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STATISTICAL RESEARCH OF THE ACTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

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This article examines statistical measures of agricultural enterprise performance, including production trends, financial performance, and challenges faced by these enterprises in a rapidly changing environment.

KEYWORDS: ***Agricultural Business Statistics, Global Agricultural Market Analysis, Agricultural Employment, Agricultural Production Trends, Agricultural Business Financials, Agricultural Business Issues.***

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the world economy, especially in developing countries where it is the main source of income and employment. In 2022, the agricultural sector accounted for nearly 24 percent of global employment, underscoring its critical role in sustaining livelihoods. In addition, the global agricultural market was estimated to be more than 10 trillion dollars in 2023, indicating the enormous economic importance of agricultural enterprises. These businesses are critical to food security, economic growth and support for rural communities.

Agricultural enterprises are diverse, encompassing a variety of activities, from crop and livestock production to the processing and distribution of agricultural products. These enterprises can be small family farms or large commercial operations. Their performance is affected by a variety of factors, including weather conditions, market access, technological advances, and government policies.

The economic importance of agricultural enterprises cannot be overstated. They contribute to gross domestic product (GDP), provide employment, and are a source of export earnings. In many countries, agriculture is the backbone of the economy, supporting livelihoods and ensuring food security.

Over the past decade, agricultural production levels have fluctuated due to a combination of environmental and economic factors.

Reveals Several Main Aspects

Crop production: The cultivation of staple crops such as wheat, maize and rice experienced different growth rates in different regions. In some areas, technological improvements and better farming methods have led to increased productivity. However, production levels were more variable in areas prone to drought or other adverse weather conditions.

Livestock: Livestock has shown steady growth in many regions, driven by increased demand for meat, dairy and other livestock products. Statistics show that poultry and livestock are the largest contributors to livestock products . However, issues such as disease outbreaks and rising feed prices have affected the overall growth of the sector.

Processing of agricultural products: Value-added processing of agricultural products has gained importance as a way to increase profitability and reduce post-harvest losses. Statistical studies show that the number of agricultural enterprises engaged in processing activities such as milling, canning and packaging, which add value to agricultural raw materials, is increasing.

Financial indicators of agricultural enterprises differ significantly depending on the scope of activity, type of production and market conditions. Key metrics such as revenue, profit margin, and investment levels provide insight into the economic health of these businesses.

Income generated by agricultural enterprises is closely related to product production and market prices. Statistics show that enterprises focused on high-value crops or specialized animal husbandry bring high profits. However, price volatility in agricultural markets leads to significant changes in income.

Profit margins in agriculture are generally low compared to other industries due to the high costs of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and labor. Statistical analysis shows that businesses that adopt lean technologies and practices achieve better profit margins. In addition, access to markets and value-added processing increase profitability.

Investments in agricultural enterprises are critical for long-term sustainability and growth. Statistical studies show that enterprises that invest in modern equipment, irrigation systems and infrastructure are more resistant to external influences and achieve higher productivity. However, access to capital remains difficult for many small businesses.

Problems Facing Agricultural Enterprises

Agricultural enterprises face many challenges that hinder their productivity and profitability. These challenges include:

1. Climate change. Climate change poses a major threat to agricultural enterprises, affecting crop yields, livestock productivity, and the availability of water resources. Statistics highlight the frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods that disrupt agricultural activities and cause economic losses.
2. Market access. Access to markets is critical to the success of agricultural enterprises. However, many small businesses struggle to enter large markets due to inadequate infrastructure, lack of market information, and competition from large manufacturers. Statistical studies show that improving market access can significantly increase the profitability of agricultural enterprises.
3. Technological adoption. Adoption of modern agricultural technologies is important to improve productivity and efficiency. However, many agricultural enterprises, especially in developing regions, face obstacles in adopting these technologies due to high costs and lack of technical knowledge. Statistical analysis shows that enterprises that use technologies such as precision farming, improved seeds and mechanization achieve better production results.
4. Use of finance. Access to finance is a major constraint for many agricultural enterprises. Statistical studies show that limited access to credit and financial services hinders the ability of enterprises to invest in production resources, expand operations and adopt new technologies. Financial empowerment is critical to the growth and sustainability of the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is the main economic sector in Uzbekistan. It accounts for about 27% of the GDP, provides employment to more than 30% of the total population of the country, and contributes to reducing poverty. To date, more than 20 million hectares of agricultural land, including 3.2 million hectares of irrigated arable land, produce food products for the needs of the population, and raw materials necessary for economic sectors.

In 2019 Village economy in 2020-2030 development strategy confirmed . This is it The strategy is 1.0 million hectares until 2030 more than village economy their lands appropriation , 535.0 thousand per hectare more than dry land , pasture and another from lands efficient to use provide ; each busy in the network to the person average work 1.7 times the productivity or 6.5 thousand per year to the dollar growth provide ; again processed ready products volume up to 30 percent increase product export up to 20 billion dollars increase mean holds

Scientific and innovative developments current to grow on account of fruits and vegetables , potatoes , legumes and oily plants working release size 6-8 percent per year , meat 16 percent , milk 13 percent , eggs 27 percent , fish cultivation 2 times the volume , 30 % honey increases . Fruits and vegetables again work level to 15 percent , meat from 9 percent to 15 percent , milk from 14 percent to 18 percent delivered .

Such of order installation land productivity and from the ground use efficiency to increase , including exchange to plant to provide directed efficient method and from technologies to use service is doing

Central Asia countries between population density according to Uzbekistan the first 51.4 people per 1 sq. km right will come Every hectare irrigated to the ground republic 8 of the population right will come of the population grow pace irrigated lands of the area growth from the pace much high That's why for last 30 years inside population soul per head right coming irrigated lands area , that is of the population growth from 0.23 hectares to 0.16 hectares , about 25 percent decreased Asia development bank information according to if the present trends continue if , the next 30 years inside irrigated fields another 20-25 percent is shortened .

Uzbekistan Republic President " Village economy enterprises to support circle addition measures on ” decision acceptance did

To him according to , village in the farm tax about legislation requirements simplification and tax administration improvement the way with entrepreneurship subjects tax load our country regions

between economic reduction , districts and cities their conditions , potential and of possibilities come came out without more development in order to :

- Administrative on the borders is located village to the farm intended land plots for two even in the amount land tax count order void will be done ;
- Cities and of towns administrative on the borders is located village to the farm intended land plots for land tax valid from legislation come out count order is installed .

To the decision according to Economy and finance ministry interested ministry and offices with together within a month this from the decision come Out , Tax to the Codex change and additions input mean holder Law the project Ministers To the court input defined .

Of 2023 January-July months in our republic village and forest economy in the field (farmer and farmer without farms) 6 135 new enterprises organize done
Areas in the section village and forest economy in the field new organize done enterprises number of :

Provinces	Enterprises the number
Kashkadarya province	1181
Jizzakh province	636
Karakalpakstan R.	569
Samarkand province	506
Bukhara province	457
Ferghana province	439
Tashkent province	399
Navoi province	399
Syrdarya province	389
Khorezm province	374
Namangan province	294
Surkhandarya province	228
Andijan province	188
Tashkent city	76 of them

Statistical studies of the activity of agricultural enterprises identify the vital and weak areas. Although there is great potential for growth and development, these businesses face many challenges that require targeted intervention. Agricultural enterprises can improve their productivity, profitability and contribution to economic development by addressing issues such as market access, technology adoption and climate resilience. Continuous statistical analysis is essential to monitor trends, identify problems and inform policies that support the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector.

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