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The current state and further improvement of the production, storage, processing and supply of agricultural products

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Abstract

As in the modern world, our country also came out on top in agricultural production, food production and their safety. Over the years of independence, as in all sectors of the economy, extensive reforms have been carried out in agriculture. Today, in a fast-paced world, food prices are rising, and some countries are sharply worried that food prices will rise by 40-50% over the next few years. In general, a number of world food balances in conditions when there is a disproportion, the far-reaching decision made by the first president at that time gave its results.

Keywords: agricultural products, production, storage, economy

Introduction

It is known that agriculture is an important sector of the economy of our republic. Therefore, last year in the republics of personal land plots were expanded by 2.5 million hectares and 1.0 land received land. This means that more than 2 million families, that is, on average 10 million people, the socio-economic problems in rural areas are solved positively. The main goal of agricultural reform in the republic is to transfer land to the real owner, improve land and water relations and efficient use of land, water and other resources. Thus, the law provides that dekhkan farms have the right to life inheritance of land plots and long-term lease of farms. Currently, as a result of reforms carried out under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, cotton fields have been reduced to 1.3 million hectares and grain fields expanded to 1.1 million hectares. New orchards and vineyards began to be erected on sown areas under cotton, and the area under vegetables, melons and fodder crops was expanded. Comparing the work done with the following situation, we can further see the correctness of what is being done in the country. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), today 86 countries cannot provide their population with food. That is, about 1 billion people in the world are starving. In the Republic of Tajikistan, only 50-55% of the population's needs are met through their own grain products. In our republic, we provide 100% of our population and export our products. In recent years, a number of efforts have been made to achieve high economic efficiency through the introduction of new technologies for the production, processing, storage and delivery of products by creating a system for the production, processing, storage and delivery of agricultural products.

Last year, dekhkan, farm and household plots produced 21.4 million tons of fruits and vegetables in the country. Of these, 11.4 million tons - vegetables, 2.1 million tons - melons, 3 million tons - potatoes, 3.1 million tons - berries, 1.8 million tons - grapes.

Table 1: The total volume of agricultural exports in 2018-2019 (million tons)

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No	Name of agricultural products	Years	
		2018	2019
1.	Vegetable products	11275,8	10219,9
2.	herbal products	2044,9	2031,0
3.	Fruits and berries	3042,8	2619,9
4.	Grape	1735,8	1625,5

It is well known that the practical measures taken to provide the population with gardens and vegetable gardens throughout the year, to maintain stable prices in the markets and to increase their export potential, were important factors for achieving such a positive result.

The creation of 13,000 hectares of intensive orchards and 7,000 hectares of vineyards and the reconstruction of 15.2 thousand hectares of unfit orchards and 9.1 hectares of vineyards throughout the republic led to an increase in productivity.

The production of fruits and vegetables, instead of reducing the area for cotton and grain, has a big impact on food production. In particular, in 2017–2019, 8.5 thousand hectares of orchards with intensive orchards and 4.4 thousand hectares of vineyards were planted. In addition, 39.9 thousand hectares of vegetables, 13.2 thousand hectares of potatoes were planted and crop yields were increased.

The export of fruits and vegetables to the country in January-December 2019 amounted to \$ 1.3 billion, which is 15.6% more than for the same period last year.

The export of fruits and vegetables and their processing increased by 35.9% (17.0% compared with the same period last year), vegetables - 18.7%, grapes - 18.6% and 12.2% fruit and vegetable products (49.9%)

The main partners in foreign trade are China (5.7%), the Russian Federation (18.0%), the Republic of Kazakhstan (46.4%), Afghanistan (6.6%), Turkey (4.5%), Kyrgyz Republic (4.3 percent) and Iraq (1.7 percent).

28,260 hectares of the existing 598,000 orchards and 133 thousand hectares of vineyards were reconstructed.

A total of 14,600 hectares of new orchards and 5,300 hectares of vineyards were laid. Bundan tashkari, 2 ming 400 hectares intensively ravaged blogar barpo ethyldi. Intensive orchards will produce crops in 2 years and after 4-5 years you can get crops up to 50-60 tons per hectare.

With the creation of new vineyards in the mountains and foothill areas, local residents will be employed by creating mini-technologies for processing, storage and packaging of small workshops.

The Ministry is currently working on attracting investments through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAS) to develop the production of fruits and vegetables. The credit line of this organization is provided on soft loans for a period of up to 25-30 years at a rate of 0.75% per annum.

In addition, for the development of the sector, the World Bank is carrying out practical work on the allocation of credit lines worth \$ 340 million to the United States.

Over the past 5 years, 1201 new production lines for processing and selection of fruits and vegetables have been installed by farms, agro-industrial and processing enterprises.

Table 2: The main types of crops. (In all forms of holdings: 1 ha, centner)

№	Name of agricultural products	Годы	
		2018	2019
1.	Vegetables	271,1	259,6
2.	Gourmet crops	209,4	197,9
3.	Fruits and berries	134,1	188,3
4.	Grape	141,9	157,0

In 2019, the following measures will be implemented to develop fruit and vegetable growing, melon cultivation,

viticulture and potato growing, as well as modernizing the industry.

1. To provide the population with fruit and berries in the winter and spring months, it is planned to create greenhouses according to the Chinese method, that is, without heating, to produce fruits and grow fruit trees on canvas. To do this, 2 hectares of greenhouses will be built, which will be used throughout the year for the production of horticulture, viticulture and winemaking products. As a result, a training base will be created for farmers and dekhkan farms in the regions. This will allow the introduction of modern technology in all regions.
2. For the development of a vegetable seed production system in each region, at least 4-5 seed farms will be created, and the district hokimi will determine the specialization in seed management. The selection of seeds of vegetables and fruits is carried out. The biotechnology laboratory will be acquired and installed at the Uzbek Research Institute of Vegetables and Potatoes to provide farmers and farms with high-quality seeds and high-quality seeds.
3. In the years 2017-2021, a cold chamber will be built for the republic to store fruits and vegetables in the amount of 1.5 million tons. The result is an uninterrupted supply of fruits and vegetables to the population, maintaining price stability in the markets, increasing the country's export potential and creating new jobs.
4. Modern light-spring greenhouses will be built on 232 hectares to provide the population with uninterrupted seasonal vegetables.

As you know, today in the country grows agricultural products on 4.3 million hectares of irrigated land. Especially in recent years, a new system has been created to increase productivity by developing irrigation systems and improving land reclamation of irrigated lands. As part of these tasks, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economics and the relevant ministries and departments, 6 draft decisions on agricultural modernization were developed, which were submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers. Vlachayaya:

- The use of modern intensive agricultural technologies in agricultural production;
- Improvement of land reclamation and soil fertility due to efficient use of water;
- livestock development;
- equipping agriculture with new, modern, highly efficient and economical equipment;
- development of agricultural processing;
- Improving the system of highly qualified personnel in agriculture and water management.

The following results will be achieved in these areas.

By 2021, as a result of the application of modern intensive agricultural technologies in agricultural production:

- increase grain production by 30%;
- increase fruit production 4 times;
- Production of vegetables and potatoes will be increased.

289 enterprises for the production, processing, storage and delivery of fruits and vegetables will be able to process an additional 357.7 thousand tons of products. It is planned to spend 402 billion soums on the implementation of 507

projects, 46 billion soums on reconstruction and modernization of 192 projects.

The following results will be achieved by improving the system of providing highly qualified specialists in the agricultural sector:

- Specialists will determine the exact volume of demand based on an analysis of the supply level and on the basis of modernization requirements;

In addition, a number of joint activities are underway to provide logistics services for agricultural products and the development of logistics infrastructure for agricultural products.

Including

The Republic of Uzbekistan and the Egyptian Arab Republic plan to jointly create a fruit and vegetable and logistics center. This was stated during a visit to Toshkent by Egyptian President Abdulfatto Said Qusayn Khalil Al-Sisiy.

The Russian Federation supported the proposal of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the creation of joint wholesale distribution networks and transport and logistics hubs. He supported the proposal to create wholesale distribution networks and transport and logistics hubs in the border regions of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

“Provides favorable conditions and special tariffs for the transportation of goods, including through the territory of transit countries. In addition, within the framework of this project, an effective logistics network will be created to meet the needs of business entities in the provision of transport and logistics services and freight forwarding services, as well as the development of optimal freight transportation schemes and supply chains.”

The Russian side is actively cooperating with specialized agencies of the National Export Promotion System (Russian Export Center, Roseximbank and ESCAR) and is establishing partnerships with Uzbek banks and Vnesheconombank.

In addition, the Bukhara regional khokimiyat receives 60% of the state share in the authorized capital of Investstroy (Vladimir Region, Russian Federation). The khokimiyat receives the right of shareholders not to dispose and currently oversees the development of a roadmap for creating a logistics center on the basis of the Investstroy production facilities for two months.

In addition, a business plan to improve the efficiency of Investstroy should be drawn up within three months, and the company should be included in the list of Uzagroexport companies that can export fruits and vegetables of the Russian Federation without prepayment.

Conclusions and offers.

The transport and logistics sector, which is an integral part of the national economy, is being introduced in other sectors, the consistent development of all types of transport and the country's prestige in the international transport and logistics services market, the harmonious development of all sectors of the economy and the country's export potential. The geographical position of Uzbekistan is a strategically important and stimulating factor in the development of a network of logistics centers for trade infrastructure.

More than doubling the volume of gross domestic product in the country, achieving the industry's share in the economy by 40% is associated with an increase in foreign direct

investment in industry, transport and logistics. Naturally, as a result of the implementation of investment projects in the coming years, it is planned to increase the volume of production, processing, storage and supply of agricultural products in our country by 1.5 times.

Today, traffic flows are highly profitable goods. Using the transit potential of Uzbekistan can become one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings and turn Uzbekistan into a transportation hub. This will not only accelerate the economic growth of the republic, but also strengthen the geopolitical position of Uzbekistan on the world stage.

We believe that today a unified transport policy is needed that will solve the legal and institutional issues that make Uzbekistan an important transportation hub and an important link in the revival of the Great Silk Road.

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