

ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

¹S.Y. Islamov, ²Sh.F. Durkhodzhaev, ³K.G. Murotov

¹doctor of agricultural science, prof, Tashkent State Agrarian University

^{2,3}Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State Agrarian University

Abstract: *This article substantiates the relevance of the development of production of the fruit and vegetable sector, provides a brief description of government decisions, evaluates the results of reforms in this area, and discloses the current state of production, processing, export and consumption of fruits and vegetables, identifies their regional characteristics, and also, based on of these features, recommendations on the location of production facilities in the regions of Uzbekistan are proposed.*

Key Words: *fruits and vegetables, consumption, processing, production facilities.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In conditions of modernization and diversification, when the product life cycle is shortened, high demands are placed on environmentally friendly and clean products. And therefore, the issues of competitiveness of goods (products) have gained high relevance. Of particular importance here are fruit and vegetable products. In recent years, the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan has been developing rapidly. Moreover, a significant territory of agricultural land in many regions of the republic is profitable for the production of fruits and vegetables. However, the pace of development of agro-processing industries on a scale is lower than the growth rate of agricultural production and raw materials for processing enterprises. Hence the imbalance that leads to the lack of competitiveness of agricultural products in the food market of Uzbekistan. In this situation, there is strong competition, both domestic and foreign manufacturers for sales markets and the basic most important criterion for the competitiveness of products becomes its base price, one hundred percent quality and environmental safety.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Theoretical issues of the territorial organization of agriculture have always been under the special attention of scientists and are widely represented in foreign and domestic literature. So, the scientific work of I. Tyunen is a classic example devoted to the territorial specialization of agriculture. In his book "An isolated state in its relation to agriculture and the national economy," he proposed the optimal territorial organization of agricultural production depending on the place of sale of products. Tunen shows this by drawing conclusions (not all of which are consistent with each other) regarding factors affecting the distribution of different crops, and also leads circular diagram [1]. Issues of territorial specialization of agriculture in the market cing usloviyahosvescheny in the works of AI Altukhov [2], V.V. Miloserdova [3], V.I. Nechaev [4], V.N. Ozherelyev [5] and others. In Uzbekistan, the issues of placement of the specialization of the agricultural sector of the economy are described in the works of such scientists as A.A. Abduganiev [6], F.K. Kayumov [7], A.M. Kadyrov, O.O. Olimjonov1, A.M. Sadykov [8], U.P. Umurzakov [9]. The main theoretical provisions of the division of labor are aimed at determining the optimal territorial and sectoral structure of agriculture with a focus on the economic interests of the producer, processor and consumer of products. It is especially necessary to study these issues in Uzbekistan taking into account the problems of ensuring sustainable development of agriculture in the regions. When studying the issues of territorial features of agriculture economy1 Olimjonov O.O. Changes in the territorial and sectoral structure of the country's agriculture for 2005–2015: Compendium of the VIII Forum of Economists. Tashkent: IPMI, 2017. P. 505–512. It is advisable to identify factors under the influence of which specific features of the agricultural sector of the regions are formed. We believe that it is advisable to group the factors of the territorial specialization of agriculture in the region into natural-climatic, organizational, economic, market and specific ones, where conditions for the distribution of productive forces are simultaneously characterized (Fig. 1). Despite the fact that the above factors have been studied in depth in scientific papers, nevertheless, they do not lose the relevance of the question: what factors are most important for optimizing the cultivated areas of the regions of Uzbekistan in conditions of defic that vodnyhresursovo?

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The work uses such general scientific methods as structural, logical, and systemic approaches. The methods of scientific generalization and groupings, comparative quantitative and economic-statistical analyzes, as well as the method of economic and geographical research are used as applied research and empirical estimates. Results. The territorial imbalance of irrigated lands by regions was identified, explained by natural conditions and water scarcity. Based on the analysis of the territorial and sectoral structure of agriculture for 1995–2016, the regions of Uzbekistan are ranked in accordance with agricultural specialization. Conclusions. Recommendations are given on improving the regional structure of agriculture in Uzbekistan. Measures are proposed for the rational distribution of agricultural sectors in the regions of the republic.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

To meet the needs of the Uzbek population (domestic supply) for the production of fruits and vegetables, it is necessary about 80 percent of the total volume of fruits and vegetables produced in the country, 14 percent for industrial processing, 3 percent for export and 3 percent for seed purposes. On the basic parameters of activity of organizations engaged in agricultural activities for the 2005 - 2014 years, clearly it shows that over the past seven years' intent lively increasing its derivatives GUSTs almost all types of fruits and vegetables, which of course is due to an increase in their productivity. In particular, during 2007-2014, potatoes increased from 6.0 to 21.9 thousand tons, vegetables - from 42.7 to 81.9 thousand tons, melons - from 14.0 to 29.1 thousand tons, fruit production and berries from 26.1 to 51.0 thousand tons and grapes from 16.4 to 22.6 thousand tons (Table 1, figure 1). This suggests that the production of fruits and vegetables of the republic is growing steadily, where the realization of the existing potential in this area becomes the most important factor in the growth and diversification of the country's exports.

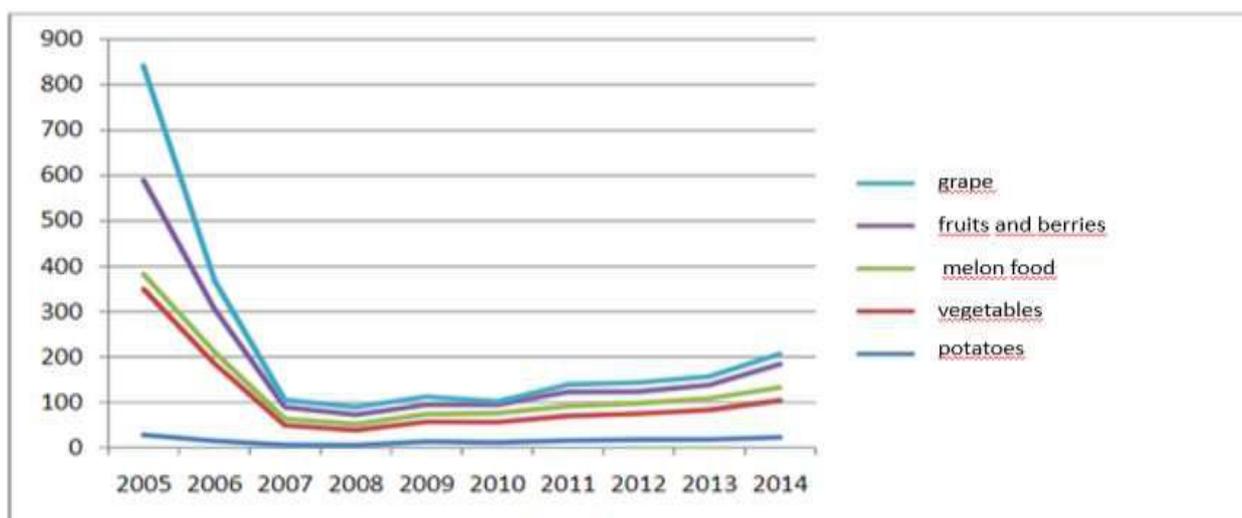


Fig. 1. Agricultural production (thousand tons)

Table 1. Key performance indicators of organizations engaged in agricultural activities

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	change	
Agricultural products (in actual prices), billion soums	835.4	472.6	234.2	257.5	278.4	343.0	464.0	554.9	683.2	747.7	(+) (-)	%
Agricultural production (thousand tons)												
Potatoes	27.5	14.6	6.0	5,4	12.6	11.2	15,5	17.0	17.6	21.9	-5.6	1.25
Vegetables	321.2	170.7	42.7	32.8	43.8	44.5	53.9	57.4	65.0	81.9	-239.3	3.92
Melon food	33.1	25.7	14, 0	13,4	17.3	19.9	21.9	23.3	25.8	29.1	-four	1.13
Fruits and berries	207.3	95.1	26.1	21.3	20.7	18.6	31.7	25.5	29.3	51.0	-156.3	4.06
To the city	252.8	62.9	16,4	16.3	17.8	7.7	16,4	20,0	18.8	22.6	-230.2	11.2

Source: Goskomstat of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Statistical Digest. Agriculture., Tashkent, 2005-2015.

Ensuring the needs of the population in the fresh and processed fruit and vegetable products requires an examination of the raw material base fruit vegetable and placement opportunities and the development of enterprises for their processing.

The main producers of fruits and vegetables in the country are Samarkand, Tashkent, Andijan and Namangan regions, where the production of fruits and vegetables is close to places of consumption in these areas, large processing enterprises are located, the population density is higher than in other areas. Based on the data of the Goskomstat of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we compiled a grouping of regions according to the gross harvest of fruits and berries, where the first group with an index of 1,000 and higher includes such regions (2014) as Andijan, Ferghana, Samarkand, Bukhara and Namangan.

Table 2 — Grouping of regions by gross harvest of fruits and berries (thousand tons)

Grouping regions							
2005 year				year 2014			
Andijan region	2.7811	one	five	Andijan region	2,730	one	five
Samarkand region	2,095	2		Samarkand region	1,962	2	
Ferghana region	1,898	3		Ferghana region	1,784	3	
Bukhara region	1,202	four		Bukhara region	1,134	four	
Tashkent region	1.010	five		Tashkent region	1,062	five	
Group I (index from 0.500 to 1.000)							
Khorezm region	0.946	one		Tashkent region	0.984	6	four
Namangan region	0.970	2		Khorezm region	0.842	7	
Surkhandarya region	0.613	3		Surkhandarya region	0.651	eight	
				Kashkadarya region	0.578	9	
Group III (index from .500 and below)							
Kashkadarya region	0 , 472	one	five	Navoi region	0.499	ten	four
Navoi region	0.376	2		Jizzakh region	0.428	eleven	
Jizzakh region	0.330	3		Republic of Kara- kalkpakstan	0.192	12	
Syrdarya region	0.169	four		Syrdarya region	0.154	13	
Republic of Kara- kalkpakstan	0.134	five					

Source: Author's calculations

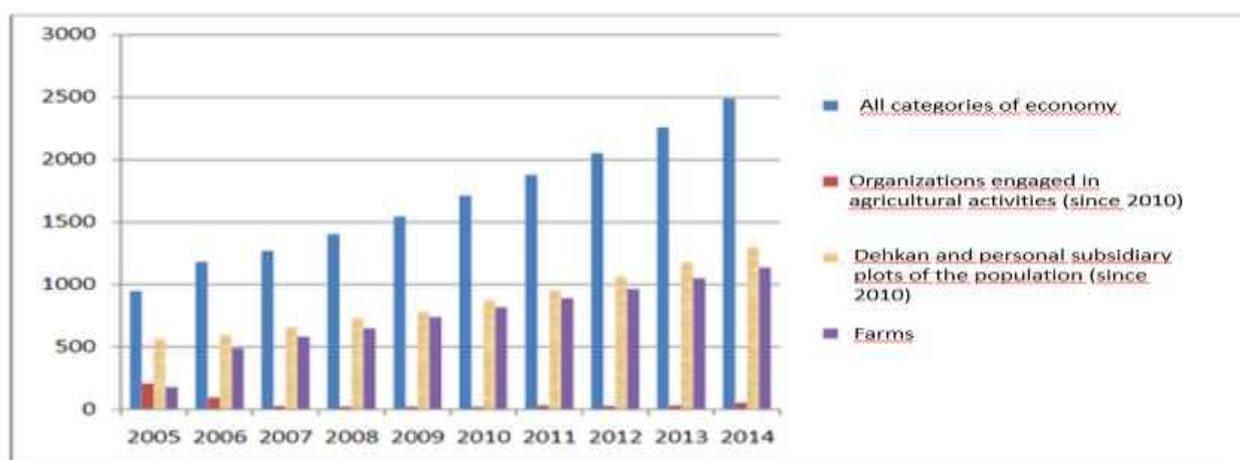


Fig. 3 Gross harvest of fruits and berries in a regional context (thousand tons)

The second group with an index of 0.500 to 1.000 includes Tashkent –0.984, Khorezm –0.842, Surkhandarya – 0.651 and Kashkadarya — 0.578 oblasts. And in the lagging, third group with an index of 0.500 and below, are such areas as Nevoyinsky, Jizzakh, Syrdarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Table 3 – Grouping of regions by gross harvest of grape fruit (thousand tons)

Grouping regions	
2005 year	year 2014
Group I (index from 1,000 and above)	

Samarkand region	4,492	one	five	Samarkand region	4,485	one	five
Bukhara region	2,123	2		Bukhara region	1,394	2	
Tashkent region. 1,250	1,250	3		Tashkent region	1,406	3	
Surkhandarya region. 1,092	1,092	four		Namangan region	1,030	four	
Group II (index from 0.500 to 1.000)							
Namangan region	0.871	one	four	Ferghana region	0.934	one	four
Ferghana region	0.855	2		Kashkadarya region	0.801	7	
Kashkadarya region	0.670	3		Navoi region	0.585	eight	
				Andijan region	0.571	9	
Group III (index from .500 and below)							
Andijan region .0,391	0.391	one	five	Khorezm region	0.331	one	four
Khorezm region .0.288	0.288	2		Jizzakh region	0.257	1 2	
Jizzakh region .0,212	0.212	3		Syrdarya region	0.109	3	
Syrdarya region .0,111	0,111	four		Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,047	four	
Republic of Kara Kalpakstan	0,038	five		Surkhandarya region.	0.010	five	

Source: Author's calculations

On the gross grape harvest first place in group takes Samarkand region (4,485), followed by Bukhara region (1,394), Tashkent Skye region (1,406) and Namangan region (1,030). Since husbandmen GUSTs specialized in these regions.

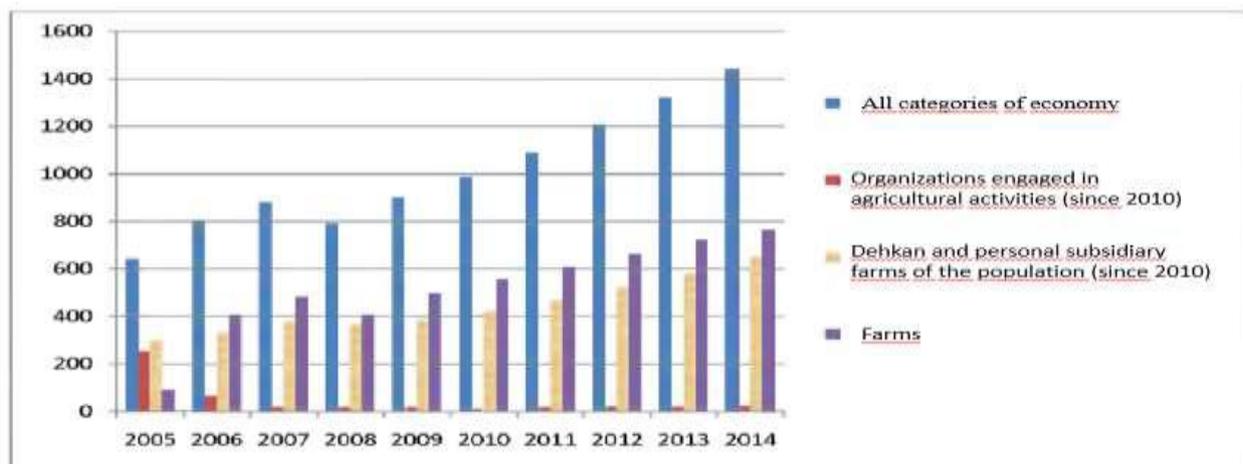


Fig. 4: Gross harvest of grape fruit in a regional context (thousand tons)

By types of farms in the total harvest fruit grapes basic share is occupied by farmers hozyaystva- 765,500 tons, followed by farms and private farms of the population - 653.1 thousand tons and agricult -agricultural enterprises - 22.6 thousand tons.

In 2014, farms accounted for 47% of the total gross harvest of vegetables (841.1 thousand tons). At the same time, ostalnye46% (825.9 thousand tons) falls on the farm population and 7% (29 700 tonnes) gross yield falls on the organization, carrying out agricultural turaldeyatelnost.Uchityvaya geographical location and climatic conditions in these regions of the country as Samarkand - 16.8% (by total obe maproduction of fruits and vegetables), Tashkent - 15.5%, Andy zhanskaya - 12.9%, Fergana - 8.7% Surkhondaryo - 8.1% Namanganskaya - 7.1 % and Bukhara - 6.8% of the region has large reserves of fruits and vegetables. In 2016, Samarkand, Tashkent and Andy zhanskaya region of Uzbekistan form 47% of the state order of fruits and vegetables. The most "depressed" areas for growing NIJ fruits and vegetables are considered, Navoi, Jizzakh, Syr Darya region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.Kak follows from the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from April 12, 2016 "On measures to improve the procurement and use of fruit and vegetable crops, potatoes, gourds ", in these regions it is planned to produce almost 1.9 million tons of fruits and vegetables (in Samarkand - 718.4 thousand tons, Tashkent - 622.8 thousand, Andijan - 549.8 thousand tons). Farms in these regions will produce more than 1.1 million tons of fruits and vegetables under state orders, and dekhkan farms will produce almost 790 thousand tons. [1] The state order for fruits and vegetables introduced in Uzbekistan in 2016 is 4 million tons of fruits and vegetables. Of these, as the document for industrial processing in the

enterprises of the holding howl of "Uzbekovkatholding" has received more than 2.2 million tons of fruit and vegetables, on the winter and spring of internal storage for Consumption in the enterprises 'Uzbekozikovkatzahira' Association - 360 thousand. tons, for export through foreign trade companies "Uzagroeksport" will be sent to more than 1.4 million. tons of vegetables and fruits from Uzbekistan [2] one of the main directions of development of horticulture Dolj but become a solution to the problems associated with inadequate Second Develop a network of warehouses and refrigerators, logistics and road zatratami. Krome, the limited land and water resources, as well as population growth requires rapid development of agri zyaystva through the development of new approaches and mechanisms for implementation resources saving technologies, changes in the structure of production. All this serves as a basis to accelerate reforms for the development of the agricultural sector, which are based on the diversification of agriculture, directed naya, first and foremost, to ensure food independence strany.V general overall condition of the fruit and vegetable industry in the Republic Uzbekistan, can be described as dynamic, grace convent government support and growing public demand for fruits and vegetables. As the domestic market saturates, export supplies may become the main driving force (incentive) of this industry. This is especially due to the market of the Russian Federation. President of our country I.A. Karimov assured Vladimir Putin about the supply of the best fruits and vegetables, who arrived in Moscow on an official visit. The overall growth of such deliveries to Russia was estimated at 10%, only the export of Uzbek grapes to Russia increased 20 times, and citrus fruits 54 times. For the Russian market, this is very significant [3].

5. CONCLUSION:

Of course, one of the main requirements in cooperation with the Russian retail market is considered to be a dynamic networks OJEC baking stable supply of fruits and vegetables. Also, the development of the vegetable-growing fruit will naturally stimulate the demand for storage services for agricultural products, for packaging products, especially since one of the advantages of Uzbek fruit and vegetable products is its environmental friendliness. The need to develop the Uzbek fruit and vegetables about induction in the long term the state will stimulate the following areas: - expansion of sown areas of intensive orchards in the regional Noi Uzbekistan; - problems associated with poorly developed network of church nilisch and refrigerators, logistics and travel costs; - sowing growth areas under drip irrigation; - an increase in the production of vegetables in greenhouses; - an increase in the capacity of vegetable stores.

According to the findings, I provide my recommendations for enhancing the regional structure of agriculture in Uzbekistan. The article sets forth measures for reasonable specialization of agricultural sectors in the regions of the Republic.

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