

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN TRENDS AND CHANGES IN  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN KASHKADARYA REGION**

**Nurkhonov Nurkomil Kahramon ugli**

UZ Tashkent branch of the University of Business and Science, UZ

Associate Professor of the "Economics" Department

nurxonovnurkomil@gmail.com

**Annotation:** This article is devoted to a statistical analysis of the main trends and changes in agricultural production in the Kashkadarya region. The article highlights the region's role in the country's agriculture, the dynamics of production, macroeconomic indicators, and the region's specialization. Proposals for the development and modernization of agriculture, including the improvement of research work, personnel training, and increasing export potential, will also be discussed.

**Keywords:** Kashkadarya region, agriculture, statistical analysis, macroeconomic indicators, growth dynamics, agricultural policy, exports, innovative technologies, agricultural development

Today, agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan. This industry, along with meeting the needs of the country's population for food products and processing industries for raw materials, is considered one of the promising sources for strengthening export potential.

For the development of the agricultural sector in our country, it is necessary to improve land and water relations, create a favorable agribusiness environment and a high value chain, diversify production, support the development of cooperative relations, widely introduce market mechanisms, information and communication technologies into the industry, as well as effectively use scientific achievements and increase personnel potential. For this, it is necessary to implement measures in the following priority areas:

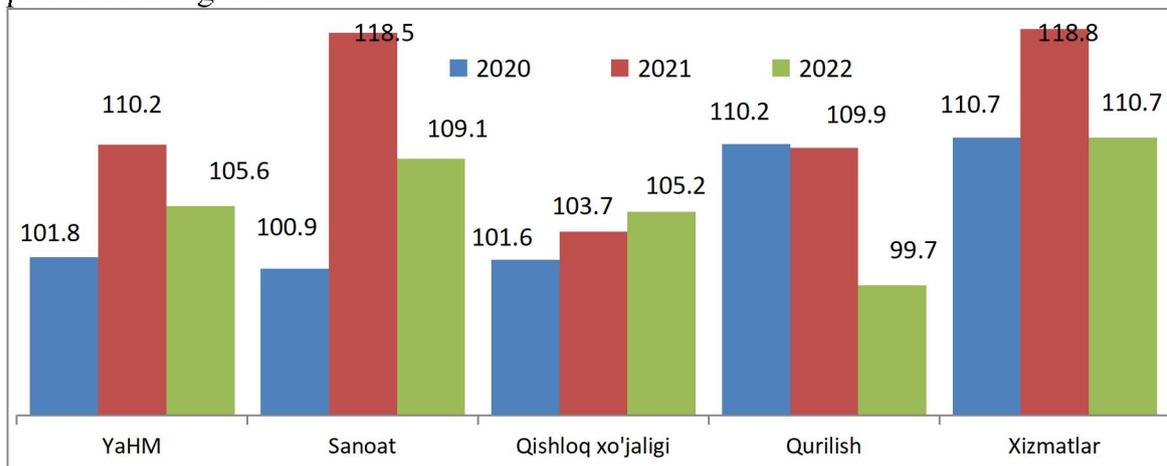
"development and implementation of state food security policy, providing for ensuring food security and improving the consumption ration, growing the required quantity of food products; creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and value-added chain, providing for the widespread introduction of market principles in the purchase and sale of agricultural products, development of quality control infrastructure, stimulation of exports, production of competitive agricultural and food products with high added value in targeted international markets; introduction of mechanisms to reduce state participation and increase investment attractiveness in the sector, providing for an increase in the inflow of private investment capital to support the modernization, diversification, and sustainable growth of the agricultural and food sectors; improvement of the system of rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, providing for the rational use of land and water resources, forest fund;

"creation of a transparent system of industry statistics, providing for the introduction of reliable methods of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies."

The 30th goal of the country's development strategy outlines issues of agricultural development and outlines a plan of measures to address them. In particular, "Increasing and protecting soil fertility, improving the system of providing agricultural services based on science and innovation, providing agro-industrial enterprises with raw materials and increasing production volumes by 1.5 times, developing agrologistics centers and increasing the number of modern laboratories. Implementation of the National Program for Seed Production and Seedling Growing, establishment of the International Agricultural University together with prestigious international

scientific centers and higher educational institutions, deepening the integration of science and practice in the agricultural sector, creating conditions for the effective use of household plots by the population, specializing districts in the cultivation of specific types of products, expanding the scale of state support in agriculture and implementing new insurance mechanisms, developing and allocating 464 thousand hectares of new and unused land to clusters on the basis of an open competition, reducing 200 thousand hectares of cotton and grain fields and providing them to the population for long-term lease on the basis of an open competition, growing export-oriented products and developing fruit and vegetable growing, increasing the area of intensive orchards by 3 times and greenhouses by 2 times, increasing export potential by another 1 billion US dollars."

Despite the fact that the dynamics of the growth of industry and construction played a very large role in the rapid growth of the gross regional product in the Kashkadarya region, the agricultural sector of the region has its own incomparable significance in the development of the country's agriculture as a whole. We can understand the above-mentioned points based on the data presented in Figure 2.1.



**Figure 1.1<sup>1</sup>. Index of the main macroeconomic indicators of the region, %**

As can be seen from the figure above, in 2024, growth dynamics were recorded in all other sectors, with the exception of the service sector. To assess the region's position in the country's agricultural sector, we analyze the data in the following table (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1**

**Growth dynamics of agricultural production in the regions of Uzbekistan compared to the previous year<sup>2</sup>, in %**

Territories	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023	2024
Uzbekistan, total	103.1	105.4	106.3	106.1	102.7	103.9	103.6
Karakalpakstan	65.6	104.6	121.3	109.8	102.3	104.2	103.7
Andijan	110.2	104.7	108.0	106.3	101.1	104.5	102.3

<sup>1</sup>O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy statistika qo'mitasi rasmiy sayt ma'lumotlari.

<sup>2</sup>O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy statistika qo'mitasining rasmiy veb sayti ma'lumotlaridan olingan

Bukhara	106.3	109.2	107.6	107.1	101.9	104.7	103.9
Jizzakh	100.1	104.	106.4	106.7	102.7	104.2	101.8
Kashkadarya	89.4	109.6	107.0	106.1	103.7	101.3	104.9
Navoi	105.0	107.5	105.9	106.6	103.3	104.4	103.8
Namangan	111.5	103.1	105.8	106.3	104.0	107.0	105.7
Samarkand	104.8	103.9	107.0	107.1	102.5	103.1	102.3
Surkhandarya	106.7	100.5	105.2	106.3	105.3	104.2	101.7
Kashkadarya	101.9	112.9	105.6	105.5	101.8	103.8	103.9
Tashkent	114.9	103.8	102.9	103.3	100.1	104.1	104.2
Fergana	113.5	107.2	106.1	105.7	104.9	103.2	104.9
Khorezm	82.8	103.2	102.5	105.5	101.7	102.9	103.9

In the production of agricultural products, the share of crop production was 49.9%, livestock 50.1%. At the same time, we can see that the largest share of crop production was in the Andijan region (61.9%, 38.1%), and the smallest share was in the Navoi region (34.2%, 65.8%). Kashkadarya region had the same indicators as regions with average growth dynamics.

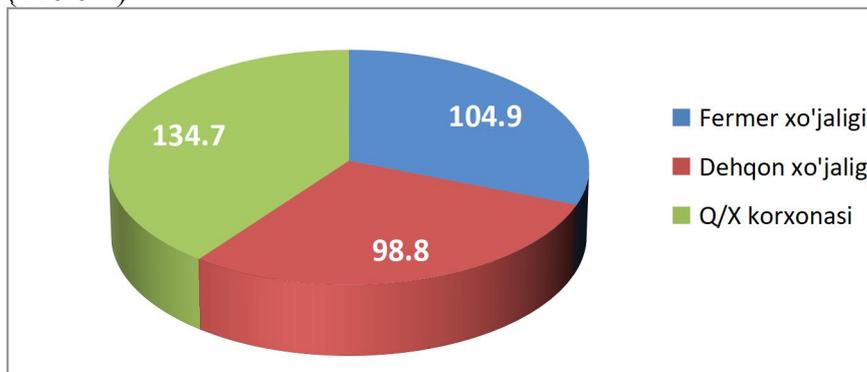
By analyzing the macroeconomic indicators of the Kashkadarya region, it will be possible to objectively assess the dynamics of the region's economic growth (Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2<sup>3</sup>.**

**Main economic indicators of Kashkadarya region.**

Indicators	2010.	2015.	2020.	2023.	2024
Gross regional product	108.3	107.1	101.8	110.2	105.6
Industrial product	108.2	108.0	100.9	118.5	109.1
Consumer goods	107.7	108.7	86.3	118.3	119.7
Agriculture	105.1	105.2	101.6	103.7	105.2
Investment	153.9	97.9	111.2	107.7	135.1
Construction	154.7	117.1	110.2	109.9	99.7
Retail	121.2	115.4	100.4	109.3	103.7
Services	122.2	118.2	110.7	118.8	110.7
Export	223.2	54.3	136.4	130.2	140.1
Import	221.9	59.3	98.6	100.0	112.2

According to the data in the table above, the gross regional product in 2024 recorded a significant growth dynamic. Compared to last year, high growth dynamics were observed in exports (130.2%), industrial products (118.5%), consumer goods (118.3%), and services (118.8%).



<sup>3</sup>O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy statistika qo'mitasi rasmiy sayt ma'lumotlari.

**Figure 1.2<sup>4</sup>. Growth rates of agricultural production in Kashkadarya region in 2024, in %**

One of the serious problems in the development of agriculture is that science lags behind the demands of life. In this regard, it is necessary to significantly increase the role of research institutes under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources in the development of agricultural science and breeding, the production and implementation of advanced agricultural technologies, and the creation and placement of crop varieties suitable for soil and climatic conditions in each region.

The material and technical base of these scientific institutions does not allow for conducting modern research. There is a shortage of personnel who have mastered the achievements of modern science. Veterinary specialists are especially in demand in the livestock, poultry, and fish farming sectors. Taking all these circumstances into account, it was proposed to establish a scientific approach to the field and establish a Veterinary Institute to train qualified personnel.

The leather processing industry also requires serious attention. It is advisable to intensify work on the collection, deep processing, and production of high-quality, competitive leather in the country. In order to develop poultry farming in the country on a scientific basis, the President proposed to create a Scientific Center for Poultry Farming.

According to the data, to fully provide people with potatoes, it is necessary to grow an average of 50 thousand tons of high-quality potato seeds per year. The head of state emphasized the need to establish a domestic seed production center and specialized enterprises equipped with modern laboratory equipment in cooperation with countries such as the Netherlands, Poland, and Russia.

Special attention should also be paid to the issues of efficient land use and increasing the volume of income in farms. According to experts' calculations, by establishing the cultivation of vegetables and melons in the peripheral areas of 2.626 million hectares with a total length of 385 thousand kilometers, it is possible to grow an additional 415 thousand tons of products. Each farm has the opportunity to raise one head of dairy cows, a total of 14 thousand heads, each of 21 thousand 125 farms - 50 heads, a total of 1 million 57 thousand birds, and additionally produce tons of milk, poultry meat, and many eggs, and 66 thousand farms have the opportunity to produce 7 thousand 200 tons of honey by keeping 329 thousand boxes of bees at the edges of their fields.

It should be noted that although Uzbekistan exports high-quality karakul pelts, cocoons, vegetables, melons, and horticultural products to the world market, the potential of agriculture in this area is not being fully utilized in the republic. For a positive solution to this problem, it is necessary to carry out the phased processing of agricultural products grown in our republic at home and thereby export finished products to world markets. At the same time, based on the specifics of the Kashkadarya region, along with the development of agricultural production based on innovative technologies, it is necessary to increase its specialization in production, taking into account the ecological capabilities of the region. Due to the presence of a water body, the Kashkadarya region has significant natural resources for the development of fish farming and animal husbandry compared to other regions. For example, it is necessary to stimulate the expansion of livestock and melon crops in the desert zones of the region, and the development of fish farming in the water zone.

Consistent development of production through deepening structural transformations in agriculture, further strengthening the country's food security through uninterrupted provision of the population with food products and the processing industry with raw materials, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, and significantly increasing the export potential

<sup>4</sup>O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy statistika qo'mitasi rasmiy sayt ma'lumotlari.

of the agricultural sector are among the most important tasks planned for implementation in the future.

In conclusion, the identified measures for the accelerated development and modernization of agriculture will contribute to the sustainable development of the agricultural sector, strengthening the country's food security, increasing export potential, and improving the quality of life and material well-being of our people.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE**

1. Smagin B.I. Economic analysis and statisticheskoe modelirovanie agrarnogo proizvodstva. Monograph./ – Michurinsk: Izd-vo MichGAU, 2007. – p.23.
2. Glotko A.V. Formirovanie i razvitie klasta sadovodstva v regionalnom APK (theory, methodology, practice). Avt. dis. na soisk.uchyon.step.doct.ekon. science Novosibirsk. 2010, 47 p.; Ryzhkova S.M. Razvitie rynka plodovo-yagodnoy produktsii (na materialakh Tambovskoy oblasti).-M.: 2010.-25 p.
3. Ergashev E.I. The main directions of development of horticulture and viticulture network in the conditions of economic liberalization. Iqt. science. name science narrow diss written to get. author's abstract – T.:–2009.–p.22.
- 4.Stat.uz- information from the official website of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.