective use of available economic opportunities and resources, especially through the establishment of free economic zones in education, medicine, logistics, services. In general, free economic zones have not been established in the district. However, due to the rapid population growth, the wide range of agricultural opportunities in the district, the favorable economic position and other factors, it is advisable to establish FEZs specializing in the agricultural sector in the region;

- Involvement of unemployed citizens in temporary or permanent activities in areas of high demand in times of crisis;
- Development of employment mechanisms for young people graduating from higher education institutions;
- Intensify advocacy and provide business consulting services to develop entrepreneurial skills among the population;
- To develop entrepreneurial skills and encourage social innovation to reduce poverty among the population.
- Further development of measures aimed at employment, education, vocational training, vocational guidance of women in the district, thereby increasing their financial capacity;

As a result of these measures, we will be able to maintain economic stability, employ thousands of our citizens and increase their incomes.

It is also important to provide tax and credit vacations for businesses, tax benefits, the abolition of rents for state property for a certain period, a moratorium on tax and other inspections until the end of the year and the suspension of tax arrears on economically disadvantaged enterprises. measures are also crucial in this regard.

It should be noted that in 2017, after the district center Nurafshan was granted the status of a city subordinate to the region, the socio-economic development of the district has accelerated.

In conclusion, it should be noted that O'rta- Chirchik is one of the districts with rich natural-economic, mineral-raw, scientific-technical and labor potential. Taking advantage completely of these opportunities, further stimulating and supporting the development of new competitive industrial industries and small private enterprises, deepening industrial cooperation and on this basis creating new jobs and increasing the income of the population are urgent tasks today.

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