

The Significance of Citrus Fruits Grown in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the National Economy

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Abstract: *In the article, many new jobs will be created in rural areas thanks to consistent reforms aimed at ensuring food safety, which is becoming an increasingly acute problem all over the world, meeting the population's need for natural fruits and vegetable products, and increasing the export potential in the agrarian direction of the economy. It was also analyzed that new varieties of lemons, tangerines and oranges are being produced in the laboratories of our country.*

Keywords: *Rutadasha family, stock, greenhouse, agriculture, profitability, efficiency.*

Enter. The Horticulture and Greenhouse Development Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan is ready to cover 30% of the costs of purchasing heating equipment with an alternative energy source installed in greenhouses to support farmers who are ready to organize the cultivation of citrus fruits.

The volume of export and import of lemons is increasing in Uzbekistan. In particular, if Uzbekistan exported 2,431 tons of lemons in 2016, by 2021, this figure will reach 5,097 tons. There is also an increase in the import of lemons: in 2016 - 64.7 tons, and in 2021, the volume of lemon imports will reach 1,099 tons.

Analysts compared the wholesale prices of fruits in Uzbekistan at the end of January 2022 with the prices recorded at the same time a year ago and found that the prices of most local fruits have increased significantly. At the same time, it became known that the prices of imported fruits such as citrus and bananas have decreased. Apparently, the decrease in the prices of bananas, oranges and tangerines is related to the decision of the Government of Uzbekistan on October 21, 2021 to temporarily cancel the import duty on some fruits. As a result, as of January 28, 2022, the wholesale price of oranges decreased by 22% compared to the same period last year, and the price of mandarins decreased by 23%. During the year, the Uzbek soum was devalued by only 3 percent. With this, it can be said that the real prices in the domestic market have decreased even more.

The demand for citrus fruits in Uzbekistan is growing day by day. Compared to 2016, the export of Uzbek lemons has doubled and will reach 5,097 tons by 2021. Also, new types of lemons, tangerines and oranges are being developed in our country's laboratories. In this regard, it is planned to increase the total area for citrus cultivation to 4,218 hectares in 2022, which is 3 times more than the current area. You can learn more about this in our material.

On January 28, 2022, the Decree No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was signed and the new Development Strategy of Uzbekistan was adopted with this decree. In the 30th goal of the 3rd section of the strategy entitled "Rapid development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates": "Through the intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis, to increase the income of peasants and farmers by at least 2 times, agriculture "to achieve the annual growth of cotton production by at least 5%", and for the successful implementation of these tasks, the development and economic efficiency of cotton farming, which forms the main part of the country's foreign exchange earnings, is of great importance.

Development of scientifically based and practical opinions, suggestions and recommendations on solving the above problems is one of the most urgent issues of today.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS. A number of leading agrarian economists and theoreticians of our republic, including: G.A. Samatov, M.S. Yusupov, D.S. Kasimova, discussed these issues. and others who conducted scientific research.

RESULTS. Based on the opinions and opinions of scientists who have conducted research on the methodology of economic efficiency evaluation until now, they can be conditionally divided into two groups. Scientists belonging to the first group believe that the criterion indicator of economic efficiency should be the only one. It has been ten years since these concepts were actively used in the horticultural sector of Uzbekistan's agriculture. Decisions made by the government of our country for the development of this sector, preferential loans of financial institutions, favorable conditions created for investors served as a solid foundation for the popularization of the experience of growing fruits for sale in the European markets in our country. As a result, thousands of hectares of intensive gardens were established in the regions of our republic in a short period of time.

Many new jobs have been created in rural areas due to consistent reforms aimed at ensuring food safety, which is becoming an increasingly acute problem all over the world, meeting the population's need for natural fruits and vegetables, and increasing the export potential in the agrarian direction of the economy. it is worth noting that the runes were opened.

According to the expert, 95% of intensive orchards are apple trees. Stone fruit trees - cherries, plums, cherries - grow in orchards according to traditional technology, very few enterprises use intensive cultivation for their cultivation. At the same time, less and less of any fruit is produced in the world using traditional technology: it is very difficult to control the processing and collection processes. Planting density and productivity of an intensive garden is significantly different from a conventional one. In the first, 800 to 2.5 thousand trees were planted per hectare, and in the second, 350-450 trees were planted. Accordingly, the yield in traditional orchards is much lower: 12 t/ha, and in intensive orchards up to 60 t/ha.

However, intensive orchards, in contrast to traditional orchards that bear fruit for 30 years, are productive only for 8-10, maximum 12 years, after which their yield drops sharply and growers have to plant seedlings. they need to update immediately. Therefore, the number of pledged hectares is not the same as the increase in area and production. Intensive horticulture is currently the most investment sector of agriculture. The profitability of the network reaches 150-250%. The active support of the Ministry of Agriculture makes the segment interesting for investment. For example, federal subsidies for planting gardens with up to 800 plants / ha are 54 thousand rubles / ha, more than 800 trees - 234 thousand rubles / ha, more than 1.5 thousand - 730 thousand rubles / ha. The state also covers 80% of the costs (but not more than 20.7 thousand rubles / ha) for the maintenance of perennial fruit plantations. However, gardening costs are high and not every investor can afford it. So, for 800 plants / ha, investments in the creation of an intensive garden without support are 350-500 thousand rubles /

ha, from 1 thousand trees - from 1 million to 2.5 million rubles / ha, fences, irrigation systems subject to availability. and the selected planting material, which can be expensive Italian or cheaper - local, Serbian or Polish.

One of the types of horticulture is the cultivation of citrus fruits.

Citrus plants are evergreen plants, cultivated fruit trees belonging to the citrus family of the rutabaga family. Orange, tangerine, grapefruit, lemon, bergamot, citron, shaddock, bigaria, etc. There are about 30 types. NE It is spread from China to Australia, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. Horticulture, viticulture and winemaking in Uzbekistan i. t. in-ti, Qibrai district of Tashkent region, etc. grown in greenhouse farms. Citrus plants are bushy or low tree-like, all organs have aromatic essential oil. The flowers are located in the axils of the leaves, are fragrant, pollinated from outside and by themselves. The fruit is delicious, has dietary and medicinal properties, is rich in various vitamins and citric acid. Grapes, lemons and oranges contain 60 mg % of vitamin C, 600-700 mg % of vitamin R. The shape of the fruit is round or egg-shaped, light yellow, orange, divided into segments. It contains pectin, carotene, sugar, C, V, R vitamins. Fruits are eaten fresh, preserves, jam, and tsukat are prepared. Essential oil is extracted from leaves and stems. Citrus plants are propagated by grafting and cuttings. 3-4 years after planting. enters the crop from 20-60 years. high yield around.

With the onset of winter, citrus fruits begin to occupy our table one after another.

Mango, native to India, is called the "king of fruits" by Indians. The core of the mango is juicy, and its composition is very rich in protein, carbohydrates, connective tissue, D, C, A, and B vitamins. It also contains important elements such as calcium, phosphorus, iron, potassium, pectin, and sucrose. Due to the large amount of vitamin A found in this fruit, it is used to improve eyesight. In addition, constant consumption of fruit increases immunity. Coconut fruit contains all vitamins of group V, C, protein, carbohydrates, fat, sugar, trace elements (calcium, potassium, phosphorus). Coconut oil contains a lot of lauric acid. And it helps to reduce the amount of cholesterol in the blood. That is why it is called "the tree that cures a thousand ailments" in tropical countries. Coconut is a very tasty and healthy fruit. It increases immunity. It fights against microbes and is considered an anti-inflammatory drug. Its water is used to reduce fever. Kiwi grows more in China. A kiwi weighing between 50 and 150 grams is mostly water. It contains protein, fat, carbohydrate, nicotinic acid, mono-disaccharide. This fruit has the best digestive properties. It is also widely used in cooking. It is especially useful for marinating meat kebabs. The fiery color of tangerine lifts one's mood. The vitamins contained in this fruit are useful for the human body and increase immunity in the fight against infections. Also, its dark reddish color "Moroccan" variety with a "navel" similar to a pomegranate shows effective results in dieting for weight loss.

Banana - this fruit contains proteins, carbohydrates, fat, sugar (about 16% glucose, fructose and sucrose), vitamins A, B, C, riboflavin and important trace elements. Banana raises the mood, has a unique property that renews cells in the human body. The fruit contains physiologically active substances such as dopamine and serotonin, which show effective results in diseases of the gastrointestinal system, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and cardiovascular system. But this fruit is not recommended for patients with blood clots.

The human body's daily need for potassium and magnesium can be met by eating one banana. Athletes who do regular sports always eat this fruit. Because it does not allow blood vessels to contract. Daily consumption of bananas prevents myocardial infarction.

Lemon - translated from Chinese "limung" means "good for mothers". This fruit contains 8% alkali, up to 3% sugar and minerals, potassium salt and vitamins A, B, C (90-100 mg). Essential oil is extracted from the skin and leaves of the fruit. Lemon is used for rheumatism, flu, ARVI (acute

respiratory viral infections), angina (tonsillitis), bronchitis, insomnia, jaundice (hepatitis) and many other diseases.

Pineapple is mainly eaten as a dessert due to its delicate taste and aroma. Its composition is rich in vitamins. Regular consumption of pineapple is recommended in order to prevent thrombosis (clogging of blood vessels) and thrombophlebitis (inflammation of venous blood vessels and blockage of blood clots in them as a result of blood transfusion). This fruit has a good effect on hypertension, heart and kidney diseases. According to experts, regular consumption of pineapple can significantly prevent bone and muscle diseases and osteoporosis. Most importantly, this fruit is important for people working in the field of economics and programming, that is, it has the ability to strengthen memory.

Avocado is not as popular in our country as the above fruits. This fruit has the shape of a large pear and weighs from 100 grams to 1 kilogram. Its fat content is 14 percent. Avocado is rich in carbohydrates, protein, and group B vitamins. In addition, this fruit contains calcium, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron. This fruit is used to lose excess weight and reduce the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

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