



## Current State and Development of the Gardening Network

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### ANNOTATION

This article talks about the gardening network, providing the population with quality food, the importance of the role of clusters in the economy, as well as indicators of the effectiveness of clustering.

**Key words:** Production, cluster, innovative, technological chain, finished products, local, competitive, agro-industrial complex.

### Introduction.

Providing the population with quality food products is one of the indicators of the economic well-being of the society. Horticulture produces high-quality vitamin products. Therefore, it occupies an important place in the food policy of the state.

According to the standards of rational consumption recommended by the Academy of Medical Sciences of Uzbekistan, fruit consumption should be 90 per person per 120 kg per year. But in fact, fruits and berries are not eaten much, 12 kg per year. Fruits imported from other regions are expensive and lack of vitamins. In this regard, local horticultural products rich in biologically active elements and vitamins should be given priority based on the specific characteristics of natural and climatic conditions.

The most important result of scientific research of the 20th century shows that it is necessary to provide the body with the necessary amount of vitamins, fats and proteins, observing the proportions given in the daily diet of a person, when certain foods play a role in the metabolism process, in the theory of balanced nutrition. Thus, thanks to animal products rich in protein and fat, a person receives the main calories for maintaining the body, and fruits and vegetables provide a person with the necessary biologically active substances.

Fruit growing as an industry is very important for humanity. Fruits contain easily digestible sugar, a number of organic acids, vitamins A, B1, B2, C, PP and many other vitamins. Fruits and berries also contain proteins, fats, mineral salts, pectin, tannins, and aromatic substances. According to medical standards, a person should consume 100 kg of 90 types of fruits and berries every year. For information: the nutritional value of 1 kg of fruit and berry products is about 440 calories, which is about 15% of the calories a person needs per day. Consumption of fruit and berry products in Uzbekistan is less than 15% and is 20 kg. Despite the fact that Uzbekistan has great potential in the production of fruits and berries, the average yield of fruit crops in the country does not exceed 30-40

t, which is approximately 10 times less than the real potential of Uzbekistan's horticulture. The problem is compounded by the fact that the quality of Uzbek products often cannot compete with similar products that are exported.

Studies show that the region has all the conditions for rapid development of horticulture, including revitalization of entrepreneurship in the industry. At the same time, the problem of activating reproduction, mastering innovations on the basis of inter-sectoral interactions in the fruit-vegetable sub-complex of the agro-industrial complex, and developing integrated relations remains as one of the urgent issues.

The results of scientific research and the experience of agro-industry structures of various organizational and legal forms prove the effectiveness and feasibility of agro-industry integration. However, modern studies of integration processes in the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan do not identify the problems of increasing the competitiveness of horticulture farms in integrated structures, their innovative development, there is no single approach to evaluating the innovative activity of formations.

The market of Uzbekistan is full of expensive exotic fruits (bananas, kiwis, pineapples, figs). Fruit products imported to Uzbekistan mainly consist of citrus fruits.

According to FAO data, 240.7 million tons of fruits and berries were produced in the world in 1970, 303.8 million tons in 1980, 352 million tons in 1990, and 468 million tons in 2000. Asian countries are in the first place in the production of fruits and berries. (This is 43.4% of world production in 2001). Among the European countries, the largest producers of fruit and berry products (according to FAO data in 1998) are Italy, Spain, France (18, 13.6, 109 million tons, respectively). Russia, a major fruit producer, produced 80.3 kg per year in 2002, with a medical standard of 25 kg per capita.

Indicators of fruit and berry production and consumption per capita serve as a criterion for the development of fruit and berry production. The rate of consumption of fruits and berries for Uzbekistan is very low even with the increase in imports. The level of consumption in Italy is 4.9 times higher than in Uzbekistan, in Germany - 3.7 times, in France - 2.8 times.

At the same time, the consumption of locally produced fruits and berries remains very low, which is not more than 50% of the total consumption. Fresh local fruits and berries last a little over six months in most regions. The rest of the time, residents buy imported citrus products. It should be noted that the domestic market of Uzbekistan is filled with imported new and processed products in large quantities. Mainly citrus fruits were exported. Taking this into account, it is necessary to take advantage of the opportunities and provide the foreign market as well as the domestic market. The natural and climatic conditions of the region are suitable for this. In summer, the light of the sun lasts 15 hours, and in winter it is not less than 9 hours. Since the sun is high and there are few clouds, it shines for a long time. The average duration of sunshine in the north of Uzbekistan is 2800 hours a year. Its value increases towards the south (3050 hours in Termiz). In the summer months, the territory of our country finally receives a lot of energy from the sun. In an average year, 100-120 thousand calories of sunlight falls on each cm<sup>2</sup> of its surface. 70-80 percent of the heat coming from the sun is spent on heating the soil and surface air. The sun shines for 8-10 hours a day. This helps any fruit to ripen and be rich in sugar and various minerals.

Establishment of fruit processing enterprises in horticultural farms was economically beneficial. The need to process a part of the harvest in cultivated fields arose due to the increase in the gross yield of fruits and berries and the difficulties in selling them in time, especially those of poor quality and less transportable. However, the assortment and quality of the processed products did not always meet the standards, and the ability to sell the harvest without problems reduced the requirements for the production of high-quality fruits for fresh consumption.

In developed countries, more than 50% of fruits and vegetables are processed. In Russia, 17% was processed for recycling. The assortment of canned fruits and berries is decreasing. Producers and processors do not work on a mutually beneficial basis. Producers are obliged to sell the product fresh or after storage at purchase prices set by processors.

The next reason was that theory and practice could not solve the problem of market coordination of agrarian economy at the regional level during the period of globalization and modernization of the economy, even with a separate approach (object of control is a set of independent agents). Neither with a regional approach (the object of control is a regional production complex), nor with a network method (the object of control is industry). The problem of the innovative component of the economy has not been solved. In order to increase the activity of innovators (enterprises creating innovative developments), the flexibility of imitators (enterprises introducing innovative developments) and the reactivity of assistants (enterprises providing innovative developments) in integrated structures, it was necessary to abandon strict economic management, and these are certainly necessary resources for innovation processes). This caused an interest in increasing the competitiveness of the regional agrarian economy by activating the processes of structural integration based on the cluster approach, which solved the above problems of integration into the agro-industrial complex.

Interest in cluster structures in the territory of Samarkand region was also related to the possibility of grouping and consolidation of capital, which contributes to the activation of the integration of enterprises. That is, in market conditions, cluster structures are able to implement the interaction of participants on the basis of cooperative-coevolutionary relations that provide a balance between independent activities and their coordination. Thus, there is a need to theoretically, practically and methodically study the issues of interaction of science, production, infrastructure in the agro-industrial complex of the region, especially in regional horticulture, based on the cluster approach. Based on this, it is necessary to develop strategic group planning methods in horticulture.

Currently, the total number of fruit and vegetable clusters in our republic is 245. The combined land area is 179.2 thousand hectares. Cultivated fruits and vegetables: 15,300 farms are working with 147,900 hectares of land on the basis of futures contracts for fruit and vegetable production. Material and technical base: processing plants with a capacity of 956.2 thousand tons in 62 clusters, sorting and packaging of products with a capacity of 290.5 thousand tons in 32 clusters, drying of products with a capacity of 230.5 thousand tons in 23 clusters and 136 clusters have normal and refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 360,000 tons. The number of intensive orchards and vineyards is 24,500 hectares, 10,800 hectares of intensive orchards and 25,600 hectares of vineyards. Investment projects: 71 projects worth 478 billion soums are planned to be implemented by the clusters by 2022, and about 500 jobs will be created.

In conclusion, it is necessary to say the following: 1. It occupies one of the leading places in the region of Samarkand region in terms of productivity, collection of fruits and berries per capita. The main areas of parks in the region are concentrated in the private gardens of residents. The expansion of collective horticulture contributes to the deepening of specialization and the expansion of nursery farming. State parks play an important role in ecology, they are a source of additional income for the poor. The current state and further development of horticulture can be achieved only with the support and assistance of the regional administration. In accordance with the measures for the development of horticulture in the region, such farms should be identified, and the planting area of horticulture farms should be increased year by year.

2. The main principle of horticulture development in horticultural farms is complex intensification based on specialization and concentration of production. Mechanized care, the

introduction of advanced technologies and the possibility of organizing production, the rational planting area for the zone of the area creates a very good opportunity for a specialized farm.

3. Revision of the object of strategic planning in horticulture at the regional level determined the need to create integrated structures and strategic developments based on the innovative cluster approach, as well as the selection of methods for the development and implementation of an agro-economic development strategy.

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