

Fundamentals of the Economy of the Kashkadarya Region

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Abstract: This article talks about the economic foundations of the Kashkadarya region, the role of agriculture, cotton growing, cattle breeding and industry in the oasis and the republic. The results of reforms carried out in subsequent years in all areas were also analyzed.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, republic, region, Mubarek. Guzar, Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Shurtan, economy, agriculture, industry, cotton, grain, oil, gas, agriculture, livestock.

Reasonable regional deployment of the country's production forces is one of the priorities of the regional policy. Therefore, effective use of the natural and economic potential of the regions is one of the important conditions for ensuring the stable development of the country's economy and raising the standard of living of the population. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, stated, "It is impossible to ensure political independence without achieving economic independence." That is why the government of our republic achieved grain and fuel energy independence from the early days of independence.

The regions of the republic used to mainly supply raw materials, but now they are producing competitive products and exporting them abroad. Kashkadarya region has a significant contribution in the implementation of these works.

Kashkadarya region is of special importance in the economic development of the republic. The province produces 70% of natural gas, about 78% of oil, 80% of gas condensate, 100% of sulfur, 91.3% of table salt, and 11.1% of cement raw materials. Kashkadarya is the region that supplies the most grain and cotton in the republic. 10.2% of the gross agricultural products produced in Uzbekistan, including more than 14% of cotton, more than 13% of grain, and 19% of black leather belong to the region.

There are great opportunities in the region for the development of these areas. In particular, taking into account the climatic conditions of the region, the large amount of heat and the long duration of the vegetation period make it possible to grow corn crops (especially in dry lands), cotton and horticultural products in this area. The region's wealth of fuel and mineral raw materials is the basis for the development of gas, oil, mining and building materials production industries.

Kashkadarya region has large land resources. In 1990, 2 million 534 thousand hectares of agricultural land in the region, 2 million 522.7 thousand hectares in 1995, 2 million 194 thousand hectares in 2000, and 2 million 856.8 thousand hectares in 2015. is 76.8% compared to the area. The areas of agricultural crops were 616,000 hectares in 1990, 643,100 hectares in 1995, 698,300 hectares in 2000, and 679,200 hectares in 2015.

The agricultural sector of the regional economy mainly specializes in the cultivation of cotton, grain and livestock products. In terms of territorial specialization, cotton growing, horticulture and grain growing are developed in the districts of the upper zone, and cotton growing is developed in the lower zone, that is, in the Karshi steppe. Animal husbandry, especially sheep

and goats, is more widespread in desert and mountainous regions. Around the regional center and Shahrisabz, the suburbs are engaged in agriculture, growing vegetables, potatoes, and flowers.

The main branch of agriculture is cotton growing. In 1990, cotton was planted on 220,000 hectares of land in the province, in 2000, 150,000 hectares were planted, in 2008, 173,000 hectares, in 2015, 164,900 hectares, and in 2018, 139,800 hectares of cotton were planted. It can be seen that the area under cotton cultivation has decreased year by year. 500,000 tons of cotton were grown in 1990, 420,000 tons in 1997, 424,000 tons in 2013, and 400,000 tons in 2020.

In recent years, the gross output of cotton has been increasing on the basis of intensive farming. As a result of the reduction of cotton planting areas in the region, brigades specializing in fruit and vegetable growing are being organized. As an example, between 2010 and 2015, 3 thousand 200 hectares of cotton area was reduced and cultivation of potatoes, fruits and vegetables and sugarcane crops was started.

Cereal crops include wheat, rice, corn, barley, oats, millet, oats, and rye. In the Kashkadarya region, wheat, barley and corn are the most cultivated crops. In 1990, 288,800 tons of grain, 500,000 tons of grain in 1995, 684,000 tons of grain in 2002, 884,000 tons of grain in 2007, and 964,300 tons of grain in 2019 were grown. At this point, it should be noted that the year-by-year increase in the grain yield in the region was primarily due to the reduction of cotton planting areas, the improvement of land reclamation, and the planting of new productive varieties. With this, Kashkadarya region made a worthy contribution to the achievement of grain independence of our republic.

Animal husbandry is the post-agricultural branch of the region's agriculture, providing the population with food products such as milk, meat, eggs, and fish, and the industry with wool, black leather, silk and other raw materials. Further development of animal husbandry in the region is one of the first tasks facing agriculture. In 2010, the region supplies 8.2% of meat, 8.6% of milk, 16% of wool and 19% of black leather.

Or, in 1999, 97.2 thousand tons of meat, 338.7 tons of milk, 3163 tons of wool, 95.1 thousand pieces of cow skin, 94.5 million eggs were grown in the region, by 2005, 119.1 thousand tons of meat, 444 7 thousand tons of milk, 3962 tons of wool, 103.6 thousand pieces of black leather, 124.5 million eggs were grown, and in 2010, 178,731 tons of meat, 657,162 tons of milk, 192,627 thousand eggs were grown in the region, in 2015, 248,008 tons were grown in the region. meat, 952,542 tons of milk, 7,431 tons of wool, 193,386 pieces of cow skin, 366,695,000 eggs were grown, and by 2019, 294,716 tons of meat, 1,148,068 tons of milk, 7,551 tons of wool, 219,436 thousand pieces of cow skin, and 549,760 eggs were grown. It can be seen that the production of agricultural products has increased as the population has increased, that is, based on the needs of the population, the production of agricultural products has increased.

In 1996, there were 572,000 bighorn cattle in the region, in 2000, this number increased by 22,200, the number of sheep and goats increased from 1,829,000 to 1,961,000, and by 2006, there were 746,400 bighorn cattle. , the number of cattle and goats reached 2311.8 thousand, in 2010 there were 972.1 thousand heads of bighorn cattle, 2966 thousand heads of sheep and goats, in 2017 the total number of bighorn cattle was 1479.3 thousand heads, sheep and goats 4412.6 In 2020, 1,620,500 large horned cattle, sheep and goats amounted to 4,726,900 heads.

Kashkadarya has great opportunities for livestock development. Taking this into account, it is necessary to open a wide way for farming activity in livestock breeding, to ensure the implementation of decisions on strengthening the fodder and fodder base.

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

88% of the natural gas and 92% of the oil produced in our country is contributed by the Kashkadarya region. Tollimarjon GRES, Muborakgaz, Shortangaz, Kokdumaloq oil field and

other facilities show the great contribution of Kashkadarya region to the economic development of our country.

Karshi, Shahrisabz nodes are of great importance in the regional organization of industry. At the same time, Mubarak (IEM, gas chemical complex), Koson (oil extraction, cotton gin, brick factory), Sh'ortan (oil-gas-chemistry), Tollimarjon (PPS), Kokdumaloq (oil), Chirakchi (canning plant) and others the importance of industrial centers is also increasing. There are textile enterprises in Karshi and Qamashi, spinning mills in Shahrisabz ("Aksaroy - textile" JV, silk industry), and cotton ginning factories in most district centers.

Modernization and diversification of the leading branches of industry, introduction of modern technologies of processing of raw materials and semi-finished products, targeted support of productions highly competitive in the world market, helped to increase the share of processing industry in production.

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

In 2008, 33.0% of the gross regional product corresponded to industrial production, while in 2010 it was equal to 40.7% (2013 – 37.4%). Compared to some other regions, the share of agriculture is lower here - 19.5%, although this indicator is almost 2 times higher in Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Jizzakh and Samarkand regions. At the same time, mechanical engineering is poorly developed here; and great attention is being paid to the chemical and electric power industries. The Shortangaz complex, the Dehqonabad potash plant, and the first commissioned Tolimarjon IES can be proof of our opinion. Also, the Mubarak thermal energy center occupies an important place in the regional energy base.

The internal composition of the gross regional product of Kashkadarya region also substantiates the fact that its economy is increasingly moving to the industrial-agrarian direction. In the region, gas condensate is produced by Mubarak oil and gas fields, Mubarak gas processing plant, Shurtan Neft-Gas subsidiary, Shurtangaz chemical complex and Hisor Oil-Gas joint ventures. It is these enterprises that use oil and natural gas fields. Among them, the Mubarak Oil and Gas Fields Administration in gas condensate and the Mubarak Oil and Gas Fields in Shortan oil and gas, oil and natural gas production are leading. About half of the liquefied gas is supplied by the Shortangaz chemical complex, followed by the Shortan oil and gas subsidiary.

In short, the main sectors of the economy of Kashkadarya region are natural gas and oil extraction, gas processing, cotton cleaning, oil extraction, production of building materials, and the share of the processing industry is increasing in recent years. For example, in 2010, the share of the processing industry in the total volume of industrial production was 30.7%, and by 2016 it had increased to 53.9% . In agriculture, cotton cultivation areas are also decreasing, and grain and fruit and vegetable crops are growing year by year. For example, horticulture and vegetable growing are being specialized in the upper region districts (Kitob, Shahrisabz, Yakkabog).

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