

## ISSUES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF KUMKURGAN DISTRICT

**Abdunazarov Husan Menglievich<sup>1</sup>, Niyazov Khojakul Mirzaboboevich<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor of Termez State University, Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup>Teacher at Termez State University, Uzbekistan

### Abstract

*This article examines the issues of socio-economic development of Kumkurgan district, the largest administrative district of Surkhandarya region. The issues of development of industry and transport networks are covered in detail.*

**Keywords:** *population structure, natural population growth, market economy, agrarian reforms, diversification, modernization, structural changes.*

Sustainable development of the national economy of the Republic is achieved through the effective use of natural, economic and social potential of its internal territories. In this regard, on the basis of economic and geographical study of the internal capabilities and economic potential of the provinces and their constituent administrative districts, the rational placement and development of productive forces will ensure the rapid development of the regions and the national economy.

Kumkurgan district of Surkhandarya region is distinguished by its geographical location, demographic, land and water resources potential. The district was formed on March 23, 1977. The area of the district is 1.94 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, which is 9.6% of the total area of the region.

Due to its geographical location, Kumkurgan district stretches for a long distance from northwest to southeast, and is seen as a "belt" separating the northern districts of the region from the southern districts. No other district in the region, like Kumkurgan, has a border with many other districts. The district borders with all administrative districts except Sherabad, Muzrabad, Angor, Termez. The total number of border districts is 9. The most important feature of the geographical location of the district is that it is located in the geographical center of the region. Well-known scientist Professor A. Roziev in his monograph "Surkhandarya region", written in 1996, also recommended the relocation of the administrative center of the region to Kumkurgan district [1]. An important aspect of the geographical location of Kumkurgan district is its location at the intersection of the Tashkent-Termez-Dushanbe highway and the railway, which belongs to the major Uzbek tract [2]. The Surkhandarya River, which flows from the north to the south of the region, also crosses the district. One of the largest hydraulic structures in the region, the South Surkhan Reservoir with a capacity of 800 million m<sup>3</sup>, was built here in the 1960s [3].

The population of the district as of January 1, 2021 was 238.7 thousand people. It provides 8.9% of the region's population. The population has been growing in recent years. The population of the district in 190.7 thousand people in 2010, 213.0 thousand in 2015, 222.5 thousand in 2017, 227.7 thousand in 2018, 233.8 thousand in 2019 and 238.7 thousand in 2020. reached In 2020, the district's population increased by 102% compared to 2019, and quantitatively by 4,900. The population of the district is growing mainly due to births. In 2019, the number of births was 6,867, the number of deaths was 897, and the natural increase was 5,970. In 2020, accordingly, 6,666; 1019; 5647 people. As of January-March 2021, the birth rate per 1,000 people in the district was 24.4 per thousand, the death rate was 4.3 per thousand, and the natural increase was 20.1 per thousand.

The mechanical movement of the population of the district is negative. This means that the number of migrants is higher than the number of emigrants.

The district has 1 subordinate city (the center of the district is Kumkurgan), 11 settlements with 16 mahallas), and 75 rural settlements (including 44 mahallas). In 2009, the Year of Rural Development and Prosperity, the granting of town status to 10 large rural settlements led to an increase in the urban potential of the district. The largest of these cities are Korsakli, Jaloyir, Navbvahor. The district center is Kumkurgan, with a population of 16,622, and a total of 59,544 in the towns (January 1, 2019). Each town has an average population of 5,944. 33.4% of the district's population lives in towns.

The basis of the district's economy is agriculture. Industries are relatively underdeveloped. In this regard, Professor A.Soliev noted that Kumkurgan district, like Mirzachul economic region, is unique among Denov, Shurchi, Jarkurgan districts, which are the growth poles of the region. The "vacuum" is a poorly developed area. The only ginnery in the region is a leading industry. In 2020, the district produced industrial products worth 369.3 billion soums [4]. This is an increase of 131.1% compared to 2019. The share of the district in the regional industrial production is 6.7%. In 2020, the district produced a total of 93.9 billion soums worth of consumer goods. This is an increase of 139.5% compared to 2019. The district accounts for 4.6% of consumer goods produced in the region [5]. The district ranks 6th in the region in terms of industrial production and 8th in terms of consumer goods production. In 2018, 64.9% of the total output in the district was produced by large industrial and non-industrial enterprises, 4.0% by ancillary enterprises producing industrial products, 8.5% by small enterprises, 22.6% by self-employed economic entities. The share of small businesses in the production of industrial products in the district this year was 37.1%.

As of January 1, 2021, there were 251 industrial enterprises in the district. In 2020, 137 new enterprises were launched in the district. Kumkurgan Pakhta Tozalash JSC, the largest industrial enterprise in the district, processed 23,654 tons of raw cotton and produced 8,039 tons of cotton fiber this year [12].

Tuman qishloq xo'jaligining bir qancha soxalariga ixtisoslashgan. 2020-yil 1-yanvar holati bo'yicha tumanda 2099 mlrd so'mlik qishloq xo'jaligi maxsulotlari ishlab chiqarilgan. Bu borada viloyat qishloq xo'jaligi yalpi maxsulotining 10,5 % ini tashkil etgan. 2020 yilda tumanda 75 558 tonna don (viloyatda yetishtirilgan jami don hosiliga nisbatan 11,1 %ni), 39 536 tonna kartoshka ( 11,9 %), 72 464 tonna sabzavot (7,1 %), 34 948 tonna poliz

(11,3 %), 14 903 tonna mevalar (9,0% ), 10 892 tonna uzum (11,3 %) yetishtirilgan [6].

Farming in the district is mainly irrigated. Pastures make up the bulk of the district's land fund. This opens up great opportunities for the development of the livestock sector in the district.

As of January 1, 2021, 118.5 thousand head of cattle, including 46.2 thousand head of cows were fed in the district. The district ranks second in the province in terms of the number of cattle, after Denau, and first in terms of the number of cows. The district is also the third largest in the region in terms of sheep and goats, after Boysun and Sherabad. The district has 266.7 thousand sheep and goats this year, which is 11% of the total number of sheep and goats in the region. In addition, 1,480 head of annual and 318.5 thousand head of poultry were raised this year [7].

In 2021, the district will have 21,410 tons of live weight meat, 114,951 tons of milk, 34,509,000 eggs, 228.3 tons of cocoons (ranked 1st in the region) [9]. 913.9 tons of fish products were caught (the second largest in the region). Especially in the livestock of the district there is a great potential for the production of wool and astrakhan skins. The district produces 17.9% of wool and 46.8% of astrakhan leather [8].

In recent years, the district has also developed transport and services. Especially during the years of independence, the construction of the Tashguzor Boysun Kumkurgan railway has improved the transport geography of the district. For the last 4-5 years, the district has been adopting programs for the development of public services within the framework of state programs [11].

**Conclusion.** It is expedient to address the following issues in the rational placement and development of productive forces in the district [10].

Given the growing population of the district, it is advisable to build modern enterprises that process local raw materials for the efficient use of labor resources to ensure employment. Increasing the innovative attractiveness of the district, attracting foreign investment in various sectors of the economy, the creation of cotton-related textile clusters, as well as the processing of vegetables, melons, raw fruits, grapes, wool and astrakhan leather, cocoons The construction and operation of modern enterprises will increase the capacity of the district and increase the production of consumer goods, as well as improve the welfare of the population.

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