

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE: DEVELOPMENT, CHALLENGES AND RESULTS

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ANNOTATION:

The article focuses on the state support of the agricultural fruit and vegetable sector during the years of independence, as well as the existing problems in this area and their solutions.

Keywords: Agriculture, Fruits and Vegetables, Agriculture, Clusters, Land Resources, Agricultural Zones, Covid-19, Horticulture, Soviet Government.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The fruit and vegetable sector is one of the most important sectors of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. This sector will meet the demand of the population for food products, and the processing industry for raw materials, as well as increase the country's export potential and generate foreign exchange. In the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947, high productivity on the basis of modern agricultural technologies. Particular attention is paid to the development of intensive horticulture and viticulture through the planting of dwarf and semi-dwarf trees with early ripening and sweet taste, and increasing the production of export-oriented fruits and vegetables in world markets [1].

Strategy of action "in the scientific and practical basis of the introduction of international standards in the real sector of the economy;

- Ways to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products through the introduction of international quality standards GAP and ISO 22,000 NASSR in the system of cultivation, storage and processing of agricultural products and the food industry;
- The impact of the introduction of international standards in the agricultural and food industries on strengthening the country's food security;
- Strengthening the export potential and developing logistics systems by increasing the competitiveness of the real sector of the economy. [1]

Today, our country has created a regulatory framework for agriculture and is gradually improving it.

The state pays special attention to the development of fruit and vegetable growing, and gardens based on new intensive technologies are being built.

Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, special attention is paid to the issues of uninterrupted supply of food products to the population, full satisfaction of consumer demand at the expense of fruits and vegetables, melons, grapes and potatoes grown in our country.

2. METHODS AND LEVEL OF LEARNING:

The article describes the development of the fruit and vegetable industry during the years of independence, as well as the legal basis for state support, based on the principles of common methods - objectivity, historical analysis, comparative and logical analysis, chronological sequence.

The primary data for the article are archival data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Department of Agriculture and materials lex.uz (National Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

3. RESEARCH RESULTS:

As long as humanity exists, it will definitely feel the need for quality food. The acceleration of globalization and urbanization in the world, along with socio-economic development, requires rapid population growth and growing demand for agricultural products, as well as the intensive development of the economic system. This has led to a growing interest in studying the development trends in the creation of human livelihoods in different cultural and economic areas of the world in the context of different historical periods. The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) also include the priority of intensive agricultural development and the production of environmentally friendly products.

World experience shows that the future development of fruit and vegetable products is primarily due to factors such as an increase in the share of fruits, vegetables and melons in the diet.

Analysis of the state of the global fruit and vegetable industry shows that today the production and export of fruits and vegetables is mainly in China, the United States and the European Union. [1]

At the heart of the radical changes taking place in our country since independence, a number of by-laws have been adopted to

increase the volume and expand the range of fruits and vegetables, one of the most important sectors of agriculture. The basis of irrigated agriculture is land and water resources, in which case the First President of the Republic IA Karimov said, "Our agriculture is irrigated agriculture. Large canals, irrigation and drainage networks create an integrated land and water complex connected to irrigated fields."

In order to increase the production and processing of fruits and vegetables, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan since 1999 has been adopting a Resolution on the development of a forecast balance of annual production and use of fruits and vegetables and grapes.

In this regard, in accordance with the Resolution of January 9, 2006 "On organizational measures to reform the fruit and vegetable and viticulture sector", our gardens are expanding, and small enterprises processing fruits in the field, especially in remote villages. the number is increasing day by day. "Fruits and vegetables are the main agricultural exports of Uzbekistan. 500 million annually. Fruits and vegetables grown in Uzbekistan are sold in foreign markets for about US dollars." [2]

Only some aspects of the development of fruit and vegetable export potential have been studied in the context of growing fruits and vegetables mainly on farms.

The country is taking comprehensive measures to improve the fruit and vegetable sector, including a significant increase in the area under fruit and vegetables, storage and processing capacity, and the active attraction of funds from international financial institutions for the development of this sector. At the same time, the analysis of best practices in the production, storage, processing and sale of fruit and vegetable products shows that there is a need to effectively encourage the development

of cooperation between producers of these products. [3]

Dynamics of fruit and vegetable and grape growing in our country and the share of farms in them [4]

Indicators		2001 year		2006 year		2011 year		2012 year	
		Thousand tons	Share in %	Thousand tons	Share in %	Thousand tons	Share in %	Thousand tons	Share in %
Fruit	Gross product	790,6	100	949,3	100	1710,3	100	1871,1	100
	The farmer	62,3	7,88	175,5	18,49	816,4	47,73	890,3	47,58
	A farmer	437	55,27	566,5	59,68	875,4	51,18	956,7	51,13
Vegetables	Gross product	2644,7	100	3517,5	100	6346,4	100	6993,7	100
	The farmer	129,4	4,9	480,3	13,7	2215,7	34,913	2474,4	35,38
	A farmer	1982,7	75	2716	77,2	4086,1	64,385	4465,6	63,85

If we compare this with the indicators of the first period of independence of our country, we can see that fruit and grape growing has increased almost 2 - 2.5 times, fruit 3 - 6 grapes 2 - 3 times more.

Resolution "On measures to further reform and develop agriculture in 2016-2020" [5], "The system of procurement and use of raw fruits, vegetables, potatoes, melons and grapes Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 9, 2019 "On additional measures to improve the quality of fruit and vegetables, increase the quality and volume of exports of fruits and vegetables" tasks have been identified [7]. It should be noted that our country has a favorable climate, which allows you to grow everything from traditional crops (apples, pears, potatoes) to tropical crops (citrus, mango, papaya). Limited land resources and the abandonment of grain-growing policies are paving the way for many farmers to switch to fruit and vegetable farming.

Archaeological and historical-ethnographic researches show that our country is one of the ancient agricultural regions. The development of agriculture in the oasis is determined by the level and scale of irrigation. The Avesto, the oldest written source in the

history of Uzbekistan, notes that the artificial irrigation system was an important invention of our ancestors, developed in our country from ancient times, dug canals and engaged in irrigated agriculture. [8, 6.b] Historical sources show that our ancestors made great strides in the field of fruit and vegetables over the centuries. But the establishment of the former Soviet Union's cotton monopoly in the last century has pushed the industry backwards.

Life itself proves the importance and relevance of the fruit and vegetable sector of agriculture. Fruits and vegetables are the main natural remedy in the fight against the global problem (Covid-19) pandemic, which is facing not only our country but also the whole world today.

It was noted that 55 districts, 86 clusters and 125 cooperatives specializing in fruit and vegetable growing should be leaders in this area at the initiative of the President. It was noted that in orchards and vineyards, it is necessary to use 2-3 times between rows, effectively using each inch of the replanted area. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Horticulture and Viticulture Agency have been appointed to organize the planting of vegetables, melons and other crops. [9]

Historically, attention has been paid to the content and essence of the policy pursued by the Soviet government in the field of agriculture until 1991, although special attention was paid to the development of the fruit and vegetable sector of agriculture in Uzbekistan. , all these directions were carried out in the interests of the center, and no material and moral conditions were created by the Soviet government. The development of the agricultural fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan has been carried out only on the implementation of the plan for the production of low-quality products, the production of surplus products without taking into account the needs of national capabilities.

The issue of renovating agricultural processing enterprises to world standards, building new ones and expanding the range of products has not been seriously considered. During the Soviet era, little attention was paid to the production of export-oriented, world-class quality products and their export.

4. CONCLUSION:

In short, the state considered the use of innovative achievements in the field of fruit and vegetable growing, intensive horticulture, development of vegetable growing, further expansion of farms specializing in the cultivation of vegetables and melons in the winter. Taking comprehensive organizational and legal measures for the storage of agricultural products throughout the year without damage, loss on the basis of modern technologies and e-commerce, as well as the introduction of international quality standards to increase the competitiveness of products. It is planned to expand the implementation of its activities and work in full.

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