

# DEVELOPMENT OF VITICULTURE, PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN

**Bahrom Shafkarov**

PhD, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers (TIAME)  
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

**Abstract:** *The article examines the current state of grape cultivation in the country, including the area of vineyards, gross harvest, and share of farms. At the same time, proposals for improving the economic efficiency of grape production, sales, export and sector development are based.*

**Keywords:** *Grapes, grapes, vineyards, productivity, gross yield, dehqan farms, farms, wine products, material interest, business entities.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Economic reforms in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan are aimed at improving the well-being of the population on the basis of sustainable agricultural production. Effective organization of the production of grapes and its processing industry, which is one of the leading sectors in the agro-industrial complex, plays an important role in achieving this goal. After all, this sector will provide the population with uninterrupted supply of high quality grapes and raw materials for industrial enterprises. The process of grape processing, including the processing of grapes, shows the role of this sector in the economy of the country. Therefore, improving the efficiency of grape cultivation and processing through modernization and diversification of the sector will have a positive impact on sustainable economic development of the country and will also have a positive impact on addressing such important social issues as employment and income growth.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Due to the combination of rare natural and soil-climatic conditions in the world, according to the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PP-2539 "On the organization and conduct of the annual international fruit and vegetable fair" of June 1, 2016 The most delicious and healthy fruits and vegetables in the world can only be grown in our region, Uzbekistan has long been known for its apricot, peach, plum, pear, cherry, fig, pomegranate, quince, grape, tomato, cucumber, onion, garlic and many more. Known for its fruits and vegetables, its unique taste and aroma, its traditional centuries-old traditional vegetable and horticultural culture in Uzbekistan is based on the principles of biological farming that use local fertilizers. This enables the production of ecologically clean fruits and vegetables with very tasty taste and consumption properties without the use of gene modification technologies. Large-scale economic reforms and structural changes in fruit and vegetable growing, gardening and viticulture development in the Republic during the years of independence have been analyzed on the basis of concrete figures and evidence, and the solution of existing problems in this field has been studied by leading national and foreign scientists, experts and researchers. development of valuable proposals and recommendations.

Speaking at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on the results of socio-economic development of the country in 2014 and the most important priorities of economic program for 2015, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov spoke about optimization of agricultural land and grain crops, vegetable growing and gardening. and changes in the structure of cultivated areas by expanding the areas for viticulture INI noted.

For example, in Andijan, Kosonsoy, Chortak, Urtachirchik, Uzbekistan and Buvayda districts, the area under cotton was partially reduced, and cotton plantation in Asaka, Yangiyul and Jombay districts was completely abandoned. On this basis, more than 30,000 hectares of irrigated land, cultivated grain, vegetables and potatoes, planted gardens and vineyards. As a result, while the volume of cotton production in 2012-2014 remained stable, vegetable production increased by 16.3 percent, melons - by 16.6 percent, and fruit production - by 21 percent. Special attention was given to the work being done on the construction of new gardens and vineyards. During 2010-2014, new orchards were created on almost 50,000 hectares, including intensive gardens on more than 14,000 hectares, and 23,000 hectares of vineyards. More than 6 million seedlings have been imported from Poland, Serbia and other countries to create intensive gardens.

The practicality of such gardens is obvious today. For example, it usually takes 4-5 years to grow from a simple fruit tree to a fruitful one. In intensive gardening, the tree is in the second or third year. Each hectare of gardens created

in 2011 yields an average of 300 centners per hectare in 2014 alone, and this is indicative of an increase in productivity every year.

Umirzakov U.P., Toshboev J. "Economics of farming", T.: "Finance". The textbook covers the theoretical, legal and economic bases for establishing free industrial relations in the farm. Wide-ranging presidential decrees, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, relevant normative documents on the establishment and development of farms are widely presented.

Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Advantages of Fruit and Vegetable Products of Uzbekistan" July 13, 2016 TSU, page 370. In cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan, Scientific-Production Center of Agriculture of Uzbekistan, Tashkent State Agrarian University, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Vegetable Center, Korean International Agricultural Project, International Institute for Genetic Resources of Plants. Leading international professors, teachers, researchers and talented young undergraduate's Large-scale economic reforms and structural changes in fruit and vegetable growing, gardening and viticulture development in the country during the years of independence have been analyzed based on concrete figures and evidence, and valuable recommendations and recommendations on the current problems facing the industry.

### 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The methods used include economic analysis, comparative comparison, statistical grouping, monograph tracking, logic and abstract thinking, and econometrics. Constructive methods and methods of presentation of research objects and the results obtained are also used extensively. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, legislative and normative acts of the Ministry of Finance, State Tax Committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and Farmers' Council of Uzbekistan are used in the research process.

Despite some positive results in agricultural production, including grapes and grapes production, there has been a decline in the production of viticulture in some regions of the country. Timely harvesting of grapes, lack of true ownership of the product, and scientifically unreliable placement of varieties have a negative impact on grape production efficiency.

Today, in the vineyard market, the monopoly of underdeveloped manufacturing, processing and supplying enterprises has a monopoly, which has a negative impact on the sustainable development of the industry and contributes to the growth of product losses.

In this regard, the development of scientific and practical recommendations on improving the economic efficiency of viticulture in agricultural enterprises, improvement of organizational and economic relations in the process of production, storage, processing and sale of high-quality products is one of the most important tasks.

2018 President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 28, "wine sector and measures to improve the quality of the sale of alcoholic products" On [1] and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of March 18, 2018 "On Measures for the Effective Use of Dehkan Farms and Land Plots" [2] This is exactly what the decisions are. They provide organizational, economic and legal incentives for agricultural production, in particular, for the development of the viticulture industry.

At the same time, modern forms of management in the field of viticulture, in particular in viticulture have allowed the new Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 29, 2018 "On additional measures to accelerate the development of fruit and vegetable production in the Republic of Uzbekistan". In particular, the decree stipulates that in 2018-2019 one or two fruit and vegetable clusters will be established in all specialized fruit and vegetable districts. In turn, it should be noted that the solution of all organizational and economic problems related to the sector in the form of public-private partnerships, demonstrates the positive aspects of the experience of developed countries.

The analysis of the growing network of economic efficiency indicators, 2011, 3 to 8 years, according to a total of 13 hectares of vineyards, of which 125, 9, 1 thousand hectares, or 93 percent, clusters of vineyards (Figure 1).

Looking at the dynamics of this indicator over the years, in 2016, there were a total of 131,200 hectares of vineyards, and in 2017 it was 132.7 thousand hectares (an increase of 1.1 percent).

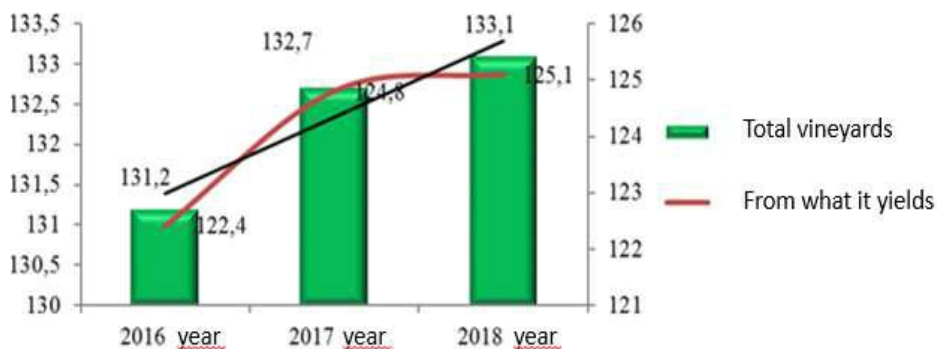


Figure 1. Area of vineyards in all categories of farms, thousand hectares [3]

All types of farms, vineyards, the gross yield 201 -201 6 to 8 years shows that the dynamics of change in this regard in the range of 9.9 percent a year ago. In particular, the gross yield of grapes in 201 6 was 1735,8 thousand tons, in 201 7 to 1623,9 thousand tons, in 201 8 15 64,5 thousand tons. (Figure 2).

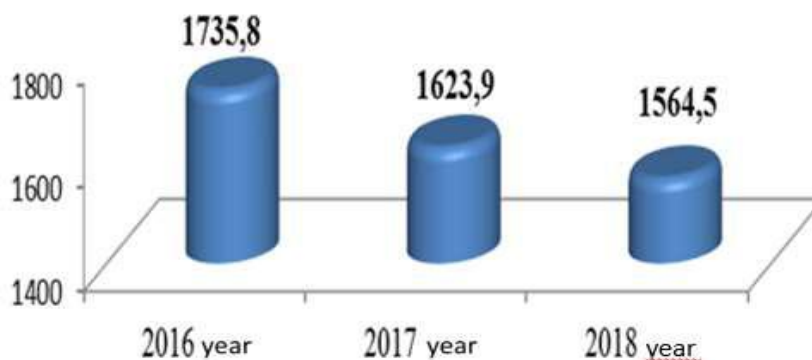


Figure 2. Grapes in all categories of farms, thous [4]

Analysis of the structure of the products grown on farms showed that: 201 6 gross products, 53.1 percent of the grapes grown by the farmers, 45.3 per cent of farmers accounted for 1.4% of the share of agriculture. 201 7 this year, after 53 farms, 4 % and 45 farms, 0 % and 201 respectively in 53, 8, 1 and 45, 4% (Figure 3).

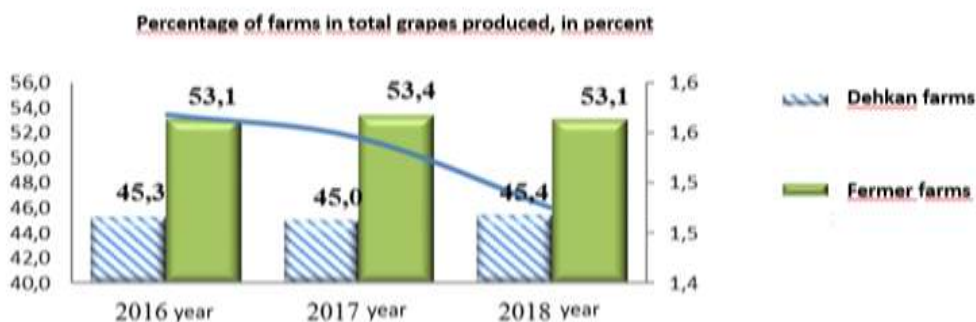


Figure 3. Share of farms in total grapes produced,% [5]

Analysis shows that our country has high potential for grape growing and it is developing steadily. Under these conditions, the issues of storing, transporting and selling grapes, developing export, adjusting the variety and appearance, packaging and price adjustment based on foreign market demand and supply. In our opinion, it is advisable to perform the following tasks as a positive solution to the above issues.

- to introduce a mechanism in the viticulture network that provides an opportunity to get timely information on the conjuncture, price levels and fluctuations of foreign markets;
- Establishment of centers for analyzing the quantity of products grown and sold in the country and stored in warehouses;

- quick and easy delivery of information to farmers and dehkan farms producing grapes, improving their skills on data analysis and drawing conclusions.

- Development of the scientific basis for the distribution of grape varieties suitable for each region of the country, which, in turn, have the potential of traditional drying.

- to carry out marketing researches of the most popular varieties of raisins in the world market due to the export of the grapes, to carry out measures to disseminate the results of the research among local grape farmers;

- Delivery of chemicals to dehkan farms producing grapes in remote areas, taking measures to prevent the sharp difference in their prices;

- Conducting explanatory work in dehkan farms on scientific and practical aspects of obtaining high quality raisins from grapes, providing practical assistance in developing skills.

Increasing the competitiveness of viticulture products on the world market and expanding the export potential of the sector require the following activities:

In the direction of improving the organizational mechanisms of the export process:

- implementation of agro-technologies for export-oriented production (creation of new grape varieties, organization of seedlings, establishment of logistics system, etc.), based on existing production technologies and experience in determining and implementing export-oriented development of the sector;

- implementation of organizational issues, technical regulations, agreements on the introduction of a system of documentation on the organization of the exchange trade in viticulture exports, the establishment of trading houses in the countries - trade partners of Uzbekistan (mainly CIS countries);

- encouraging the establishment of a modern storage system in specialized areas to maintain price stability in the domestic market and to ensure the continuity of export products;

- organization of activities to inform domestic producers and exporters of changes in quality standards and certification systems in foreign markets, changes in customs requirements.

In the direction of improving the economic mechanism of the export process:

- Introduce simplified forms of futures contracts for the production, sale and purchase of viticulture with the partner countries within the exchange trade area;

- Settlements between market participants in different countries during export operations, improvement of e-commerce system at the world standards;

- Maintenance of databases on the movement and sale of goods at customs posts and terminals, tax authorities, national agricultural markets;

- orders for collection, processing and conclusion of marketing information on fresh grapes, wine and demand in the domestic and foreign markets, price dynamics, key suppliers, customers, product volume, storage system, documentation of export processes, certification form a database for transfer or independent research;

- Formation of the system of providing export credits on the preferential basis for national exporters;

- It is advisable to introduce a supply system for farms and dehkan farms producing grapes in proportion to the amount of contracts with processing enterprises for the provision of fuel and lubricants, fertilizers. In most cases, the supply of raw materials to industrial enterprises is declining due to the low interest of the farmer to work in monopolistic enterprises;

- state stimulation of production of export-oriented vineyards, selection system;

- In the ripening season, measures such as expanding inter-regional goods and expanding access to foreign markets through reducing rail tariffs are important.

In the direction of strengthening the legal framework for the export process:

- Legal incentives for the establishment of a practical assistance infrastructure to advise on the creation and adaptation of databases on standards, phytosanitary requirements, customs regulations and regulations in the importing countries regarding the quality of fresh grapes and wine;

- Improving the system of legal documents related to trade facilitation through stock exchanges with partner countries;

- Creation of the legal basis for the system of documentation for prompt exits across borders for domestic exporters and rural entrepreneurs and farms;

- creation of an effective legal framework for customs agreements with neighboring countries in the export of fresh grapes.

#### **4. DISCUSSIONS:**

Thus, the measures for the intensive development and modernization of agriculture contained in the “Strategy of Action for Five Priority Development Fields of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” will ensure the sustainable development of the agricultural sector, strengthen the country food security, increase export potential and improve the quality of life of the population of the republic.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS:

In summary, the dynamics of sustainable economic growth rates can be traced through the practical experience of grape cultivation in our country and the culture of farming. The challenge now is to open up new opportunities, particularly, to focus on the implementation of reforms in sales, delivery, and delivery to consumers, with a focus on global markets as well as the widespread introduction of modern marketing techniques.

## REFERENCES:

1. Vakhobov A. Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO: Barriers and Opportunities in the Food Industry and Agricultural Processing // Economy of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2006.-No.1– B.104-111.
2. Sultanov B., Dadaboev T. Product sales system. // Agriculture of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2006, No. 9, p.72-75.
3. Muhitdinova U. Development of fruit and vegetable and grape processing // Economic Bulletin of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2003, No. 3. - B.44-46.
4. Muhitdinova U. Prospects for the financial and economic development of the fruit and vegetable and viticulture market // Agriculture of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2009. - No. 11. - B. 33-34.
5. Husanov R.H., Kasimov M. Scientific and practical bases of running a farm. - Tashkent: Chulpon 2000, - 48 p.
6. Choriev KA, Khushmatov NS Planning activities of farms and farms. - T.: East, 2002. - 132 b.
7. Hushmatov NS The development of dehqan farms is the key to market saturation. Collection of reports of scientific-practical conference. UzBIITI. 23-24.
8. Rayzberg BA, Lozovsky L.Sh., Starodubtseva EB Современный экономический словарь. - М.: INFRA-M, 1997. - 403 pp.
9. Smirnov KV, Maltabar LM, Radjabov AK, Matuzok NV Vinogradarstvo. М.: 1998.
10. Economics economics. V.A. Dobrynin, A.V. Belyaev, P.P. Dunaev and Dr. Pod. red. V.A. Dobrynina. - М.: Agropromizdat, 1990. - 476 pp.
11. Eshev A. S., Nazarova F. Kh. (2019). Influencing factors for the development of agricultural strategy in the republic of Uzbekistan. International journal for innovative research in multidisciplinary field. V - 5, I - 7, July – 2019. 151-160 p.
12. Eshev A. S., (2019). Competitiveness management products of the agricultural sector. International journal for innovative research in multidisciplinary field. V - 5, I - 7, July – 2019. 214-222 p.
13. Durmanov A., Umarov S. (2018). Economic-mathematical agricultural production. Asia Pacific Journal of Research in Business Management Vol. 9, Issue 6, June 2018, 10-21.
14. Durmanov A. Sh. Cooperation as a basis for increasing the economic efficiency of production of open ground vegetables. "Bulletin of science and practice" in number 8 (August), 2018.
15. Durmanov A. Sh. Foreign experience of organizational greenhouse farms. Economics and Finance. 2018. № 7
16. Durmanov A.Sh. (2018). Economic interests of producers and consumers of products in the greenhouse vegetable market. VII International Scientific and Practical Conference of Young Scientists "Achievements of Young Scientists in the Development of Agricultural Science and the AIC", held July 18-19, 2018 in p. Salt Zamshe based on FSBI "Caspian Research Institute of Arid Farming". 506 -509 p.
17. Durmanov, A. S., Tillaev, A. X., Ismayilova, S. S., Djamalova X. S. & Murodov, S. M. ogli. "Economic-mathematical modeling of optimal level costs in the greenhouse vegetables in Uzbekistan", *Espacios*, Vol 40, No 10, pp. 20, 2019.
18. Tkachenko Serhii, Berezovska Liudmyla, Protas Oksana, Parashchenko Liudmyla, Durmanov Akmal. Social Partnership of Services Sector Professionals in the Entrepreneurship Education. Journal of Entrepreneurship Education, Vol: 22 № 4 pp. 6, 2019.
19. Umarov, S. R., Durmanov, A. S., Kilicheva, F.B., Murodov S.M. and Sattorov O.B. (2019). Greenhouse Vegetable Market Development Based on the Supply Chain Strategy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, *International Journal of Supply Chain Management (IJSCM)*, 8(5).
20. Durmanov, A.S., Tulaboev A.T., Li, M.R., Maksumkhanova A.M., Saidmurodzoda, M.M. and Khafizov O. (November, 2019). Game theory and its application in agriculture (greenhouse complexes). International Conference on Information Science and Communications Technologies ICISCT 2019, pg. 6.
21. Durmanov, A. S., Tillaev, A. X., Ismayilova, S. S., Djamalova X. S. and Murodov, S. M. ogli. (2019). Economic-mathematical modeling of optimal level costs in the greenhouse vegetables in Uzbekistan, *Espacios*, 40(10), 20.
22. Durmanov, A.S., Li, M.R., Maksumkhanova A.M., Khafizov, O. Kilicheva, F.B. and Rozikov J. (November, 2019). Simulation modeling, analysis and performance assessment. International Conference on Information Science and Communications Technologies ICISCT 2019, pg. 6.