



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijmef>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

Submission Date: April 20, 2022, **Accepted Date:** April 25, 2022,

Published Date: April 30, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijmef/Volume02Issue04-02>

Abdukadirova N.A.

Teacher Of Department Of Economic Analysis And Statistics Samarkand Institute Of Economics And Service, Uzbekistan

Ubaydullayev B.S.

Student, Samarkand Institute Of Economics And Service, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problems of growing and fully supplying food to the population in a growing population, high quality and safe food.

KEYWORDS

Food industry, investment. cluster method, food products, production capacity, imports.

INTRODUCTION

The food industry includes a number of enterprises for the production of meat, milk, butter, flour, bread, pasta, fruit and vegetable juices, sugar and various confectionery products.

Growing food and providing it with food is one of the global challenges facing the growing world population. From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has chosen unique socially oriented

market relations and carried out large-scale consistent reforms in all areas.

At the same time, providing the population with high-quality and safe food is defined as one of the main directions of the country's socio-economic development.

In this regard, measures have been taken in Uzbekistan to ensure the independence of agricultural producers, which are the main raw

material base for the food industry. The Laws “On Farms” and “On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurship” provide a solid legal basis for increasing agricultural production to ensure the economic and financial.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 2019, 16 projects were included in the Public Investment Program, 139 additional projects were implemented for a total of \$260 million, including \$132 million of foreign direct investment. As a result, only the enterprises of Uzbekistan Holding in 2019 produced a total of more than 400 billion soums of import-substituting food products.

In recent years, practical steps have been taken to ensure food security.

"Uzbekistonholding" comply with ISO 9001 "Quality Management System", 36 - ISO 22000 "Food Safety Management System", 4 - standards 18001 "Health and Safety Management". In order to provide the population of our country with high-quality food, the volume of their production is increasing from year to year. If in 2014 the food industry produced products worth 11,389.4 billion soums, then in 2020 this figure reached 51,683.7 billion soums, which is more than 4.5 times. The table below shows the development of the main types of food production in physical terms. The table below shows the development of the main types of food production in physical terms.

Production of basic food products

№	Product Names	Units	Years				2020 compared to 2014
			2014	2015	2016	2020	
1	Meat and meat products	thousand tons	221.1	283.3	287.2	189.9	85.9
2	Milk and dairy products	thousand tons	375.1	464.5	546.3	589.7	157.2
3	Cheese and cheese products	thousand tons	5.7	7.5	11.6	10.3	180.7
	Canned food mln.	Jars (condition	544.6	658.7	946.9	977.2	179.4

		al)					
	Beef fat	thousand tons	10.4	11.5	13.1	11.0	105.7
	seed oil	thousand tons	230.0	223.1	223.6	181.9	79.1
	sugar	thousand tons	425.5	500.4	535.0	188.8	44.3
	soda	Half a liter	17196.5	14562.8	18927.0	18766.8	109.1
	Mineral water	Half a liter	350.2	478.5	453.7	731.2	208.7
	Sausages	thousand tons	27335.9	36431.1	43554.6	38127.4	139.5
	Bread and bakery products	thousand tons	1084.5	1269.9	1575.3	1405.0	129.6
	Confectionery	thousand tons	59.2	116.1	141.5	95.2	160.8
	Pasta	thousand tons	93.0	125.7	125.0	121.7	130.8
	Flour	thousand tons	1979.3	2062.3	2268.2	3509.8	177.3
	Groats	thousand tons	33.8	36.9	43.3	66.0	195.3
	Vodka and liquors	thousand tons	15.0	15.1	15.4	13.4	89.3

The table shows that the production of almost all foodstuffs increased during this period. It is especially commendable that the production of milk and dairy

products (1572%), cheese and cheese (1807%), canned goods (179.4%), as well as confectionery products is growing rapidly.

At the same time, the decline in the production of basic food products (85%) and vegetable oils (79.1%) in 2020 compared to 2014 depends on many factors, but it should be considered as a negative situation.

The main reasons for the decline in the production of meat and meat products are the high cost of feed used for fattening livestock, the lack of good growth of grasses on farms due to several years of spring drought.

firstly, it is necessary to increase the number of tribal complexes;

secondly, it is necessary to increase the production of animal feed and mixed fodder and reduce the cost. For this, preference should be given to feed mills;

thirdly, the family should be encouraged to raise meat animals such as chickens, turkeys and rabbits;

fourthly, in order to reduce the price of meat, it is necessary to increase the import of meat and meat products from countries such as Russia and Kazakhstan. In Uzbekistan, vegetable oil is mainly obtained from cotton seeds and sunflower seeds.

The main reasons for the decline in vegetable oil production in 2020 compared to 2014 by 4801 thousand tons, or by 20.9% (79.1%):

firstly, due to the reduction of sown areas in the country, the volume of raw cotton has also decreased;

secondly, sunflower seeds are imported from Russia and Kazakhstan. In connection with the introduction of restrictions (quarantine) in connection with the coronavirus pandemic, the import of sunflower seeds has decreased.

It is estimated that the volume of vegetable oil produced in the country provides 50% of the

consumption of the population, the rest is covered by imports. There are opportunities to increase the production of vegetable oil in our country. To do this, arrange the planting of shadows and olives.

It can be grown in all regions as it does not choose a shady spot.

Currently, soybeans are grown in Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Tashkent and Samarkand regions. According to the data, in 2021, 140,000 hectares will be sown with soybeans and 192,000 tons of soybeans will be harvested.

From this amount of soybeans, 35,000 tons of soybean oil and 145,000 tons of meal will be produced. Due to their heat-loving nature, olives are grown in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions. Olive oil is very healing and valuable. Olive oil is used to produce oil and animal feed. The production of olive oil should be organized according to the cluster principle.

This will require the creation (construction) of oil refineries where there are olive groves. Growing soybeans and olives in our country leads to positive results:

First, the volume of vegetable oil produced in our country will increase, as a result of which the population's need for high-quality vegetable oil will be met;

Secondly, the volume of vegetable oil imports will decrease, which will lead to savings in our currency (gold);

Thirdly, the cultivation of soybeans and olives, from which oil is produced, will create jobs, provide employment for the unemployed (especially in rural areas) and generate income.

CONCLUSION

In our country, much attention is paid to the development of agriculture, which is the main raw material base for food production.

In the development strategy of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, as a result of the effective use of arable land, the use of intensive methods, and increased productivity, food production will increase, and the provision of the population with quality products will improve.

REFERENCES

1. F. Kotler "Fundamentals of Marketing". M., Progress, 1990 p. 54
2. McConnell C.R., Brue S.L. Economics: principles, problems and politics. M., "Respublika" 1992.t.1.p.77.
3. Usmonov A.S. Scientific foundations of regulated market relations. Toshkent: PLSHTLI "Zinforagprom". 1992. p. 30.
4. To'xliiev N. The hard way to get to the market. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1999. 13-p
5. Samuelson P., "Economics" T., INAO, "ALGON" VNIISI, 1992, p. 36..
6. Soliev A., Usmonov A. Marketing., Tashkent, "Teacher". 1997.9-p.
7. Sariqov E, Mamatov M. "Economy and business", Tashkent, "East". 1997. 22-p.
8. B.Abdukarimov Domestic trade economy. Textbook. T. : «Science and technology» 2007. 27-p.