

## KEY FEATURES OF EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY IN PROVIDING THE PUBLIC WITH FOOD PRODUCTS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the main directions of state policy on sustainable food supply and the mechanism of ensuring sustainable food supply in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its structure. "Agricultural cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetables On development measures " of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with the Presidential Decree No. PQ-4239 of March 14, 2019*

**KEYWORDS:** *Product, Food, Agriculture, Fruit And Vegetable Growing, Viticulture, Gross Output, Population, Public Policy.*

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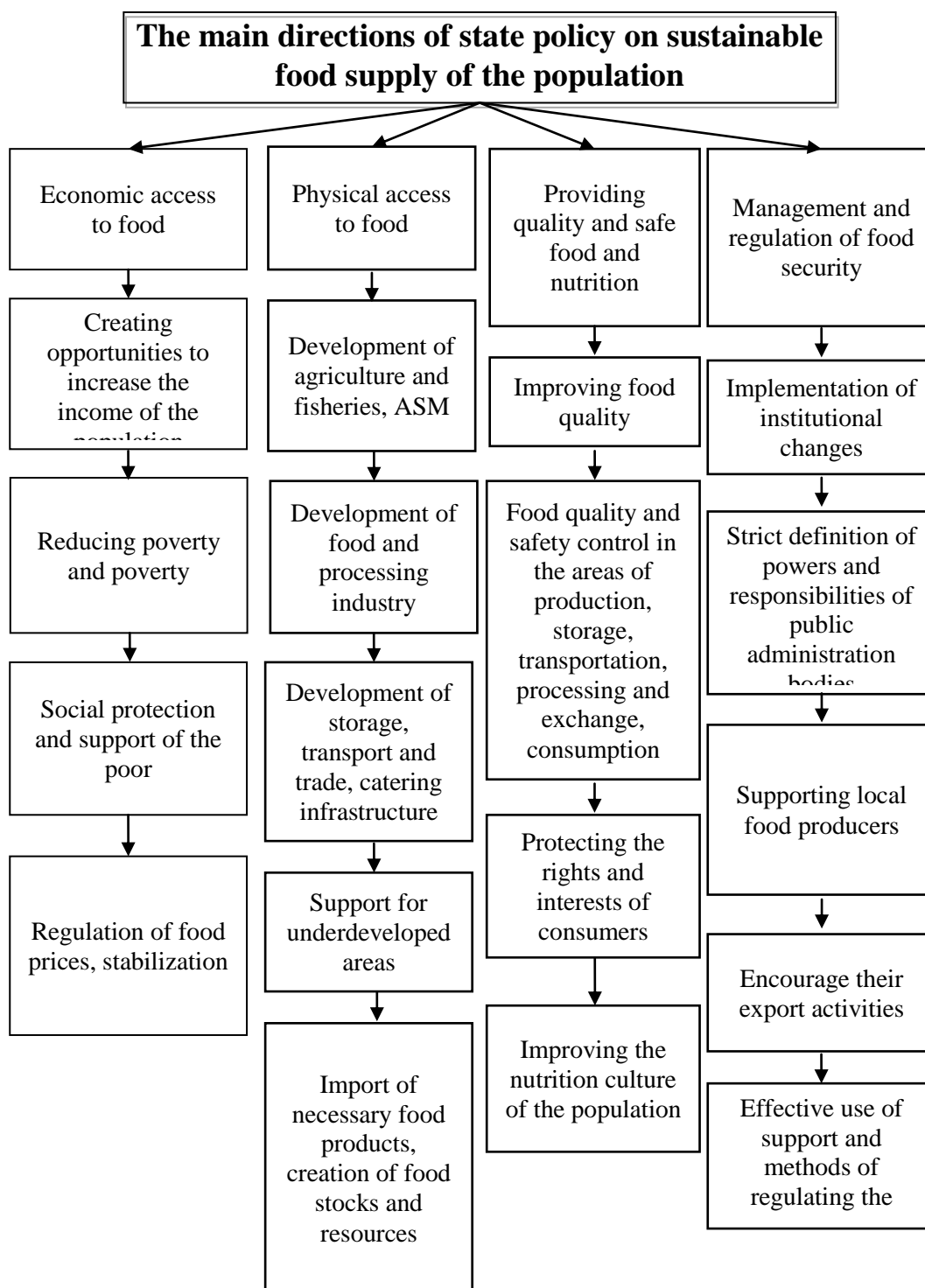
### INTRODUCTION

If we talk about revealing the main features of the effective development of the fruit and vegetable industry in the provision of food to the population of the country, we consider it necessary to pay attention to the following figures. For 2017-2021, the gross agricultural output will increase 1.5 times, per capita 1.4 times (in prices in 2021). At the same time, crop production increased 1.3 times and livestock 1.7 times.

"Agricultural cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetables On development measures " of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with the Presidential Decree No. PQ-4239 of March 14, 2019

In 2020, 8 of Jizzakh, Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana regions. A total of 41 fruit and vegetable farms in the district associations were formed. "Fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture further development of the network, value chain in the field. On additional measures to create. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 11, 2019 No. PQ-4549, the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and grapes processing and export clusters will be established in 2019. There are 56 fruit and vegetable clusters in the country. Yana 86 projects and proposals for the establishment of such clusters was formed and gradually introduced into practice. By 2020

The number of active fruit and vegetable clusters is 147 reaches The added value in the creation of an innovative product in the horticultural cluster is high in the pre-production and post-production processes.



**Figure 1. The main directions of state policy on sustainable food supply of the population**

As a result of the implementation of systemic measures to expand and expand the range of food crops grown in the country in 2017-2021, grain production decreased from 7288.5 thousand tons to 7187.4 thousand tons, potatoes. Increased from 2,793.7 thousand tons to 2,950.9 thousand tons, vegetable production in 2019 amounted to 9,945.5 thousand tons (growth rate was 101.9% compared to 2018). As of January 1, 2021, there are 5 million farmers (private subsidiaries) in Uzbekistan with economic activities ranging from 71,343.4 thousand to 93,132.3. According to the state of agricultural farms, 27.6 thousand units are engaged in this type of activity.

Farms increased from 75 thousand in 2017 to 2019 thousand, of which 40 thousand farms specialize in growing cotton and grain crops, 31 thousand farms horticulture and viticulture, 14.8 thousand farms 92, 6 livestock, 5 thousand vegetables grown in melons, 1.8 thousand farms in other regions.

Farms maintained a dominant position in terms of gross domestic product, their share increased from 68.4% in 2017 to 70.1% in 2019 or 1.7 percentage points. The share of agricultural enterprises in the gross industrial output increased from 2.3% in 2017 to 3% in 2019, of which 26.9% fell to farms and 3.0% to organizations engaged in agricultural activities. In the last two years, the number has increased by 45 percent and reached 75,000. The agricultural products provided are deeply processed and serviced to the rural population, creating hundreds of thousands of new workers for remote farms, including other farms.

**Agricultural clustering** The cluster method of production, which provides processing of agricultural raw materials and delivery of finished products to the market, has already been widely introduced in agriculture in Uzbekistan. The area of agricultural land allocated to clusters for certain types of crops is 67% in the cotton and textile industries, 8% in animal husbandry and 7.5% in horticulture. The number of cotton and textile clusters increased from 15 in 2018 to 73 in 2019. In 2019, 73% of the cotton harvest fell to the share of cotton-textile clusters, and the cotton yield in the clusters increased by 4.1 ts / ha or 20-30%. This allowed to increase the volume of raw cotton in 2019 by 428 thousand tons with the same crop area. In cotton, the cluster system has been successful in horticulture, where a cluster system is being introduced, which should increase productivity, increase exports and fruit volumes. The lack of relevant inter-sectoral cooperation in this area leads to the fact that Uzbekistan produces 21 million tons of fruits and vegetables a year, of which only 1.5 million tons are exported, and 31 agrological centers have been established. product sorting, packaging, processing and export. However, the lack of working capital and supply disruptions force many of them to work only during the season, so their capacity allows them to extend this method to only 10-15% of loaded vegetables. In order to address the problems of development of the fruit and vegetable industry, according to the decree dated March 14, 2019, 41 agricultural associations specializing in fruit and vegetable growing were established in 8 districts of Jizzakh, Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana regions. In order to ensure employment of low-income families in 22 districts of Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions, it is planned to create 31 agricultural associations in 2020, and in 2021 there will be a total of 100 agricultural associations in the country.

Thanks to the measures taken in the country to increase the effectiveness of reforms in the provision of food to the population, sustainable economic growth is also ensured in agriculture. In recent years, as a result of the radical modernization of the fruit and vegetable industry and the implementation of important measures to develop export-oriented production, the country's potential for processing and export of fruits and vegetables is growing significantly.

In order to increase the efficiency of production in the industry, comprehensive measures are being taken to store, process and export fruits and vegetables. Intensive orchard areas are being significantly expanded for the implementation of projects on intensive development of fruit growing, capacities for storage and processing of fruit products are being launched, investments are being actively attracted.

It is known that the fruit and vegetable and viticulture sectors play an important role among the agro-industrial complex as an effective system in providing employment. It is also important as a sector that can serve to ensure the ecological cleanliness of agriculture and its transmission to future generations. In the context of an innovative approach to economic development, the importance of growing fruit and grape products, expanding the volume and variety of

consumption, and developing their exports is growing. However, the fact that most of the various common economic interests and relationships in the fruit and grape market are not sufficiently optimized prevents the sector's efficiency from growing faster.

Vegetables such as carrots, potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers are consumed relatively more. Consumption of berries such as radishes, turnips, radishes in the spring increases in the autumn-winter season. Fruits such as apples, cherries, and walnuts are part of an almost daily diet. This is due to the fact that these products are grown in large quantities on private farms, and the price of fruit in farmers' markets is regularly monitored.

There are problems in the development of agriculture and the full use of its potential, which hinders the increase of agricultural efficiency. Including:

- Lack of market mechanisms for the cultivation and export of horticultural products;
- Delays in the introduction of modern techniques and technologies in the organization of agricultural work;
- The need for further development of new types of high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties;
- Low level of qualification of personnel working in agriculture, increasing the share of personnel with modern knowledge and skills, as well as the urgency of cooperation with developed countries in the field of agriculture, the study of experience;
- Very low involvement of agricultural producers in international agricultural seminars and scientific conferences;
- Further development of agrologistics, reduction of crop losses;
- High demand for prolongation of consumption of fruits, vegetables and grapes through the development of storage and processing, the need to prevent a decline in the material interest of agricultural producers;
- The lack of well-developed interaction between researchers and agricultural producers, and so on.

It is expedient to take the following measures to address the existing problems of the food market in the field of fruit and vegetables, viticulture:

- Development of international relations in the field of fruits and vegetables, grapes, agro-tourism;
- Increasing the involvement of agricultural producers in international scientific conferences and seminars, helping them to learn innovations in this field;
- Expansion of the area of intensive orchards in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, grapes through the development of unused hills;
- Expanding the introduction of modern technologies that are suitable and effective for the local climate;
- Technical re-equipment of enterprises for transportation, storage and processing of fruits, vegetables and grapes;
- Increase the variety and further improve the quality of fruits and vegetables by drying and processing;
- Further improvement of the market system in the cultivation and export of fruits, vegetables and grapes; finding new export markets and increasing exports;

- Finding and applying new ways to sell products;
- Increasing the volume of export-oriented fruit growing by improving the quality and competitiveness of cultivated fruits and their processed varieties.

In recent years, to expand production in the regions, to implement projects for the intensive development of fruit and vegetable growing, the area under crops has been significantly expanded, additional capacity for storage and processing of fruits and vegetables has been launched, financial resources, including funds from international financial institutions are being actively attracted. .

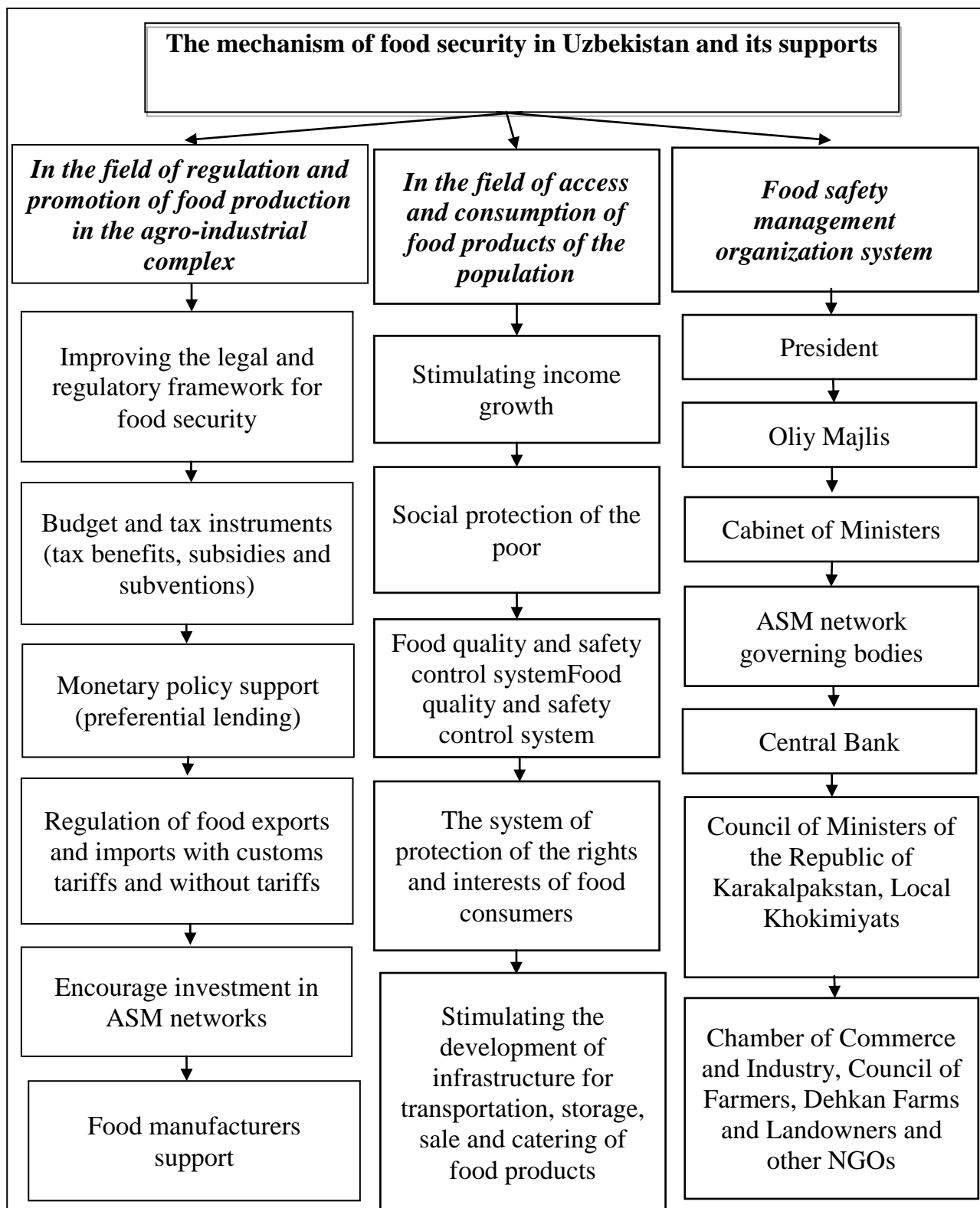
In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of export of fruits and vegetables" has had a significant positive impact on the development of the industry.

It is necessary to expand the country's export potential, eliminate obstacles to the full development of fruit and vegetable exports, improve state support for export activities, as well as establish a comprehensive system of export of local fruits and vegetables.

Today, according to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, in developing countries, the norm is to consume 400 grams per day per person, ie an average of 145 kg of fruits and vegetables per year. Agricultural products grown in Uzbekistan per capita are about 300 kg of vegetables, 75 kg of potatoes and 44 kg of grapes. This figure is almost three times higher than the optimal, ie acceptable, consumption norm. This means that the export of agricultural products in our country has great potential.

At present, the high level of competition in foreign fruit and vegetable markets necessitates the rapid introduction of modern methods of agricultural technology and management of production and supply processes. Competitiveness primarily reflects the quality of the products offered to the market. While quality parameters are usually determined in the interests of the manufacturer, competitiveness parameters are determined primarily in the interests of consumers.

Determining the competitiveness of agricultural products can be done in the following steps.



**Figure 2. The mechanism of ensuring the sustainable supply of food to the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its structure**

A number of factors of natural-climatic, technical-technological, socio-psychological and organizational-economic nature affect the quality of products. Natural factors that affect product quality include soil composition, climatic conditions of the area, weather, duration of the



vegetation period of plants, solar temperature, light and humidity levels. For example, the growing season in our country from March to the end of November, favorable natural and climatic conditions allow to grow fruits and vegetables that are in demand in world markets, have a unique taste and high consumer properties.

Technical and technological factors such as timely and quality implementation of agro-technical measures, application of high-efficiency and modern technologies, techniques and machine systems, optimal use of quality seeds, mineral and organic fertilizers, increasing the efficiency of seed selection, control of various diseases and pests also has a strong effect. Improving the efficiency of the use of technical and technological factors will increase the productivity of agricultural crops and bring product quality to the level of world standards.

In order to sell fruit and vegetable products at reasonable prices in the world agricultural and food markets, it is important to maintain the appearance, taste characteristics and original condition of the products put on the market. Quality indicators that ensure the competitiveness of fruit and vegetable products in the global agricultural and food markets include: product color; smoothness; the presence of clauses; diameters; degree of staining; weight (mass); amount of moisture; dry matter; sugar content; total acidity level; amount of pectin; amount of ascorbic acid, etc.

Fruits and vegetables contain a variety of, sometimes irreplaceable and vital biologically active substances (vitamins, organic acids, enzymes, etc.) that enter the human body through food. Fruits are of great importance for human life activities. They are rich in sugars, organic acids, proteins, fats, mineral salts, vitamins, enzymes, colloids, pectin, fragrances and other valuable substances.

In relation to agricultural and food products, this includes the production of high-quality, environmentally safe and unique taste products, their classification, storage, consumer-friendly packaging and delivery (if necessary) .

The following factors can be included in the system of indicators representing the competitiveness of fruit and vegetable products: the desirability of the product, taste and consumption characteristics; level of marketing and advertising information; quality indicators; design and packaging; product classification by market segments; price; cost; environmental safety, compliance with technical norms and standards; warranty and warranty periods; pre-sale and post-sale service status; timely appearance of the product in the competitive market, etc.

Vitamins, micronutrients and nutrients are important in assessing the quality of fruit and vegetable products. In addition, the reliability of the product for consumers, ie laboratory testing and safety for consumption are also important indicators.

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In short, in our view, the goal of sustainable food supply is to ensure food independence and sustainability of the country, quantitative and economic, social access of the population and each citizen to food in accordance with the physiological minimum, and safe consumption of food. consists of providing. Therefore, the main tasks of ensuring a sustainable food supply to the population have been identified.

External threats to the sustainable food supply of the country's population are manifested outside the country, including on a global scale, as well as in the socio-economic and political processes, factors and realities that arise and threaten neighboring and partner countries. Factors, processes and realities that negatively affect, threaten, complicate, and create problematic situations in the country to ensure a stable supply of food to the population are called internal threats. Classifications of internal and external threats to the sustainable supply of food to the population will be developed.

The experience of the United States, Canada, the European Union, including the Federal Republic of Germany, the People's Republic of China, and Japan in further increasing the volume and accelerating the growth of agricultural food production and achieving high production efficiency was summarized. directions of use are suggested.

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