

## GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF KUYICHIRCHIQ DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides general information about the geographical location, socio-economic development, and living conditions of the Kuyi Chirchik district of Tashkent region. The territory of the district is distinguished by its agricultural potential, industrial enterprises, and infrastructure. The history of the development of the district, education, healthcare, industry, and agriculture are analyzed.

**KEYWORDS:** Kuyi Chirchik, industry, agriculture, industry, natural conditions, climate, population.

### INTRODUCTION

Kuyi Chirchik district is a district of Tashkent region. The name "Kuyi Chirchik" indicates that the district is located in the lower reaches of the Chirchik River. Therefore, this name was adopted as a historical term denoting a geographical location, namely the southern part of the Chirchik River. Archaeological research confirms that these territories were inhabited even in prehistoric times. Many ancient settlements and traces of various cultures have been preserved here. The district was established on September 29, 1926, and in December 1962, due to measures aimed at reducing the number of districts and simplifying state administration, it was merged with the Okkurgan district. In 1973, the district was restored and from 1978 for 12 years it was called Galaba. This name is associated with the socio-political context of that time and various victories and achievements in our country. The area of the Lower Chirchik district is 0.56 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, it borders Chinaz and Yangiyol districts to the north, Middle Chirchik to the east, and Okkurgan to the south, and borders Syrdarya region to the west through the Syrdarya River. The district has more than 10 rural settlements and 37 neighborhoods, and its center is the city of Dostobad.



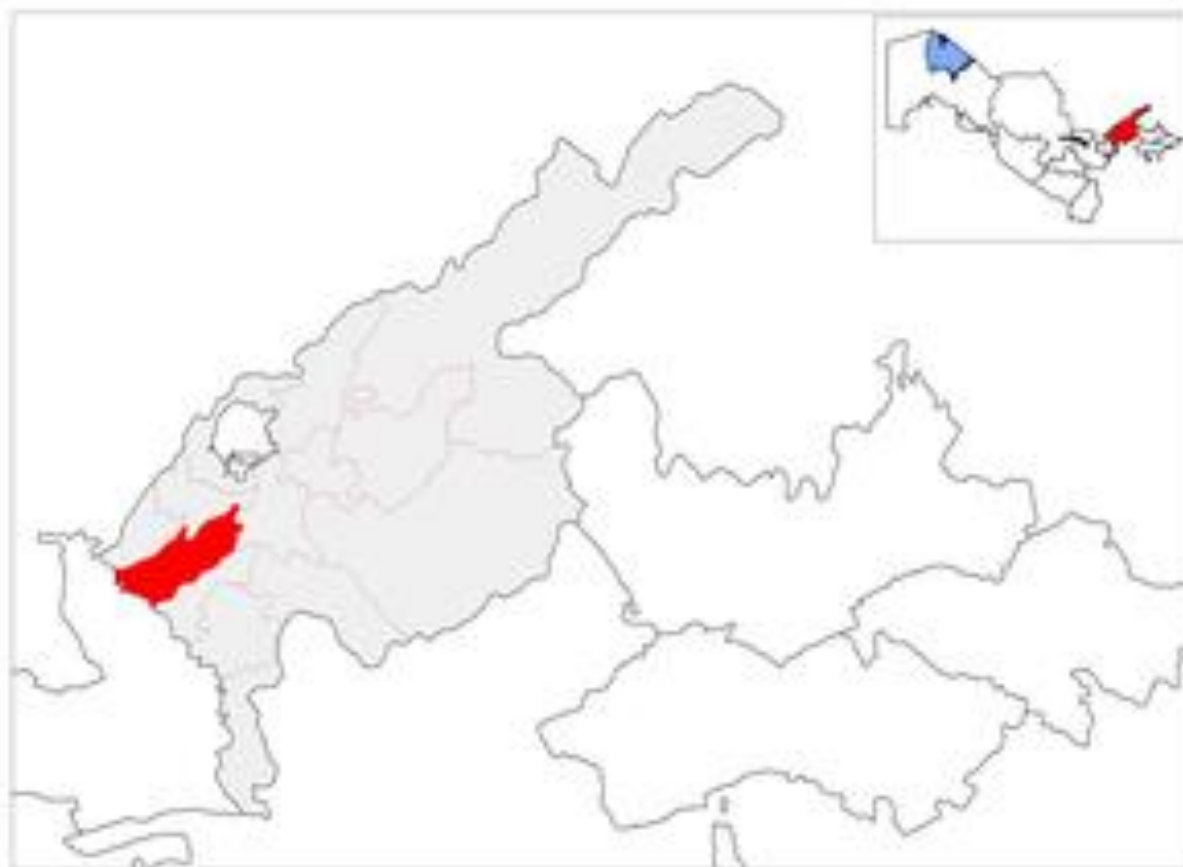


Figure 1. Map of Kuyi Chirchik district

**The main part.** The territory of the Lower Chirchik district is located between the lower reaches of the Chirchik and Ahangaran rivers. The district territory decreases from east to west. The surface of the district is mainly flat plains. The climate of the district is continental, with hot, dry and long summers. Winters are mild, with temperatures dropping to  $-1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the average summer temperature is  $30-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the annual precipitation is 250-350 mm, and the growing season is 210-212 days. Examples of canals used in the irrigation system include the Lower Chirchik Canal, the Bostanliq Canal, the Ahangaron and Yangiabad Canals. The district is mainly covered with gray soil. This is due to the geological, climatic and hydrological characteristics of the district, and these soils create some difficulties for farming. Meadow and meadow swamp soils are distributed in areas with groundwater close to the surface, and alluvial soils are distributed on the river banks. The lands are developed for agricultural purposes. The main reasons for development are the climate, irrigation systems, the availability of land resources and the needs of the population. Groves are found along the Syrdarya River. Yulgun, turongil, wild zhiyda, etc.

The population is mainly Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Russians, as well as Koreans and Tatars. Since Tashkent city and its surrounding areas have adopted many ethnic groups, representatives of different nationalities can be found in Kuyi Chirchik district. The average population density is 171 people per  $1\text{ km}^2$ . As of October 1, 2023, the population of the district is 115,484 thousand people, of which 26,368 are urban residents and 89,116 are rural residents. As of 2010, the total

population was 97.9 thousand people, the urban population was 20.6 thousand and the rural population was 77.3 thousand people.

Kuyi Chirchik district occupies a leading position in cotton growing, grain growing and sericulture. Potatoes and various vegetables are grown as fodder crops. The total volume of vegetables is 218 tons. There are about 240 private and more than 180 small enterprises in the district. The largest are a cotton ginning plant, a fishing farm, the "NISA" joint venture (specializing in rice cultivation), an automobile enterprise, etc. The "NISA" joint venture is mainly engaged in the processing of cotton fiber, spinning it into yarn and manufacturing textile products. It is known for its contribution to attracting local labor and economic development. As of January-July 2023, the enterprises of the Kuyi Chirchik district produced products worth 518.3 billion soums. The growth rate compared to the previous year was 103.6 percent. The region's share in the total volume of industrial products in the region was 0.9 percent. In addition, the district also has gardens and vineyards. More than 23 thousand cattle, more than 6.9 thousand sheep and goats, poultry and horses are kept in collective and private farms. There are 103 fishing farms in the district, and up to 1.5-2 tons of fish are caught from each farm. In addition, profitable reservoirs have begun to operate in the district. This ensures intensive fish breeding.

Due to the geographical location of the district and the presence of large industrial enterprises, the transport and logistics sectors are developing. There are opportunities for trading in markets, small shops, and now retail chains are developed. The district is provided with energy infrastructure, also developed. The territory of the Lower Chirchik district is crossed from the east by the Tashkent-Angren railway line, Tashkent-Dustabad, Tashkent-Aqqurgan roads.

As of 2023, there are 53 schools in the district. However, in some areas the problem of school resources and qualified personnel has not been resolved. In addition, there are 19 libraries, more than 5 stadiums, sports fields. The main reason for the construction of libraries, stadiums and sports fields in the Kuyi Chirchik district is to improve the health of the population and increase their social activity. More than 16 rural medical stations, hospitals, and polyclinics serve in the district. The quality of medical services has generally improved significantly. Modern equipment, the presence of qualified specialists and an ambulance system create all the opportunities for the population.

A Memorial Square has been built in the center of the district. This square was created for the population to remember the historical and cultural heritage, as well as to remember national freedom fighters and brave people. Various cultural events, patriotic lectures and meetings are held on the Memorial Square.

Since 1927, the district newspaper "Erkin so'z" has been published. This newspaper covers the latest events, news and changes in the district. The newspaper also reports on the reforms implemented by the government for the district, news and best practices related to the development of agriculture and industry.

The Madaniyat MFY in the Kuyi Chirchik district attracts everyone with its beautiful nature. There are also unique natural landscapes in the areas surrounding the Madaniyat MFY. Travelers can go on ecological trips and relax here. In addition, the district is carrying out a

number of works to develop ecotourism. The necessary infrastructure for tourists is being created. This contributes to the development of the economy and ecology of the district.

## CONCLUSION

The Kuyi Chirchik district is distinguished by its natural beauty and developing infrastructure. The district occupies an important place in the agricultural and industrial sectors. In recent years, problems such as environmental pollution, poor water resource management, climate change, and urbanization processes have negatively affected the development of the district. Therefore, it is necessary to implement an integrated approach to effectively manage the district's natural resources, ensure environmental sustainability, and promote economic development.

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