

The Impact Of Optimizing The Composition Of Arable Land On The Fruit And Vegetable Complex In The Innovative Development Of Agriculture

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Abstract – In the given article described results of effectiveness of reforms and perspectives in agriculture in example of fruit and vegetable complexes.

Keywords – Economic Reform, Optimization, Government Programs, Intensive Gardening, Food Security, Exports, Export Potential.

I. INTRODUCTION

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the radical economic reforms implemented in agriculture became the basis for sustainable development of the industry. One of the main directions of the reforms was the optimization of the composition of agricultural crops, increasing the productivity of lands, increasing the area under food crops. As noted in the book "Serving for the happiness and great future of our country - the highest happiness," These issues have always been and will remain in the center of our attention."^[1]

II. MAIN PART

It is not in vain that he intends to raise the structural changes in the agricultural sector to a qualitatively new level, as well as to further strengthen the food security of our country.

Cotton, as well as optimization of irrigated lands of cereals, target placement of agricultural crops on irrigated lands of cotton and cereals until 2020 approved and integrated development of agriculture, further improvement of selection and seed production, introduction of advanced intensive agro-technologies, the implementation of specific measures for the introduction of methods of storage and primary processing of products. In particular, 170,500 hectares of irrigated land will be irrigated by reducing cotton production by 350,000 tons, and 50,000 hectares will be irrigated by optimizing the area under cereals. It is planned to plant vegetables and potatoes, including fodder crops, oilseeds and other crops, as well as gardens and vineyards.

According to Table 1, in such regions as Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, more land is occupied by cotton, which can be explained by the natural climate and geographical structure of these regions. Because in the mountainous areas of these regions and in the vicinity, the yield of cotton is low, on the contrary, it is possible to get high yields from fruit trees. In Uzbekistan, it is possible to grow two or more vegetables a year on open land. In the future, due to the sharp increase in vegetable production, it will be possible not only to meet the needs of the population, but also to export large quantities of vegetables to the world market.

If we look at the types of crops that are placed in the optimized crop areas, most of the areas are set aside for vegetables. 91,000 hectares of land are allocated for the cultivation of vegetable crops, which is more than 41% of the land under the optimization program.

Table 1. Final forecast indicators for the optimization of arable land in the country in 2025

Regions	Total optimization area, (thousand ha)	Including crops		Types of crops to be placed in optimized crop areas					
		Cotton fields	Aqueous grain fields	Potatoes	Vegetables	Intensive gardens	Forage crops	Oilseeds	Other crops
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	7,0	7,0		1,5	2,2	0,5	0,7	0,9	1,2
Andijon	15,2	11,2	4,0	2,8	6,4	1,6	2,6	1,1	0,7
Buxaro	15,0	10,0	5,0	2,4	7,1	1,2	3,1	0,8	0,4
Jizzax	27,5	22,5	5,0	4,0	11,0	1,5	7,8	1,6	1,6
Kashkadarya	22,4	18,4	4,0	2,3	9,7	1,8	5,1	1,8	1,7
Navoi	3,4	3,4		0,5	1,4		1,0	0,5	
Namangan	15,1	10,1	5,0	3,0	6,8	1,6	2,1	0,8	0,8
Samarkand	22,2	16,2	6,0	4,2	8,3	2,0	6,3	0,7	0,7
Surxondaryo	19,3	14,3	5,0	3,0	8,7	1,8	4,0	1,2	0,6
Sirdaryo	27,7	22,7	5,0	3,8	10,1	1,6	8,8	2,1	1,3
Tashkent	19,4	13,4	6,0	4,0	7,5	2,3	4,0	1,0	0,6
Fergana	17,5	12,5	5,0	4,1	7,0	1,8	3,3	0,6	0,7
Khorezm	8,8	8,8		0,4	4,8	0,3	1,5	0,9	0,9
Jami	220,5	170,5	50,0	36,0	91,0	18,0	50,3	14,0	11,2

Source: Annex to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2020 No PP-2460 "On measures to further reform and develop agriculture in 2020-2025" [2].

This can be explained by the fact that the products obtained from vegetable crops are one of the most essential blessings for man. According to medicine, a person needs to consume an average of 150-160 kg of vegetables per year for normal development. In Uzbekistan, there are all the conditions for growing vegetables: sunlight and its heat allow you to grow vegetables with a lot of vegetation throughout the year.

In addition, it is planned to plant potatoes on 36,000 hectares, intensive orchards on 18,000 hectares, and fodder crops on more than 50,000 hectares.

In short, as a result of optimization of arable lands and the introduction of modern agricultural technologies, "by 2025 to increase grain production by 16.4% to 8.5 million tons, potatoes by 35%, vegetables by 30%, fruits and grapes by 21.5%, meat It is planned to increase production by 26.2%, milk by 47.3%, eggs by 74.5% and fish by 2.5 times "[3].

To date, Uzbekistan has exceeded the level of providing the population with the required amount of fruits and vegetables. This will allow exporting large quantities of surplus products from the domestic market. In the current situation in the world fruit and vegetable market, Uzbekistan is becoming one of the leading exporters of these products. "In 2024, 592,000 tons of fruits and vegetables worth \$ 1.2 billion were exported, while 19.7 million tons were exported. tons of fruits and vegetables, potatoes, melons and grapes, of which 1.4 mln. tons of products and 3 bln. dollars "[4]. This represents 53% of the regional export program for 2025, or more than half.n bnb

III. CONCLUSIONS

As one of the fastest growing industrialized countries in the world, Uzbekistan is becoming a prestigious and powerful member of the international community. Reforms in agriculture, first of all, will be the basis for the well-being and development of the rural population, the country's population, and the demand for food will increase accordingly. Uzbekistan will continue to strengthen its position in the world market with its fresh fruits, vegetables and grapes.

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