

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE AND CULTURE OF CHIROQCHI  
DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE**

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the rich history, cultural heritage, education, healthcare, and culture of Chiroqchi district in the Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** Industry, theaters, cinemas, libraries, clubs, palaces of culture, industry, agriculture, education, healthcare, culture, small business and private entrepreneurship.

**INTRODUCTION**

After Uzbekistan gained independence, Chiroqchi district of Kashkadarya region, like all regions of the republic, underwent radical changes in socio-economic life. This article is devoted to analyzing the socio-economic situation of Chiroqchi district during the period of independence from 1991 to 2024. The article examines the main trends in agriculture, industry, small business and private entrepreneurship, the social sphere (education, healthcare, culture) and infrastructure.

Agriculture occupies a leading place in the economy of Chiroqchi district. Important reforms were carried out in the agricultural sector during the years of independence. Farmer economies were established in place of collective and state farms. Land was allocated to farmers and their property rights were guaranteed. New technologies and water-saving methods were introduced in the production of agricultural products.

Cotton, grain, vegetables and fruits are the main products of the district's agriculture. The volume of cotton production was reduced and more attention was paid to planting other crops. Great importance was attached to the development of horticulture and animal husbandry. Agricultural product processing enterprises were established.

Industry is not very developed in Chiroqchi district. Measures aimed at developing the industry were implemented during the years of independence. Small enterprises were established using local raw material resources. Attention was paid to the production of building materials, the food industry and the production of consumer goods.

Modernizing industrial enterprises, introducing new technologies and attracting

investments remain urgent tasks. It is planned to establish an industrial zone in the district and implement new investment projects.

Small business and private entrepreneurship is an important sector of the district's economy. Favorable conditions were created for the development of entrepreneurship during the years of independence. Entrepreneurs were given loans, tax incentives and administrative barriers were eliminated.

Small businesses operate in the fields of trade, services, handicrafts and agricultural product processing. Entrepreneurship support centers were established, business trainings were conducted and consulting services were provided.

Great attention was paid to the development of the social sphere during the years of independence. Important reforms were carried out in the fields of education, healthcare and culture.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS.**

Education: New schools were built and existing ones were reconstructed. Attention was paid to improving the qualifications of teachers. Modern teaching methods and information technologies were introduced. The number of kindergartens increased.

Healthcare: The material and technical base of medical institutions was strengthened. The quality of medical services improved. Rural medical centers were established. Attention was paid to the protection of maternal and child health.

Culture: Attention was paid to the development of activities of cultural palaces, clubs and libraries. Great importance was attached to the preservation and development of national customs and traditions. Cultural events and festivals were held.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.**

Developing infrastructure is important for developing the district's economy and improving the living conditions of the population. During the years of independence, projects aimed at improving roads, power grids, water supply and sewerage systems were implemented.

Highways were reconstructed and new ones were built. Roads connecting villages to the center were repaired. In order to improve power supply, new electrical substations were built and existing ones were modernized. New water wells were dug and water treatment facilities were built to improve the water supply system.

During the years of independence, the population of Chiroqchi district increased. The national composition of the population is mainly Uzbek. Ensuring youth employment, creating conditions for their education and profession is one of the urgent tasks.

### **CONCLUSION.**

Chiroqchi district has undergone significant changes in socio-economic life during the years of independence. Reforms were carried out in agriculture, small

business and entrepreneurship were developed, significant achievements were made in the social sphere, and infrastructure was improved.

At the same time, much remains to be done to develop the district's economy, improve the living standards of the population and solve social problems. Developing industry, attracting investment, creating new jobs, improving the quality of education and healthcare, and further improving infrastructure remain urgent tasks.

Chiroqchi district is one of the promising regions of Uzbekistan and has every opportunity to fully realize its potential.

### **List of Used Literature**

1. Decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. Decisions of the Kashkadarya Regional Administration.
4. Data from the Chiroqchi District Administration.
5. Data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
6. Materials from the "Kashkadarya Khayoti" newspaper.
7. Materials from the "Agriculture of Uzbekistan" journal.
8. Materials from the "Economics and Innovative Technologies" journal.