

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY INDICATORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTENSIVE GARDENING

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Abstract

In this article trends and changes of development of a savdovodstvo and intensive gardening in the region and in the country in general are considered. Are submitted the analysis of the current state of the areas of gardening and their change. The recommendations of an irpedlozheniye about improvement of gardening in the Kashkadarya region and the republic are given.

Keywords: : **fish-farming, SWOT analysis, fish farming products, cage fishing, intensive technology, fish species, fish-farming development, economic development of fisheries.**

Introduction. In fact, currently the agricultural is not gotten well efficiently without new technologies. The intensive gardens are also the most effective than traditional method. The researchers are showed that the development of intensive gardening have to be based on agricultural production and efficient use of regional characteristics. Do not forget that the production of agricultural goods is directly dependent at the climate so all processes have been required a long time, for instance farms have to spend minimum six months to get their harvest. However, each fruits have several varieties and if farms can use intensive method they will produce over the during year. These features are important to organized of product marketing processes. Today, specific farms have been established and operate in replace of liquidated collective farms.

Today, specific farms have been established and operate in replace of liquidated collective farms. Most of these are horticulture, vegetable and grain production farms. Unfortunately, all farms are not able to use intensive method as on their activity. That is illustrated that there is going to require deeply reform on the horticulture branch such as other sectors. Actually, in our country has higher opportunity to developed the intensive horticulture. It is worth noting that the proportion of intensive gardening are dramatically increasing year by year. this indicate shows that while the total of intensive gardening was 275.4 thousand hectares in 2018, it has increased 321,2 thousand hectares in 2021 (table 1). Furthermore, the government of Uzbekistan has done new decision to develop intensive gardens and diversified farmers. So nowadays a lot farms are going to make new branch such as intensive gardens.

Table 1.

Dynamics of changes in intensive gardening hectares across the country

Analysis period (years)	The total field of intensive gardens			In particular					
	Area 1000 ha ra	Fertility per ha	Total harvest tons	Farms			Households		
				Area 1000 ha ra	Fertility per ha	Total harvest tons	Area 1000 ha ra	Fertility per ha	Total harvest tons
2018	275.4	129.1	3.4	167.4	99.0	1.6	81.2	184.8	1.4
2019	281.6	137.5	3.7	175.0	103.9	1.7	86.1	198.3	1.6
2020	278.6	119.3	3.2	160.0	77.1	1.2	85.9	199.4	1.6
2021	321.2	130.6	3.9	179.8	82.5	1.4	86.1	199.7	1.6
Change percentage in 20015-2018	200.8	95.9	111.7	124.4	83.3	87.5	114.8	118.1	114.2

As regards on this table can be seen the intensive gardens area are increasing over the period, at the same time their fertility has being also raised between from the 2018 to 2021 and it consisted of 129,6 centners per hectare. Itis fact that intensive orchards productivity is increasing and furthermore their harvest is going to growth year after

year. besides that, intensive gardens do not require more investment than traditional orchards.

Although the intensive orchards fields had been increased until 2018 but their productivities were not higher than nowadays. However, the harvesting intensive gardens are also rapidly increase after 2021 because many farms and households have used new innovation technologies to cultivate plants. There are several reasons how productivities increased. First of all, the government has made new decision to support farms which organized intensive gardens. Secondly, there is becoming market rules and there has been strongly competitive environment on the agricultural markets so which producers are able to get more efficient they will survive on the market. Besides that, the government of Uzbekistan is supporting to fresh fruit and other agricultural commodities export.

While intensive horticulture has been developed in our country but households proportion has not increased and its area do not change on households.at the present, total of production of the intensive gardens have being rapidly raised.as the statistics showed that the volume of intensive gardening production in 2021 was 3.9 million tons, as compared to 2018 it was growth more 200.8% than. Nowadays, intensive orchards are managed by different forms of management which are farms or other type of private form, but all of them gain mean is get much profit table 2.

Increased share of fructiferous orchards has been recovered to invests and farms are having more income. Although, the share of fructiferous intensive orchards has increased in our country that it is all type of farms but this proportion is not same between each type of management. In particular, this indicator has increased significantly in the agricultural enterprises during this period and has ranged from 44.7% to 73.8% in 2018-2021.

Table 2

Change of intensive orchard area in farms of all types over the Republic (thousand/ha)

Indicators	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year
By all type of category producers				
Total field	266,4	279,6	271,6	319,2
Fructiferous gardens	214,3	226,2	221,0	222,5
Percentage of total area, %	80,4	80,9	81,3	81,7
By the agricultural enterprises				
Total field	20,8	23,5	28,7	62,3
Fructiferous gardens	9,3	10,4	14,8	15,3
Percentage of total area, %	44,7	44,2	51,5	73,8
By the farms				
Total field	165,4	172,0	159,0	172,8
Fructiferous gardens	127,3	134,1	124,9	125,7
Percentage of total area, %	76,9	77,9	78,5	79,7
By the dehqan farms (households)				
Total field	80,2	84,1	83,9	84,1
Fructiferous gardens	77,7	81,7	81,3	81,5
Percentage of total area, %	96,8	97,1	96,9	96,9

However, the results of farms will increase significantly.

It is worth noting, the best indicators were achieved by dehkan (households) farms. Because, the highest share of fructiferous intensive gardens is managed by dehkan farms (households) and it constituted of roughly 85-90%. Of course, all producers are got more income by intensive orchards because that this method provide to higher harvest account to little resources.

It is important to note that the ratio of product growth rates and productivity growth rates across all categories of farms in 2018-2021 was less than "1.0" for all years except for 2019 table 3. The general situation in the field of gardening in the country remains on both agricultural enterprises and farms. Consequently, the main influence on the growth of harvest capacity is mainly the change in cropland. This is a serious to basis for increasing productivity and seeking opportunities for intensive network development. However, the impact of intensive factors on the development of horticulture in dehkan (households) farms is rather high. That is means the ratio of productivity growth rates and product growth rates is above 1.0. (Table 3).

Thus, according to the forecast of the intensification of the growth of gardening in the region, 4,771 new ones will be created by 2025, of which 1997 will be the construction of gardens.

Table 3.
Expansion of gardens in Kashkadarya region
Forecast for the period until 2025

Indicators	2020		2025		Total	
	All gardens	stone gardens	All gardens	stone gardens	All gardens	stone gardens
Creating new gardens	2118	832	2653	1165	4771	1997
Creating intensive gardens (hectare)	121	65	213	107	334	172
Restoration of old gardens	747	483	1096	794	1843	1277
Planting area (hectare)	80	21	93	37	173	58
Growing seedlings (thousand pcs.)	2341,6	706,7	3751,8	1074,2	6093,4	1780,9

Currently, the region allocates land for the cultivation and development of intensive gardening in areas of cotton and wheat. For the effective and timely creation of large gardens with great attention is needed new sowing seedlings in the region. According to him, today in Kashkadarya region will need 6093.4 thousand seedlings. To solve this problem, it is important to increase the number of seedlings growing in the region.[5]

These seedlings are the basis for creating intensive orchards in the region and updating existing seedlings

with higher yields and higher quality. Also in 1843 it is necessary to reconstruct the gardens and restore many gardens. These reconstructed and restored gardens are also of great importance for increasing the production of garden products in the region. The key and key factors for the development of intensive gardening are the provision of energy efficient and basic production facilities, as well as the creation of highly productive gardens.

According to the results of the forecast, it can be concluded that the rational formation of intensive gardening and the production of coniferous fruits in most cases determine the economic efficiency of the industry.

In addition, the increase in yields and the growth of gardening in the region due to an increase in the melting of the forecast indicators in the table will ultimately improve the overall horticulture system. The development of the horticultural sector is an incentive to increase the export potential of the region and the country.

Conclusions: In our opinion, adverse changes in the agrarian sphere for these years led to the following negative trends:

- reduction or neglect national fruit trees, especially in the agricultural sector;
- cultivation of forages and berries generally in Dehkan farms;
- low productivity of the grown-up products;
- sluggishness in creation of new gardens and outdated long-term gardens;
- Reduction of the state support of gardening;
- Wear and wear of material and technical resources of storage and processing in fruit and berry farms.

Only from 1995 for 2008 the area of gardens was reduced on 58,000 hectares or for 54.2% up to 27.2 thousand. Or 58.5% of all types of farms. By 2006 farms of shirkat were the main producers of fruit and berries, and their share exceeded 55%. Nevertheless, elimination of shirkat and transformation of farms, agricultural firms and other agricultural enterprises led to neglect, anomaly and reduction of many gardens.

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