



# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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## ANNOTATION

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*This article describes a statistical analysis of production trends, growth rates and problems of the fruit and vegetable industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Fruit and vegetable production in Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan's agriculture, Uzbekistan's fruit production trends, vegetable production statistics, Uzbekistan's agricultural exports, water shortage in Uzbekistan's agriculture, Harvesting post-collection losses.*

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is one of the main sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan, and fruit and vegetable production plays an important role. Favorable climatic conditions combined with centuries-old agricultural traditions have made Uzbekistan one of the leading countries in Central Asia in terms of fruit and vegetable cultivation.

The agricultural sector of Uzbekistan is diverse, and fruit and vegetable production is an important component. This industry makes a significant contribution to the country's gross domestic product and provides employment to a large part of the population. In recent years, the government has implemented various initiatives to increase productivity in agriculture, focusing on modernizing farming techniques, improving irrigation systems, and expanding export markets.

Fruit and vegetable production in Uzbekistan has grown significantly over the past ten years. According to the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2023, about 20 million tons of fruits and vegetables will be grown in our country, and a steady increase compared to previous years was observed. This growth can be attributed to several factors, including

improved agricultural practices, increased investment in the sector, and favorable weather conditions.

Vegetable production, which includes crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, onions and carrots, has also experienced significant growth. In 2023, the total production of vegetables was about 13 million tons. Tomatoes and cucumbers are the leading crops, and a significant portion of the crop is processed into canned and pickled products for export.

Fruit and vegetable production is concentrated in several important regions of Uzbekistan, each of which contributes to the industry in its own way. Andijan, Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana regions are major producers and account for a significant share of the national product. Fertile soils and advanced irrigation systems in these areas have allowed high yields, which are important for Uzbekistan's agricultural products.

Although fruit and vegetable production in Uzbekistan is on the way to growth, the sector is facing a number of problems. These include:

**Water Shortage** . Despite the advances in irrigation, water scarcity remains a significant problem, especially in the

arid regions of the country. Effective water management practices are critical to maintaining and increasing production levels.

**Post-Harvest Losses.** Lack of proper storage and processing facilities leads to significant post-harvest losses. Investing in infrastructure improvements and modern storage technologies can reduce these losses and increase the profitability of the sector.

**Market Access.** Although Uzbekistan has achieved success in exporting agricultural products, access to international markets remains a challenge due to strict quality standards and competition from other producing countries. Expanding export markets and improving product quality are essential for future growth.

Comprehensive measures aimed at expanding production, storage, processing and export of fruit and vegetable products are being implemented in the republic.

For the implementation of projects on the intensive development of fruit and vegetable growing, cultivated areas have been significantly expanded, capacities for storage and processing of fruit and vegetable products have been launched, and financial resources, including funds from international financial institutions, are being actively attracted.

At the same time, the high level of competition in the markets of foreign fruit and vegetable products requires the rapid introduction of modern methods of agrotechnics and management of production and product delivery processes.

However, a number of negative factors prevent the effective use and development of the potential of the agro-industry sector of our country. They include the following:

Firstly, not fully using the market mechanisms of mutual cooperation between producers and preparers of fruit and vegetable products in the issues of placement of consumer crops and their varieties on the market of fruit and vegetable crops;

Secondly, the low level of compliance with contract discipline by small agricultural producers, which is manifested in actions such as timely, qualitative, complete or complete failure to fulfill the contracts;

Thirdly, lack of favorable opportunities for the mechanization of agricultural labor, the introduction of modern intensive, first of all, water-saving technologies, their storage and transportation, and the accumulation of financial resources for the independent entry of agricultural producers into the foreign market ;

Fourthly, agricultural producers are not satisfactorily supplied with seeds and seedlings of high-yielding and high-quality varieties that are in demand in the markets;

Fifth, the low level of the personnel training system that does not meet the real needs of agricultural producers, including the lack of international cooperation on the training of highly qualified specialists of the middle and higher levels with modern knowledge;

Sixth, underdevelopment of logistics and transport infrastructure leads to the loss of a part of the harvest, as well as the sale of cultivated products at low prices and, as a result, unsatisfactory financial performance of agricultural producers;

Seventh, lack of in-depth scientific research on current issues of agro-technologies of various crops and their implementation, low level of interaction between scientific institutes and producers of agricultural products.

In order to ensure the rapid and effective development of fruit and vegetable growing, to expand the production of high-quality and competitive ready-made products, to release them to large foreign markets, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 29.03.2018 " Addition to the rapid development of fruit and vegetable growing in the Republic of Uzbekistan " Decree No. PF-5388 " on measures " was adopted and is one of the documents that will serve as the main foundation for further development of this field is considered

Statistics agency information according to plums - 20.3 thousand tons , grapes ( dried ) - 32.9 thousand tons and peaches - 25.6 thousand tons volume export done

From this except for melon and watermelon – 90.6 thousand tons , cherries – 45 thousand tons , apricots – 57.4 thousand tons , cabbage – 75.2 thousand ton in the indicator aside sold .

Also 40.8 thousand tons tomatoes , 57.9 thousand tons of mash and 237.7 thousand tons of onions foreign to the states export done increased

Earlier in 2023 January-June months Uzbekistan in export high to share have has been partner countries about information was given

Statistics agency information as shown period Uzbekistan in export the most high indicator with Russia note made - 1.3 billion dollars.

From him next from places suitable 1 billion and \$699.3 worth of products export done China and Kazakhstan took place

In January -May 2024 Uzbekistan abroad worth 420.1 million US dollars equal to 722.1 thousand tons fruit and vegetables export did

This is it the indicator is the corresponding year of 2023 to the period relatively compared to 10.4% or 68.3 thousand per ton increased .

Fruit and vegetable growing products dead without doing again work , seasonality no extension was used either of possibilities is one As new saved wet fruits assortment abundance in the markets that's it kind of products cost per year winter-spring in season artificial respectively rising up to leave prevention takes and population social for protection positive effect reach , fellow products winter in season to import the need wo n't stay

Competitive product work release development and his assortment structure of improvement the most high from the factors one nutritional additions in our region there is natural raw material reserves again work based on wide assortment preparation done is to increase . An example for , sweet close drinks nutritional of additions main part from abroad currency at the expense of being brought artificial raw with the help of ingredients (vinegar, extracts ). is being prepared . However , in our republic there is raw material potential , wet fruits again work based on taken possible has been competitive , natural pure nutritional additions raw material base close drinks assortment of the series dozen new edges open to give can With that At the same time , import raw materials in the regions to the item currency funds i didn't happen hundreds different in power close drinks work release enterprises work activities recovery opportunity creation can

Analyzes of the result to the indicator according to , fruit and vegetable farming products of volumes year after year

increased to go storage and again work in the network one row problem and shortcomings eliminate to achieve , the field reform in doing modern innovative resource thrifty digital from technologies wide used without a radical turn done demands to increase .

The statistical analysis of fruit and vegetable production in Uzbekistan shows the steady growth of the sector and the possibilities of its further development. By continuing to invest in modern agricultural practices, infrastructure and market access, Uzbekistan can strengthen its position as a leading producer and exporter of high-quality fruits and vegetables. Addressing the current challenges will be crucial in unlocking the full potential of this important sector and ensuring sustainable growth in the coming years.

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