

**ECONOMIC STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
PRODUCTION IN THE KASHKADARYA REGION IN 2025**

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**Abstract:** This scientific article provides a comprehensive analysis of the state of the agricultural economy of the Kashkadarya region in January-June 2025. The main goal of the research is to scientifically study the economic indicators, growth dynamics, and interrelationships within the agricultural sectors of the region. In this article, compiled based on the IMRAD system (Introduction, Methodology, Results, and Discussion), a thorough analysis of the region's statistical data was conducted, and the structural features and development trends of the agricultural economy were identified. The research results show that in the first half of 2025, the gross output of the region's agriculture reached 19,809.0 billion soums, representing a 4.1% increase compared to the same period in 2024. Livestock farming remains the main sector with a share of 73.0%, and crop production with a share of 27.0%. The fishing industry showed the greatest dynamics with a growth rate of 31.0%.

**Keywords:** Kashkadarya region, agricultural economy, economic indicators, growth rates, farms, livestock farming, agriculture, statistical analysis.

**Introduction.** The agricultural economy is one of the fundamental pillars of sustainable development in any country. Agriculture is particularly important in Uzbekistan's economy, as it not only accounts for a significant portion of the gross domestic product but also plays a crucial role in ensuring food security, employment, and social stability in rural areas. In recent years, Uzbekistan has implemented profound reforms to develop agriculture, improve production efficiency, and diversify its product mix.

The Kashkadarya region is located in the southern region of Uzbekistan, and its role in the agricultural economy is particularly significant. The region's natural and climatic conditions—hot, sunny, and irrigated—create ample opportunities for the development of various agricultural sectors. The region is an important hub, supplying agricultural products not only throughout the country but also at the regional level.

The year 2025 is of particular importance for the development of the agricultural economy, and this year is an important stage in the implementation of the Uzbekistan-2030 strategy. From this point of view, it becomes relevant to analyze the results of the agricultural economy of the region in the first half of 2025, determine future prospects and forecast development trends [1].

**Literature review.** Scientific literature on agricultural economics in Uzbekistan has developed in two main directions:

First, the macroeconomic approach. Research in this area (Abdullaev, 2023; Karimov, 2022) examines the role of agriculture in the national economy, its contribution to GDP, and the effectiveness of agricultural policy. These sources address issues of agricultural diversification, export potential, and market relations [2, 3].

**Second, a regional economic analysis.** Research on agriculture in the Kashkadarya region (Kadyrov, 2024; Toshmatov, 2023) examines development opportunities based on the region's specific climatic conditions, land and water resources, and traditional specialization.

A literature review reveals that, although scientific research on agricultural economics in the Kashkadarya region has achieved significant results, many questions remain to be explored. This study builds on existing research traditions and analyzes the region's agricultural economy using a new methodological approach.

**Research methodology.** The research is based on empirical analysis and statistical processing. Official statistical reports from the Kashkadarya Region Statistics Department for January–June 2025 were used as the first-level data .

**Analysis and results.** Kashkadarya Region is located in the southern region of Uzbekistan and is of particular importance in the agricultural economy. Economic indicators for the region's agricultural sector in the first half of 2025 indicate its sustainable development. From an economic perspective, agricultural activity is not only a means of production but also a means of creating employment, expanding export opportunities, and diversifying the regional economy. From January to June 2025, the total agricultural output of Kashkadarya Region reached 19.809 billion soums. This figure increased by 4.1% compared to the same period in 2024, demonstrating a steady growth trend in the region's agriculture. The region's share of the republic's total agricultural output is 10.2%, confirming its significant role in the national economy.

From the point of view of economic analysis, the agricultural sectors of the province have the following economic structure:[1]

- Crop and livestock production: 19,481.9 billion soums (98.3%)
- Forestry: 296.3 billion soums (1.5%)
- Fishing: 30.8 billion soums (0.2%)

The agricultural sector achieved a production volume of 5.2 billion soums in the first half of 2025, representing a 5.3% increase compared to the same period in 2024. Its share in the region's total agricultural output is 27.0 percent.

In the first half of 2025, agricultural production in Kashkadarya reached 19,809 billion soums. This isn't just a number; it's a drop of income on the skin of a farmer waking before dawn, a smile on a herdsman milking milk, and a fisherman's joy at catching the first fish in his net. A 4.1% increase compared to last year is not only an economic indicator but also a sign of the healthy, sustainable development of our agriculture.

The Kashkadarya region produces 10.2% of the republic's agricultural output. This means that every tenth grain grown is grown in Kashkadarya. This represents a great responsibility, a great trust, a great opportunity.[1]

The volume of crop production in January-June 2025 amounted to 5202.8 billion soums, or 105.3% of the corresponding period in 2024. The share of crop production in the total volume of agricultural production amounted to 27.0%.

14,037.8 billion soums is the value of livestock production in the spring of 2025. 158.8 thousand tons of meat, 607.1 thousand tons of milk, 255.4 million eggs—these aren't just numbers, they're also the tables of millions of families. Every gram of meat represents the care of a cattle breeder, every drop of milk represents the love of a cow, and every egg represents the attention of a poultry farmer.[5]

The consistent implementation of measures to increase the internal potential of the livestock sector, as well as the provision of systemic state support, contributed to an increase in livestock numbers and the saturation of the domestic consumer market with livestock products.

In January-June 2025, all categories of farms caught 158.8 thousand tons of meat in live weight (3.8% more than in January-June 2024), 607.1 thousand tons of milk (2.9% more), 255.4 million eggs (0.3% more) and 1,077.3 tons of fish (30.9% more).

Analyzing the data on the number of cattle by categories of farms as of July 1, 2025, it should be noted that 7.0% of cattle are in the share of farms, 91.6% - in dehkan and private farms, 1.4% - in organizations engaged in agricultural activities, respectively, of the total number of sheep and goats 9.4% are in farms, 84.6% - in dehkan and private farms, 6.0% - in organizations engaged in agricultural activities, of the total number of horses 17.0% - in farms, 77.4% - in dehkan and private farms, 5.6% - in organizations engaged in agricultural activities, and of the total number of poultry 7.5% - in farms, 66.4% - in dehkan and private farms, 26.1% - for organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

The role of farms in Kashkadarya's agriculture is increasingly expanding. Potato production has increased by 125.2%, grapes by 136.3%, and eggs by 154.7%—all thanks to the labor, knowledge, and experience of farmers.

The 31.0% increase in fisheries reflects not only an increase in fish numbers but also increased efficient use of water resources. The 1,077.3 tons of fish harvested represent not only the catch but also the development of the aquatic economy.

1,750,800 head of cattle, 568,100 head of beef cattle, and 5,011,100 head of sheep and goats represent not only numbers but also a guarantee of future productivity. Livestock farming is not only about today's milk and meat, but also about the economic stability of tomorrow.

**Conclusion.** Agriculture in Kashkadarya Region achieved successful results in the first half of 2025. But this is only the beginning. In the future, we must achieve even greater results, implement new technologies, expand export opportunities, and support farms.

Agriculture is not only an economy, but also a way of life, a culture, and traditions. Kashkadarya is committed to preserving these traditions and harmonizing them with the modern economy. Every grain, every milk, every fish is not only food but also a guarantee of the region's economic future.

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