

## SWOT ANALYSIS OF PAKHTAOBOD DISTRICT, MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION VOLUME ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

This article discusses the SWOT analysis of Pakhtaabad district of Andijan region and the determination of the economic efficiency of economic sectors in the district, the comparative analysis of the share of economic efficiency of economic sectors in the period of 2020-2022. Information is provided on the annual growth rates and share of the macro-economic indicators of the district and the indicators of the economic sectors of small business entities.

**Keywords:** SWOT analysis, macroeconomics, investment, microfinancing, leasing, insurance, consulting, marketing, gross economy, export, import.

### Introduction

The national economy of our country entered a new stage during the years of independence. At the first stage of the market economy (1991-1994), laws on economic reforms were adopted, and its legal basis was created. Reforms covered all aspects of life. Since 1995, Uzbekistan has entered the second stage of social reform. This stage includes the completion of the formation of structures for the transition to market relations, comprehensive development of the country's national economy, stabilization of the national currency and the completion of privatization of state property related to ensuring its internal conversion, as well as directing the economy from the production of raw materials to the production of finished products. keeps it.

### The Main Part

Pakhtaabad district borders the Kyrgyz Republic in the northeast and south, Izboskan in the west, and Jalakuduq districts in the northwest. There is 1 city, 67 neighborhoods, 25 settlements in the district. The district is considered a natural scenic area in terms of its nature and location. In particular, the territory of the district is located in the north of our region, on the flat plain of the Norin and Koradaryo oases. . Summer is hot, average temperature in July is 27°, winter is relatively cold, average temperature in January is -3°. The vegetation period is 217 days, the average annual rainfall is 200-250 mm. From the point of view of the climate, the comfortable air temperature in the summer months allows our entrepreneurs in the district not only to grow agricultural products, but also other types of business activities.

**SWOT-ANALYSIS. Strengths (S)** - The total land area of the district is 26 thousand hectares. Therefore, 1.5 thousand hectares of land area of the farm is specialized for growing fruits and vegetables. 199,900 people live in the district. A high percentage of the working age population, especially young people under 30 years of age;

- a large consumer market for vegetable products has been formed due to the location of the district on the border with the neighboring Kyrgyz Republic,
- favorable climatic conditions and fertile soil necessary for the cultivation of agricultural products, the average score of land credit is 59.2;
- important branches of agriculture include grain growing, cotton growing, horticulture, viticulture. The annual volume of fruit and vegetable production is 217.4 thousand tons, meat 12.6 thousand tons, milk 82.2 tons, eggs 71.6 million.

**Disadvantages (W)** - low wages paid to workers in the agricultural sector;

- lack of fodder for livestock (0.02 ha of fodder area per 1 conditional head of animal);
- high price of feed for livestock, necessary for the production of meat, milk and eggs;
- products were not produced to the extent that could satisfy the demand of the district population for grapes, honey and fish products;
- regardless of the fact that the lands used for farming and livestock are located in the plain, more than 2 thousand hectares of land are irrigated with water from the Kyrgyz Republic, which causes a water shortage in these fields in the summer;
- low level of utilization of industrial capacities
- low level of processing of vegetables and fruits
- insufficient development of the business environment for the activation of investment activities, weak participation of financial institutions in the implementation of investment projects;
- limited possibilities of efficient use of the railway network and highways;
- low level of use of information services.

**Opportunities (O)** - availability of sufficiently high-level scientific qualifications and qualified personnel; Achieving acceptable rates of population growth;

- establishment of fruit and vegetable processing enterprises, about 127,000 tons of fruit and vegetables are grown in excess of the population's needs;
- organization of fruit and vegetable products and meat products processing enterprises;
- in order to increase the incomes of the population, develop sectors of the economy with high added value, increase jobs in labor-intensive sectors of production;
- Creating jobs for the district in the framework of folk crafts, including family business
- development of fruit and vegetable processing using modern technologies and techniques;
- development of animal husbandry, fishing, beekeeping and poultry
- development of building materials industry based on effective use of local raw materials;
- Development of market services (microfinancing, leasing, insurance, consulting, marketing, etc.), tourism and recreation services, provision of information and communication services in the future;
- renewal of the region's financial resources, formation of capital, formation of industrial-production and agricultural clusters;

- there are ample opportunities to export fruits and vegetables, rice and grape products throughout the year;
- intensive expansion of fisheries in artificial water bodies in the district;
- the presence of large unused opportunities in the field of food processing
- availability of favorable conditions for the establishment of a sheep wool raw material processing enterprise;

**Risks (T)**- constant change of exported products.

- increase in prices of fuel, lubricants, chemical fertilizers; - inflation;
- in the conditions of increasing demand, the low level of processing of agricultural products and the low conditions of storage and packaging may lead to the loss of export opportunities;
- failure to accurately analyze product composition and quality in the production of fruit, vegetables and meat products;
- when the products are fully ripe, the market prices will decrease compared to the cost of production.

**Key macroeconomic indicators (\* growth rate in comparative classes)**

Name of indicators	2020 (billion soums)	2021 (billion soums)	Difference (+;-)	Growth rate* (%)	Share in regional index (%)
<b>Industrial products</b>	510,2	592,5	82,3	107,1	1,6
<b>including regional industrial products</b>	298,7	270,8	-27,9	106,7	3,3
<b>Consumer goods</b>	301	387,2	86,2	134,5	1,5
<b>Gross agricultural products</b>	2109	2522,8	413,8	104,2	7,9
<b>Investments in fixed capital</b>	278,3	325,9	47,6	76,2	2,7
<b>Construction works</b>	198,6	284,3	85,6	120,1	5,1
<b>Retail turnover</b>	557,6	695,6	138	107,4	3,9
<b>Services</b>	413,6	702,9	289,3	120,3	4,7
<b>Foreign trade turnover (thousand IIS dollars)</b>	22,6	18,1	- 4,5	79,7	0,6
<b>Export (thousand US dollars)</b>	14,4	10,8	-3,6	73,9	1,1
<b>Import (thousand US dollars)</b>	8,1	7,3	-0,8	90,3	0,3

**The volume of agricultural products in 2020-2021**

Naming	Unit of measure	The volume of the product		Growth rate (%)
		in 2020	in 2021	
<b>Total agricultural gross product volume:</b>	<b>tons</b>			
<b>1. Cotton</b>	<b>tons</b>	<b>21948</b>	23454	106,9
- on farms	tons	21948	23454	106,9
<b>2. Total grain crops</b>	<b>tons</b>	<b>65841</b>	63851	97,0
- on farms	tons	63199	61675	97,6
- in peasant farms	tons	1288	1283	99,6
-in agricultural enterprises	tons	1354	893	66,0
<b>2.1. Grain with spikes</b>	<b>tons</b>	<b>50694</b>	47270	93,2
- on farms	tons	50219	46820	93,2
- in agricultural enterprises	tons	475	450	94,7

### **Conclusion**

SWOT analysis of Pakhtaabad district of Andijan region, its macroeconomic indicators and the level of agricultural production, strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and risks have been explained. If the macroeconomic indicators of industrial products amounted to 510.2 billion soums in 2020, we can see that this indicator amounted to 592.5 billion soums by the end of 2021. The growth coefficient increased by 107.1%, i.e. It is increasing by 82.3 billion soums. We can see this not only in industry, but also in the gross product of agriculture. At the end of 2020, the gross product of agriculture amounted to 2 trillion 109 billion soums, by the end of 2021 2 trillion 522.8 billion soums. This indicates that the macroeconomic indicators of the district continue to rise.

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