
MEASURING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DIVERSITY WITH THE REFERENCE SAMARKAND REGION

Introduction. In the first years of independence, Uzbekistan was considered an agrarian country because the main production of the economy was strongly related to agriculture. In recent years the share of agriculture in GDP has declined due to the rapid growth of other sectors of the economy. At the same time, structural changes have taken place in agriculture, and the types of agricultural enterprises have also changed radically. State and collective farms have been replaced by private farmers and dehqons (households) as the main producers of agricultural products [1]. Private farms mainly produce a state-ordered strategic products cotton and wheat in large areas of plots.

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