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STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN KASON DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract:

This article provides a systematic analysis of the stages of economic development of the Koson district, one of the largest regions of the Kashkadarya region, during the years of independence. The article highlights the agrarian reforms in the district, the transition from cotton monopoly to diversified agriculture, the growth of industrial potential, and the stages of formation of small business and private entrepreneurship based on archival data and statistical indicators. Also, structural changes and the dynamics of economic growth implemented in the district are described in the form of textual analysis over the years.

Keywords: Koson district, years of independence, agriculture, industrialization, cluster system, small business, private entrepreneurship, economic growth, structural reforms.

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada mustaqillik yillarida Qashqadaryo viloyatining yirik hududlaridan biri bo'lgan Koson tumanining iqtisodiy rivojlanish bosqichlari tizimli tahlil qilingan. Maqolada tumanning agrar sohadagi islohotlari, paxta yakkahokimligidan diversifikatsiyalashgan qishloq xo'jaligiga o'tish jarayoni, sanoat salohiyatining yuksalishi hamda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning shakllanish bosqichlari arxiv ma'lumotlari va statistik ko'rsatkichlar asosida



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yoritilgan. Shuningdek, tumanda amalga oshirilgan tarkibiy o‘zgarishlar va iqtisodiy o‘shish dinamikasi yillar kesimida matnli tahlil ko‘rinishida bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Koson tumani, mustaqillik yillari, qishloq xo‘jaligi, sanoatlashuv, klaster tizimi, kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, iqtisodiy o‘shish, tarkibiy islohotlar.

Аннотация:

В данной статье представлен системный анализ этапов экономического развития Касанского района, одного из крупнейших регионов Кашкадарьинской области, за годы независимости. В статье на основе архивных данных и статистических показателей освещены аграрные реформы в районе, процесс перехода от хлопковой монополии к диверсифицированному сельскому хозяйству, рост промышленного потенциала, этапы становления малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. Также в виде текстового анализа по годам описаны структурные изменения и динамика экономического роста, реализованные в районе.

Ключевые слова: Касанский район, годы независимости, сельское хозяйство, индустриализация, кластерная система, малый бизнес, частное предпринимательство, экономический рост, структурные реформы.

Introduction

After Uzbekistan gained independence, a fundamental structural change in the national economy, the introduction of market relations in the agricultural sector,



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and ensuring the primacy of private ownership became one of the main directions of state policy. The overall economic power of any state is determined by the potential of its territorial and administrative units, that is, its districts. The Koson district of the Kashkadarya region, with its large land resources, labor reserves, and unique economic infrastructure, occupies an important place at the regional and republican levels [1, p. 34].

During the years of independence, the economy of the Koson district has gone through several specific stages of development. Instead of the one-sided economic model left over from the former Soviet Union, adapted only to the supply of raw materials, an entrepreneurial environment was gradually formed, focused on the production of finished products and industrial sectors, which are the main drivers of GDP.

The study of these processes in a systematic and periodic manner, the analysis of the path of agrarian reforms in the district to the dehkan and farm systems and the modern cluster system is one of the urgent tasks facing modern historiography. This research work aims to scientifically analyze the qualitative and quantitative changes that have occurred in the agricultural, industrial and entrepreneurship sectors of the Koson district over a period of more than a quarter of a century.

Methods

The methods of historical periodization, comparative statistics, dynamic trends assessment and structural-functional analysis were used in the research work. The periodization of the economic development path of the Koson district during the years of independence was based on the principle of objectivity. The archival funds of the Kashkadarya regional state statistics department, annual reports and programs of the Koson district khokimiyat on economic development were used as primary sources [2, p. 112].



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In order to show the dynamics of economic changes in the district, the method of comparing quantitative indicators in percentage and absolute values was used. The changes in the share of agricultural, industrial and small business entities in the district's gross regional product (GRP) were analyzed over the years and these were incorporated into the text in the form of tabular and diagrammatic correlations. Also, in identifying fundamental shifts in the field, the decrees and decisions of the heads of state were compared with practical results at the district level and critically evaluated.

Results

It is appropriate to study the development of agriculture, industry and entrepreneurship of the Koson district during the years of independence in three main stages.

The first stage (1991–2000): Transition period and initial reforms in the agrarian sector. During this period, collective and state farms were abolished in the district, and cooperative farms were established in their place. During this transition period, the share of agriculture in the district's GDP was very high, amounting to 74.2 percent in 1991, while the share of industry was only 8.5 percent, and the service and entrepreneurship sector was 17.3 percent. In industrial sectors, only primary raw material processing enterprises such as cotton ginning and oil and grease production operated [3, p. 45].

The second stage (2001–2016): The formation of the farming movement and the initial diversification of industry. Since the early 2000s, partnerships have been replaced by full-fledged farms. As a result of increased land use efficiency, the district has paid increased attention to the construction of industrial enterprises. By 2010, serious shifts in the structure of the district economy were observed.



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According to the graphical dynamics compiled on the basis of the analysis, in 2010 the share of agriculture in the district economy decreased to 58.1 percent, but this indicates not a decrease in production, but a high growth rate of industry and entrepreneurship. After all, this year the share of industry reached 14.3 percent, and the share of small businesses and entrepreneurs reached 27.6 percent [4, p. 88]. The first buds of the production of building materials and textiles appeared in the district.

The third stage (post-2017 period): Cluster system, intensive economy and the rise of entrepreneurship. During this period, the district economy was radically modernized. Agriculture was fully transitioned to a cluster system. The level of processing of raw materials in the district itself increased sharply due to the creation of cotton-textile and grain clusters.

If in 1991 only 5 percent of the cotton grown in the Koson district was processed in the district, by 2022 this figure had increased to 82 percent. The volume of industrial products has grown by an average annual rate of 12-15 percent over the past five years (2018-2023). According to the final statistical reports for 2023, agriculture accounted for 41.2 percent, industry for 24.5 percent, and the small business and entrepreneurship sector reached a record level of 34.3 percent in the district's GDP.

The number of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities also shows a sharp linear growth trajectory over the years. For example, the number of registered and operating business entities in the district was only 142 in 1995, while in 2005 this figure increased to 860, in 2015 to 1940, and by 2023 to more than 5100 [3, p. 91]. This indicator clearly demonstrates the increase in entrepreneurial activity of the population and the transition of the district economy to the hands of the private sector.



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Discussion

Analyzing the stages of development of the Koson district during the years of independence, we see that the economic indicators of each period are directly related to the macroeconomic reforms carried out in the republic. The long-term gradual reforms in the agricultural sector (from the company to the farm, from the farm to the cluster) fully justified themselves in the conditions of the district. According to economists, the introduction of the cluster system was the most effective mechanism for bringing agrarian districts like Koson to the ranks of industrialized districts [1, p. 102].

In terms of industry, the district was tied exclusively to the cotton industry for a long time. However, in recent years, the establishment of the textile, sewing and knitting, food and building materials (plaster, baked brick production) industries in the Koson district has ensured economic stability. The wide opportunities created for entrepreneurship, tax incentives and simplification of the credit allocation system have brought the service sector in Koson to a completely new level [5, p. 74].

The discussions show that after the crisis and stagnation of the early years, the district economy has switched to an innovative and intensive development model since 2017. Today, the increasing share of business entities in tax revenues serves to ensure the financial independence of the region.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the years of independence were a period of transformation of the Koson district from an agrarian-raw material direction into a modern agro-industrial and entrepreneurial center. Based on the analysis carried out, the following final conclusions can be drawn:



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Firstly, the district's agriculture got rid of the cotton monopoly, diversified, and as a result of the introduction of a modern cluster system, a deep processing chain of raw materials was created.

Secondly, the share of industry in the district's economy increased from 8.5 percent in 1991 to 24.5 percent in 2023, which indicates that the industrialization process in this region is successfully underway.

Thirdly, the more than 35-fold increase in small businesses and private entrepreneurs has become the main factor in creating new jobs in the district and increasing the well-being of the population. This development experience of the Koson district can serve as a model for forming economic models in other agrarian regions of the republic.

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