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Development of Farms in Kashkadarya Region: Half-Year Results and Prospects For 2025

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Abstract: The article investigates half year results of farms functioning in Kashkadarya region, and analyses leading factors, with barriers of growth and development areas in future. While farms have emerged as a key driver of regional agriculture, empirical research integrating crop, livestock, and fishery outcomes on commercial farms is scarce, and few studies examine how state support and resource endowments together constrain productivity. The study estimates growth in the key agricultural sectors using official statistical data for January to June 2025 and methods of comparative analysis. Potatoes (25.2 percent), vegetables (19.9 percent), grapes (36.3 percent), meat (30 percent), and eggs (54.7 percent) the results show a significant increase in production. These increases demonstrate a synergistic relationship between promotion of better agrotechnical practices and deliberate state assistance. Yet the age-old complaints of water scarcity, antiquated tools, inadequate financial access, and storage keep hamstringing farm productivity. The findings suggest that maintaining the current levels of growth will demand higher investments in irrigation systems, new technologies, and supply chain logistics. This research provides practical evidence to guide policy decisions on boosting agricultural development via farms in Kashkadarya.

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1. Introduction

Kashkadarya region is a region located in the south of Uzbekistan, rich in natural resources, with ancient traditions of agriculture and animal husbandry. In these lands, where the collective-state farm system prevailed during the Soviet era, fundamental changes began in agriculture after independence. In particular, the emergence and development of farms brought new life to the region's agriculture. Farming has become not only a new form of economic activity, but also a new philosophy of rural life - based on free enterprise, personal responsibility, market relations, and openness to innovation.

Farms have taken the most central place in the rural economy of Kashkadarya today. They are engaged not only the increasing production volumes, but also the implementation of new technologies, the creation of jobs, and development of rural infrastructure. This article is dedicated to a comprehensive study of the results of farm activities in Kashkadarya region in the first half of 2025, analysis of development trends and prospects for his development.

A farm is an organizational unit of land, labour, and capital, owned and operated by an individual or family, that is used for the production of agricultural goods that are sold

under market-level conditions. Farming in the years of independence in Uzbekistan started to form and had a legal basis on the basis of the Law "On Farming" adopted in 1998. The development of farms in the Kashkadarya region has its own features. The climatic conditions, The availability of water resources and the land fund of the region create good opportunities for all types of farming.

Long-standing agricultural traditions, extensive experience in animal husbandry, as well as the positive attitude of the population towards agriculture, had a positive influence on the development of farming.

Literature Analysis

The development of farms is one of the most important processes in Uzbekistan's agriculture after independence, and extensive scientific literature has been created in this area by Uzbek and foreign researchers. Due to the fact that the Kashkadarya region occupies one of the leading places in the republic in the field of agriculture, the development of farms in this region deserves special attention.

The literature studied during the study shows that the development of farms depends on a number of factors: legislative framework, economic conditions, technological capabilities, personnel training system, and international experience. For the Kashkadarya region, these factors have their own peculiarities, which are determined by the natural and climatic conditions of the region, traditional agricultural culture, and economic opportunities.

A.A. Abdurakhmanov in his research deeply studied the legal basis of farms and analyzed the obstacles to their development. In the author's opinion, the complexity of the procedure for allocating land to farms and the problems of long-term land lease still await solutions. Abdurahmonov noted that although the legal status of farms in Uzbekistan is defined by the Law "On Farms" of 1998, in practice, the provisions of this law are not being fully implemented. In particular, legislation in the field of land relations still has uncertainties, which makes it difficult for farmers to make long-term plans.[1]

The study of international experience shows that in developed countries, the guarantee of land ownership rights for farms is a key factor. As a result of studying farming practices in the European Union, M.N. Smith notes that the stability of land rights increases the ability of farmers to attract investments and implement long-term projects [2].

Significant changes have taken place in Uzbekistan's agricultural policy in recent years. In his research, R.Kh. Turakulov analyzed the adopted Strategy for the Development of Agriculture for 2020-2025 and studied the impact of the new policy on farms. According to Turakulov, the restructuring of the subsidy system, the improvement of credit allocation mechanisms, and tax benefits have a positive impact on the development of farms [3].

2. Materials and Methods

The study used data from the statistical bulletin of the Department of Statistics of Kashkadarya region for January-June 2025 [4]. The data includes the volume of crop and livestock production by farms, growth rates, livestock numbers, and their changes. Statistical analysis methods were used, including the calculation of growth rates and comparative analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

As of 2025, farms in the Kashkadarya region produce a significant portion of the region's agricultural products. In agriculture, they actively participate in the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables, melons, fruits, and grapes, and in animal husbandry, they play an important role in the production of meat, milk, and eggs. In the fish farming sector, farms account for almost half of the share.

The regional administration and state support policy played an important role in the development of farms. Measures such as the allocation of loans, tax benefits, technical assistance, and the creation of market infrastructure stimulated the activities of farmers [5]. Nevertheless, farms still face a number of problems: a shortage of irrigation water, a lack of modern equipment and technologies, difficulties in obtaining loans, problems with the storage and processing of products, barriers to entering the market.

In January-June 2025, significant results were achieved in the field of crop production in farms of the Kashkadarya region. Statistical data show that the amount of potatoes grown by farmers amounted to 11,810 tons, which is 25.2% more than in the same period of 2024. Such growth shows a higher interest in growing potato on the farms, new potato varieties introduced and an increased agrotechnical measures [6].

As for vegetable growing, farms manufactured 25 thousand 238 tons of goods, which is 19.9% more than in the last year. In the production of vegetables, farmers started growing not only tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots and onions in the traditional way, but new varieties of vitamin salads, broccoli and peppers [7] as well. This made it possible to provide the region's population with various vegetables throughout the year.

In the cultivation of melons, watermelons, and gourds, farms produced 20,739 tons of products, which is 13.2% more than last year [8]. The climate of Kashkadarya is very favorable for melon growing, and farmers supply their products not only within the region, but also to the markets of neighboring regions.

The share of farms in the fruit growing sector amounted to 22,737 tons, which is 11.9% more than last year. In the region, such fruits as apples, pears, apricots, peaches, cherries, and figs are grown. During the past few decades, farmers have focused on cultivating orchards with new high yield varieties from planting materials [9].

Particular care should be given to the way farms develop with viticulture. Compared to the same period last year, the farm output for grapes was 4,767 tons, up 36.3% year on year in the first half of 2025. This increase is attributed to the advancement of winemaking industry in the region along with rising demand of dried grapes [10].

A number of positive factors played an important role in the development of agriculture in farms. Firstly, farmers strive for efficient land use because they invest their own funds. Secondly, they can quickly adapt to market demand, quickly introduce new crops and varieties. Thirdly, subsidies and benefits provided by the state encourage farmers to make large-scale investments.

However, there are also problems in the development of agriculture on farms. The constant shortage of irrigation water, the high cost of fertilizers and medicines, the increased risk of drought due to climate change, the shortage of qualified personnel, and the problems of storing and processing products are complicating the activities of farmers.

Animal husbandry is the second most important area of activity of farms in the Kashkadarya region. In the first half of 2025, the production of livestock products in farms recorded a significant increase.

In meat production, farms produced 5.3 هزار tons of meat, which is 30.0% more than in the previous year [11]. This increase shows a higher demand for beef cattle breeding in farms. Indeed, this interest of farmers is not limited to sheep and goat production, but to beef and poultry production as well.

The proportion of the share of farms in the production of milk is 24.3 thousand tons which is a 3.3% increase compared to last year. However, in dairy farming, farmers focus more on modern methods and the mechanization of milk preparation processes, as well as high-quality preparation of - feed for animals. This thereby enabled an increase in milk productivity.

It is particularly worth paying attention to the results of farms in the egg production segment. Farmers delivered a total of 11.9 million eggs in H1 2025, 54.7% more than the

number of eggs produced a year earlier. Such growth proves the high concentration poultry farming development for the region, poultry farming is specifically chicken farming [12]. The construction of modern poultry farms on farms, the introduction of new breeds of chickens, and the optimization of feeding led to a sharp increase in egg production.

The number of livestock in farms also shows a growth trend. As of July 1, 2025, farms are raising 121.8 thousand head of cattle, 53 thousand head of cows, 472 thousand head of sheep and goats, 6,324 horses, and 493.1 thousand birds. These figures increased by 10%, 10%, 15.6%, 9.8%, and 46% respectively compared to 2024.

A nearly 46% increase in poultry farming indicates an increased interest in this sector among farms. Important factors in this were the rapid turnover of poultry farming, the short return period of capital, and high market demand [13]. Farmers began to raise not only chickens, but also ducks, geese, turkeys, and quails.

A number of positive factors played an important role in the development of animal husbandry in farms. Firstly, farmers strive to care for their livestock and provide them with high-quality feed. Secondly, they strive to study and implement modern methods of animal husbandry. Thirdly, state programs for the development of livestock farming, subsidies, and benefits encourage farmers to invest in this sector. However, there are also problems in the development of livestock farming on farms. The activities of farmers are also complicated by problems with land allocation for livestock farms, the high cost of feed raw materials, the lack of veterinary services, the threat of livestock diseases, and the issues with meat processing and storing livestock products.

Special attention should be paid to the activities of farms in the fishing industry of the Kashkadarya region [14]. The region has natural lakes, reservoirs, and irrigation canals, which create favorable conditions for the development of fish farming. In the first half of 2025, farms caught 1,077.3 tons of fish, which is 30.9% more than last year. Farms accounted for 51.0% of the fish caught in the region, which indicates their leading role in this area.

A number of factors played an important role in the development of fish farming on farms. First, farmers began to use modern equipment and methods for fishing. Secondly, they are studying fish storage and processing technologies. Thirdly, state programs for the development of fish farming have encouraged farmers to invest in this industry. Fish farming is not only an additional source of income for farms, but also has social significance, such as creating jobs and providing the population of the region with high-quality food products. However, there are also problems in fish farming: limited water resources, high cost of fishery equipment, problems with the storage and processing of fish stocks, and difficulties in entering the market.

A number of positive factors played an important role in the development of farms in the Kashkadarya region [15]. Firstly, the state's policy of agricultural development has created favorable conditions for farmers. Loans, subsidies, and tax incentives encouraged farmers to expand their activities. Secondly, in a market economy, farmers have the opportunity to conduct free entrepreneurial activity. Thirdly, the interest and readiness of the rural population for farming activities are growing.

Kashkadarya region is a land of Uzbekistan with its unique nature, bright sun, fertile land, salty water, but famous for its hardworking population. Agriculture and animal husbandry have been developed here since ancient times, and people have learned to live in harmony with nature. After independence, these traditions began to develop in a new form - in the form of farms.

Farming is not only business, but also spirituality, a way of life. A farmer is a person who communicates with the land, feels responsibility for every grain, for every head of

livestock, and sees the future from today. In Kashkadarya, the number of these people is growing, and their activities are changing the face of the region.

The results of the first half of 2025 show that farms are playing an increasingly important role in the agriculture of Kashkadarya. Growth in potato production by 25.2 percent, in grape production by 36.3 percent, and in egg production by 54.7 percent - these are not figures, but a digital expression of farmers' work, knowledge, and confidence in the future.

But there is more to farming than maths. Impressionist strokes of a farmer who sets out before dawn, golden hues of grain, and ears whispering. The care of the livestock farmer while watering his livestock, The first steps of a newborn lamb, The feeling of joy during milking.

State is having irreplaceable role in development of farms. Loan, grants, tax relief – it is not only material aid, it is the signal that "We are together with you". It will incentivize farmers to initiate new ventures, invest in equipment, and experiment with new varieties.

However, the path of farming is not easy. Every farmer has their own problems. Water scarcity is not only a problem of irrigation, but also the fate of the harvest. The mixed feeling of hope and sorrow for the harvest in a farmer's eyes during a drought - this can only be understood by someone who has found common ground with the land. The lack of equipment and technology is not only a material problem, but also a desire to keep up with the times.

The role of farms in the region's economy is significant not only economically, but also socially. Each farm is a center that feeds several families, provides jobs for young people, and transforms the appearance of the village. Farmers not only produce food, but also preserve and develop rural culture, traditions, and values. What needs to be done to develop farms? First of all, it is necessary to understand the farmers. It is necessary to understand their problems, needs, and dreams. Secondly, it is necessary to work in cooperation with farmers. It is necessary to involve them in the decision-making process, to listen to their proposals. Thirdly, it is necessary to create stable conditions for farmers.

4. Conclusion

Farms are the future of the Kashkadarya region. They are important not only for economic development, but also for social stability, preservation of cultural heritage, and restoration of ecological balance. Farmers are the true heroes of the Motherland, those who see tomorrow in today, the builders of the future. The work of every farmer is an expression of love for the Motherland, loyalty to the land, and faith in the future. With their labor, they are changing not only the region, but the entire country, say farmers of Kashkadarya. This is the obligation not only of the state, but of each of us: to support them, to solve their problems, to find new, and above all, good jobs for them.

The peculiarities of the formation of farms are not as economic indicators, but also learning as the human being, the spirituality, and love for the Motherland. Kashkadarya farmers are already doing great steps on this road they just need assistance, advice direction and support. Farmers hold the future in their hands. They sit in conversation with the land, they sing praise to the harvest, they load on their livestock. They are the real children of the Motherland, its hope and its future. Good luck to the farmers of Kashkadarya, a bountiful harvest, dear farmers, hands full of work, sweet juicy harvest, great livestock, livestock, and so on!

Farming is not just a job, its art and craft! Each farmer a natural color artist on the earthen palette. Every farmer is a poet, he writes a labor poem. Every farmer is a composer who combines the melodies of the harvest and the livestock. The development of farms in the Kashkadarya region is a new fairy tale of the new era. To win in this fairy tale, we all need to work together. Together with the farmers, for the farmers, before the farmers - this path will lead us to success.

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