



## MAIN FACTORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KASHKADARYA REGION

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### ANNOTATION

*Today, the economy of our republic is undergoing profound and large-scale structural changes. The republic's regions used to supply mainly raw materials, but now they produce competitive products and export them abroad. Kashkadarya region also makes a worthy contribution to the implementation of this work. Kashkadarya region plays a special role in the economic development of the republic. This article provides a comparative analysis of the role and importance of the region in the Republic over the years.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, republic, region, Mubarek. Guzar, Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Shurtan, economy, agriculture, industry, cotton, grain, oil, gas, agriculture, animal husbandry.*

One of the main factors in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, achieving sustainable economic growth, increasing incomes, improving the living standards of our people is to further liberalize the country's economy, especially to deepen structural changes.

Rational regional allocation of the country's productive forces is one of the priorities of regional policy. Therefore, the effective use of the natural and economic potential of the regions is one of the important conditions for ensuring the sustainable development of the country's economy, improving the living standards of the population. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "political independence cannot be ensured without achieving economic independence." That is why the government of the republic has achieved the independence of grain and fuel energy since the early days of independence.

Indeed, today the economy of our republic is undergoing profound and large-scale structural changes. The regions of the republic used to supply mainly raw materials, but now they produce competitive products and export them abroad. Kashkadarya region also makes a worthy contribution to the implementation of this work.

Kashkadarya region plays a special role in the economic development of the republic. The region supplies 70% of the country's natural gas, about 78% of oil, 80% of gas condensate, 100% of

sulfur, 91.3% of salt and 11.1% of cement. Kashkadarya is the largest supplier of grain and cotton in the country. The region accounts for 10.2% of Uzbekistan's gross agricultural output, including more than 14% of cotton, more than 13% of grain and 19% of astrakhan leather.

There are great opportunities in the region for the development of these areas. In particular, given the climatic conditions of the region, the large amount of heat and the long duration of the growing season allow the cultivation of cereals (especially in dry lands), cotton and horticultural products in this area. The richness of fuel and mineral resources in the region is the basis for the development of gas, oil, mining and construction materials industries. In addition, the rapid growth of the region's population will provide sufficient labor resources in the region.

Kashkadarya region has a large land resource. Agricultural lands in the region in 1990 amounted to 2 million 534 thousand hectares, in 1995 - 2 million 522.7 thousand hectares, in 2000 - 2 million 194 thousand hectares, and in 2015 - 2 million 856.8 thousand hectares. 76.8% of the total area. The area under agricultural crops in 1990 was 616 thousand hectares, in 1995 - 643.1 thousand hectares, in 2000 - 698.3 thousand hectares, and in 2015 - 679.2 thousand hectares.

The agro-sector of the regional economy specializes mainly in the cultivation of cotton, grain and livestock products. From the point of view of



regional specialization, cotton growing, horticulture and grain growing are developed in the districts of the upper zone, and cotton growing in the lower zone, ie in the Karshi steppe. Livestock, especially sheep and goats, is more common in desert and foothill areas. Around the regional center and Shakhrisabz, the suburbs are engaged in agriculture, growing vegetables and potatoes, vegetables.

The main branch of agriculture is cotton growing. Cotton was planted on 220,000 hectares in 1990, 150,000 hectares in 2000, 173,000 hectares in 2008, 164.9 thousand hectares in 2015 and 139.8 hectares in 2018. It can be seen that the area under cotton has been declining from year to year.

In 1990, 500,000 tons of cotton were grown, in 1997, 420,000 tons, in 2013, 424,000 tons of cotton, and in 2020, 400,000 tons of cotton. For comparison, in 2020 it is planned to grow 331 thousand tons of cotton in Bukhara region, 250 thousand tons in Fergana region, 215 thousand tons in Samarkand region, 99 thousand tons in Navoi region, 244 800 thousand tons in Surkhondarya region.

In recent years, the gross production of cotton has been growing on the basis of intensive farming. As a result of reducing the area under cotton in the region, brigades specializing in fruit and vegetable growing are being formed. For example, in the period from 2010 to 2015, the area of cotton was reduced by 3,200 hectares and the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables and melons was launched.

Cereals include wheat, rice, corn, barley, oats, millet, oats, and rye. In Kashkadarya region, the largest grain crops are wheat, barley and corn. In 1990, 288.8 thousand tons of grain, in 1995 500 thousand tons of grain, in 2002 684 thousand tons of grain, in 2007 884 thousand tons of grain, in 2019 964.3 thousand tons of grain were grown. It should be noted that the increase in grain yields in the region from year to year was primarily due to the reduction of cotton acreage, improvement of land reclamation and planting of new high-yielding varieties. Thus, Kashkadarya region has made a worthy contribution to the independence of the republic. Livestock is the post-agricultural sector of the province's agriculture, providing the population with food products such as milk, meat, eggs, fish, and industry with wool, black lake leather, silk, and other raw materials. Further development of animal husbandry in the region is one of the first tasks facing agriculture. To do this, it is necessary to build a strong fodder base for livestock and the proper use of fodder, increase the number of all types of livestock, as well as poultry, increase productivity. In 2010, the region supplied 8.2% of meat, 8.6% of milk, 16% of wool and 19% of astrakhan skins grown in Uzbekistan.

Or, in 1999, 97.2 thousand tons of meat, 338.7 tons of milk, 3163 tons of wool, 95.1 thousand pieces of astrakhan skin, 94.5 million eggs were grown in the region, by 2005 the region produced 119.1 thousand tons of meat, 444 , 7 thousand tons of milk, 3962 tons of wool, 103.6 thousand pieces of astrakhan skin, 124.5 million eggs, in 2010 in the region 178731 tons of meat, 657162 tons of milk, 192627 thousand eggs, in 2015 in the region 248008 tons meat, 952542 tons of milk, 7431 tons of wool, 193386 pieces of astrakhan skin, 366 million 695 thousand eggs, by 2019 294716 tons of meat, 1148068 tons of milk, 7551 tons of wool, 219436 thousand pieces of astrakhan skin, 549760 eggs were grown.

It can be seen that the production of agricultural products has increased as the population has grown, that is, the volume of agricultural production has increased due to the needs of the population.

In 1996, there were 572,000 head of cattle in the region, in 2000 this number increased to 22,200, the number of sheep and goats increased from 1,829,000 to 1,961,000, and in 2006 there were 746.4 thousand head of cattle. , the number of sheep and goats reached 2311.8 thousand, in 2010 there were 972.1 thousand head of cattle, 2966 thousand head of sheep and goats, in 2017 the total number of cattle was 1479.3 thousand head, sheep and goats 4412.6 thousand heads, in 2020 1620.5 thousand heads of cattle, sheep and goats amounted to 4726.9 thousand heads.

Kashkadarya has great potential for livestock development. With this in mind, it is necessary to open the way for the farming movement in the livestock sector, to ensure the implementation of decisions to strengthen the fodder base.

The leading industries of Kashkadarya region are: natural gas and oil extraction, gas processing, cotton ginning, oil extraction, production of construction materials, sewing and food production.

Kashkadarya region accounts for 88% of natural gas and 92% of oil produced in the country. Tollimarjon GRES, Mubarekgaz, Shortangaz, Kokdumalak oil field and other facilities show the great contribution of Kashkadarya region to the economic development of our country.

Karshi and Shakhrisabz nodes play an important role in the regional organization of industry. In addition, Mubarek (IEM, gas-chemical complex), Kasan (oil extract, cotton ginning, brick plant), Shurtan (oil and gas-chemical), Tollimarjon (TPP), Kokdumalak (oil), Chirakchi (cannery) and the importance of other industries is also growing. There are textile enterprises in Karshi and Kamashi, cotton-spinning in Shakhrisabz (JV "Oqsaroy -



weaving”, silkworm breeding), ginning plants in most district centers.

Modernization and diversification of leading industries, the introduction of modern technologies for processing raw materials and semi-finished products, targeted support of highly competitive industries in the world market, contributed to increasing the share of the processing industry in the structure of production.

In 1995, the volume of industrial production increased by 1.5 times compared to 1990, since 2000 (compared to 1990) the growth was 1.7 times, in 2005 - 2.6 times, in 2010 - 4.2 times. and in 2016, it increased 5.1 times.

In 2008, industrial production accounted for 33.0% of GDP, while in 2010 it was 40.7% (2013 - 37.4%). The share of agriculture here is lower than in some other regions - 19.5%, although in Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Jizzakh and Samarkand regions this figure is almost twice as high. At the present time the machinery here is underdeveloped; much attention is paid to the chemical and power industries. The Shurtangaz complex, the Dehkanabad potassium plant, and the Talimarjan thermal power plant, which were put into operation in the first place, are proof of our opinion. The Mubarek Thermal Power Plant also plays an important role in the regional energy base.

The internal structure of the gross regional product of Kashkadarya region also justifies the transition of its economy to an increasingly industrial-agrarian direction. Gas condensate in the region is produced by Mubarek oil and gas fields, Mubarek gas processing plant, Shurtan oil and gas subsidiary, Shurtangaz chemical complex and Gissar oil and gas joint ventures. These enterprises use oil and natural gas fields. Among them are the Mubarek Oil and Gas Departments for Gas Condensate and the Mubarek Oil and Gas Fields for Shurtan Oil and Gas, Oil and Natural Gas Production. About half of the liquefied gas is supplied by the Shurtangaz chemical complex, followed by the Shurtan oil and gas subsidiary.

In short, the main sectors of the economy of Kashkadarya region are natural gas, and oil production, gas processing, cotton ginning, oil extraction, production of construction materials, and the share of the processing industry has been growing in recent years. As an example, in 2010, the share of the processing industry in total industrial output was 30.7%, and by 2016 it had grown to 53.9%. In agriculture, the area under cotton is declining, and the area under grain and fruit and vegetable crops is increasing year by year. For example, in the upper districts (Kitab, Shahrisabz, Yakkabog) specialize in horticulture and vegetable growing.

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