



The Place Of Horticulture In Uzbekistan To Eliminate Food Problems

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ABSTRACT

Famine is a major concern in many parts of the world today. In such a complex situation, the article discusses the important and timely agrarian reforms aimed at preventing this problem and the attention paid to this area in recent years.

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Introduction

In the XXI century - the period of industrial, scientific and technological revolution, the socio-economic development of mankind is changing radically. As a result of the rapid development of science and technology, a number of global problems have arisen that determine the future social progress of mankind. Finding a solution to them requires action by combining the efforts and capabilities of all states.

The reasons for the emergence and aggravation of global problems are the rapid growth of the world's population in a short period of time, the rapid development of industry and other industries, the reduction of arable land, the negative impact of natural disasters, the balance of the environment. Disasters due to pollution of products and heavy metals, the formation of a single global system due to the strengthening of international economic relations in the world economy, the negative consequences of the scientific and technological revolution and the strength of modern information and communication technologies.

Main Part

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One of the current global problems is food insecurity or hunger. In recent years, the growth of food production has lagged behind the growth of the population and the needs of the population, in particular, the lack of conditions for the development of agriculture and processing industry. This was due to the low level of development of the productive forces and the extreme dependence of man on nature. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in 1975 there were 500 million people in the world, and in 1990 there were 620 million. The population suffered from malnutrition, and in 1998, about 641 million people were malnourished. At present, more than 840 million people in the world do not have access to food. This means that it is one in eight people in the world. Millions of people in Africa and Southeast Asia, where agricultural productivity is low and agricultural machinery is growing at a rapid pace, are struggling to make ends meet. In particular, this problem is most acute in African countries. In particular, famine in Somalia, South Sudan, Chad, and elsewhere has reached the level of a national humanitarian catastrophe.

The food problem has become one of the most pressing issues today. It should be noted that in such a difficult period, Uzbekistan not only fully meets the demand of the population for essential daily consumer goods, but also exports in large quantities. At present, there are about 300 kilograms of vegetables, 75 kilograms of potatoes and 44 kilograms of grapes per capita in our country. This is three times the required consumption norm. Agricultural products produced in Uzbekistan are exported to about 100 countries in the form of more than 180 types of fruits and vegetables and products based on their processing. Such results are a clear manifestation of the prudent policy pursued in the agricultural sector, which in the first years of independence in our country, in the implementation of economic reforms, first of all, great attention was paid to agricultural reform.

In the first years of independence, the most important basis for the reform of the agricultural sector was the issue of land ownership. The allocation of land to the people played a very important role in solving the extremely difficult problems that were necessary in the first difficult years of the reform. By taking radical measures to strengthen personal subsidiary farms;

... The tension in providing the population with vital food products has been eliminated. Families who received plots of land not only met their needs for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, but also contributed to solving the food problem by significantly increasing their sales at urban farmers' markets.

Resolutions and decrees on reforming and developing the agricultural sector in our country, on the basis of normative and legal acts to meet the demand of the population for food and fruit products, industrial raw materials, not only through the expansion of arable land, but also world best practices, modern and intensive agro-technologies. It is important that promising varieties are created and put into practice.

In particular, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3226 of March 24, 2003 "On the most important directions of deepening reforms in agriculture", PF-3342 of October 27, 2003 "On the concept of farm development in 2004-2006" and Uzbekistan According to the Regulation on the procedure for long-term lease of land to farms, approved by Annex 7 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 30, 2003 No. 476 "On measures to implement the concept of farm development in 2004-2006" "... logistics centers (fruit and vegetable storage, primary or deep

processing facilities, agricultural machinery), as well as experience in selling fruit and vegetable products in the domestic and foreign markets;

has experience in creating and using modern greenhouses and intensive gardens;

Growing, processing and sale of fruits and vegetables, including the organization of exports, the introduction of modern resource and water-saving technologies, the creation of new jobs by economic entities (interdependent group of enterprises) in the cultivation of agricultural crops on vacant lands first and foremost, they have the right to use the land on long-term leases. ”

As a result of the reforms and the wide range of opportunities created, in 2010 small and semi-small apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach seedlings were brought from Ukraine and Poland for the first time.

It has been ten years since the concept of intensive horticulture was actively used in the horticultural sector of agriculture in Uzbekistan. It is known that intensive gardens have become widespread and developed all over the world in recent years. The word "intensive" literally means to accelerate.

These orchards quickly adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the country, and in a short period of time yielded 50-70 centners per hectare of orchards. In traditional orchards, the average yield is around 15 tons per hectare, while in intensive orchards this figure reaches 67 tons. Also, products from intensive orchards are export-oriented.

Due to the above factors, our government has developed a program of targeted measures to expand such gardens from year to year, to establish them on dehkan farms. There are a total of 269.5 thousand hectares of orchards in Uzbekistan, of which 188 thousand hectares are maintained by farms. In 2018 alone, 9,000 hectares of stunted and semi-stunted orchards have been established in the country. At present, these gardens cover 180-200 thousand hectares throughout the country.

In recent years, the development of intensive horticulture in our country has reached a new level. The decisions taken by the government to develop this sector, soft loans from financial institutions, favorable conditions created for investors serve as a solid foundation for the popularization of the experience of growing fruits in demand in European markets in our sunny country. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. RF-5388 of March 29, 2018 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of fruit and vegetable production in the Republic of Uzbekistan", May 11, 2020 "On measures to specialize the territory of the Republic in agricultural production. As a result of the implementation of the Resolution No. PP-4709 "On measures" and other resolutions and decrees, intensive gardens were established on thousands of hectares in a short period of time in the regions of the republic.

It should be noted that at a time when food shortages and food insecurity are becoming an acute problem around the world, many new jobs have been created in rural areas due to consistent reforms aimed at meeting the needs of the population in natural fruits and vegetables.

Speaking at the international conference "Important resources for the implementation of the food program in Uzbekistan" held on June 5-6, 2014 in Tashkent, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Jose Graziano da Silva highlighted the achievements of our country in this area. "Since the early 2000s, Uzbekistan has made great strides in agriculture and

food security," he said. "Agricultural production and productivity have been steadily increasing since 2000."

Indeed, Uzbekistan is a country with many years of rich experience in agriculture and high scientific potential.

Conclusion

At the heart of today's work of agricultural workers of the republic are high tasks such as ensuring food security, improving the welfare of our people, further development of the economy by increasing the production of agricultural products. Due to the attention paid to the development of the sector, due to the decent working conditions created for the rural people, this noble goal is being fully achieved.

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