

THE ROLE OF VEGETABLE SUB-SECTOR IN AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN.

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Nowadays, vegetable crops are grown over the world. Vegetables consider an important area of agriculture, besides it has production basis on low labor costs, the cheap high-quality products and possibility of implementation of new technologies. Moreover, one more characteristics of vegetables is appropriate to note that production efficiency increases if it grows relatively in small areas.

Many vegetables cultured in the area, historically a long time ago. Academic and research institutions in Uzbekistan lead researches in development of modern technology and achieve to high yield of breeding, cropping vegetables widely. In Uzbekistan, vegetables are becoming more developed in areas where are nearly large cities and industrial centers, so as to ensure their demand for vegetables, and special zones were created through storage and processing them in a strong canning industry. Consequently, we can determinate the following principles in vegetable production. Firstly: vegetable crops increase productivity and reduce costs (mainly in capital). Second, the elimination of the seasonality factor in providing the population with vegetables.

Third, to improve the quality and expand the assortment of vegetables.

Enhancing vegetable supply plays an important role in improving or sustaining nutrition and health conditions of the rapidly growing world population. Especially, population of Uzbekistan have been exploded for the last thirty years(*Figure-1*). If the population were 16,158 million in 1980 that it estimated 37,5 million in 2025. Vegetable production had been started to increase from 2007, as a result of accelerating *dehkans*' activities in the sub-sector.

An initial approach to classify farms based solely on resource endowment led to poor discrimination of resource allocation patterns. Adding information on production goals (e.g. self-subsistence, market orientation), the main types of constraints faced, position in the farm developmental cycle (Crowley, 1997) and main source of income improved the discrimination of farm typologies enormously.

The information derived from the semi-structured interviews were expressed as both average values for different socio-economic indicators (e.g. family size, type of crops) and frequencies (%), indicating the degree of adoption and/or use of management practices and inputs.

Uzbekistan could contribute to the expansion of international trade in vegetables, particularly in Central Asia. However, the potential of Uzbekistan in

vegetable production has been far from *exploited*. This is mainly because over the two decades, government's agricultural policy had been distorted in favor of the country's traditionally important crops such as cotton and wheat. As known that Uzbekistan has chosen an evolution model of transaction to market economy and in regard to the reform is led step by step in the sectors of economy.

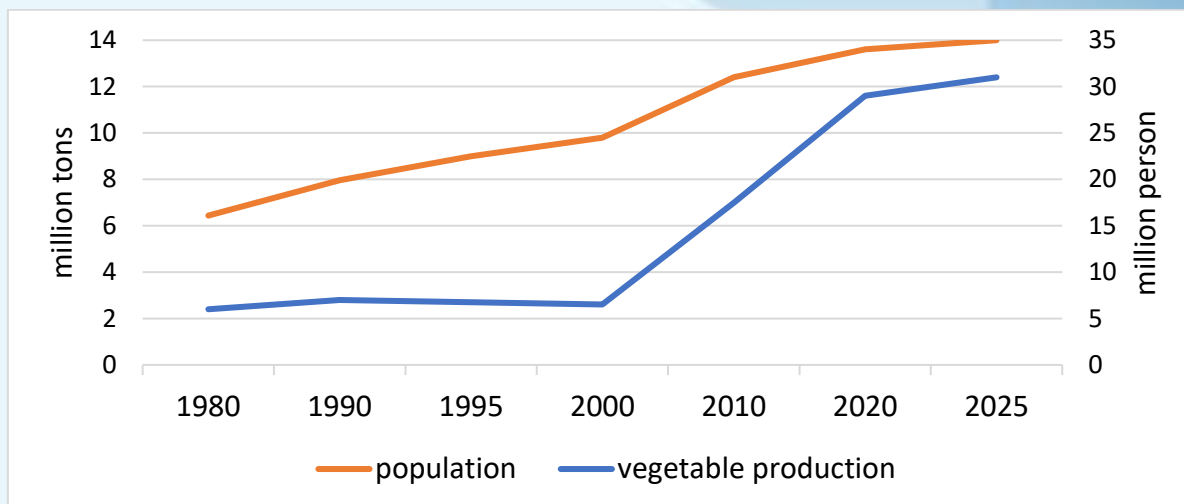


Figure-1.1. Dynamic of population and vegetable production in Uzbekistan*

* Source: www.stat.uz – The State Committee on Statistic of Uzbekistan

The country regularly produces high quality products. However, there are cropping problems and barriers in different directions which influence to increase of effectiveness.

1. Although, the climatic and soil conditions for growing different varieties of vegetables are applicable, albeit, almost 27 kinds of vegetables are cultivating in the country (Buriev, K., 2005). And, expanding of the vegetable range should satisfy not growing demand of the country population, but to meet demand to increasing the network capacity of foreigners which are visiting and living here nevertheless.
2. Unavailability of specialized farms in particular type of cropping directed to reduce mechanization level of production processes and to extend extra hand-power labour resources.
3. Widespread usage of high-yielding hybrids in horticulture.
4. Input of organic and mineral nitrogen, phosphorus fertilizer to crops should base on soil properties and planned harvest.
5. Implementing furrow irrigation method is not only better technology, but should use the new progressive methods such as drip irrigation, etc.
6. In order to overcome the shortcomings of the technology in their production process is timely and qualitative performance indicators. Modern methods are preparing to sow the seeds.
7. Weeds, pests and diseases control of differential methods. Enough to damage the working seed.

8. Vegetable crops of various diseases, especially fired wasting disease was widespread and to develop effective measures to combat it.
9. Vegetable crops rely on mountainous areas in the dry hills and land.
10. In the field of unique varieties of melon, expand exports of its products to the world market.
11. The technological base and enhance the impact of modern efficient equipment, seeds, fertilizers, and the use of effective remedies.

An important factor on increasing the productivity of vegetables is to place the crops in accordance with the natural climatic conditions and the specialization of the regions that have been formed in the past. The placement and territorial division of fruit and vegetable, melons and grapes under the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as regional specialization, encompasses conditions of full and effective use of natural and climatic conditions of the territories, resource potential, existing capacities of processing enterprises, infrastructure and transport and communication networks. We believe it's appropriate to take into account the evolving experiences and skills of local people for centuries. In our opinion, it is desirable to develop the Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions with high yields of vegetable and potato crops, and melons in the desert zones of Sirdarya, Jizzakh, Khorezm, Karakalpakstan and Kashkadarya. Taking into account climatic conditions, the development of melon farming in the southern region of Surkhandarya region is crucial in terms of economic as well as the growth of export potential of the industry.

As a conclusion, sustainable development from diversification towards vegetables at *fermer* until depends on structural and policy adjustments. It is important to develop an institutional mechanism, such as cooperation and integration of agricultural enterprises. Cooperative unions, *fermer*, *dehkan* and agricultural firms have more opportunities together than each *fermer* individually to acquire advanced technological equipment, effectively implement the sale of products and its export, conduct an effective research of both internal and external markets, analyze and forecast customer demand overseas, identify new directions of cooperation, etc.

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