

**SAMARQAND AGROINNOVATSIYALAR VA TADQIQOTLAR
INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI DSc.08/2025.27.12.I.07.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY
KENGASH**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI
O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI**

ISRAILOVA XIKOYAT MUSAKULOVNA

**MINTAQADA MEVA-SABZAVOTCHILIKNI
RIVOJLANTIRISHNING USTUVOR YO‘NALISHLARI
(FARG‘ONA VILOYATI MISOLIDA)**

08.00.04 – Qishloq xo‘jaligi iqtisodiyoti

**iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Samarqand – 2026 y.

**Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
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Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiya mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.3.PhD/Iqt4342 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon iqtisodiyotida qishloq xo'jaligi, ayniqsa, meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'i aholini sifatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash va qayta ishlash sanoatini xom ashyo bilan ta'minlashda strategik ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo'jaligi tashkiloti (FAO) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, "... so'nggi 20 yilda jahonda meva-sabzavot mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talab yillik o'rtacha 5–7 foizga oshib bormoqda"¹. Biroq global iqlim o'zgarishi, ekologik muammolar va geosiyosiy inqirozlar tarmoqning barqaror rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. SHu munosabat bilan rivojlangan davlatlarda innovatsion texnologiyalar, suvni tejoyvchi tizimlar, klasterlashtirish va davlat tomonidan bozor mexanizmlarini tartibga solish choralari keng joriy etilmoqda. Natijada meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'i nafaqat oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlovchi, balki milliy iqtisodiyot barqaror o'sishini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi ustuvor sohalardan biriga aylanmoqda.

Jahondagi yirik ilmiy markazlar va tadqiqot muassasalari tomonidan aholini meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari bilan barqaror ta'minlash masalalari bo'yicha keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Xususan, ko'plab mamlakatlarning agrar sohani rivojlantirish strategiyalarida meva-sabzavotchilik va uzumchilik tarmoqlarini jadal rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yangi mexanizm va yondashuvlarni joriy etish, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini diversifikatsiyalash, innovatsion hamda resurstejamkor texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanishga doir ilmiy izlanishlarga alohida ustuvor ahamiyat berilmoqda. SHu bilan birga, ekologik jihatdan xavfsiz, turli iqlim sharoitlariga moslashuvchan va yuqori hosildor navlarni yaratish bo'yicha seleksiya hamda urug'chilik ishlarini takomillashtirish, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini tayyorlash va qayta ishlash tizimini rivojlantirish, tarmoqni moliyaviy resurslar bilan ta'minlash hamda eksport yo'nalishlarini diversifikatsiya qilishga qaratilgan yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish muhim ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini barqaror rivojlantirish bo'yicha izchil islohotlar amalga oshirilib, natijada tarmoqning ishlab chiqarish salohiyati hamda eksport imkoniyatlari sezilarli darajada kengaydi. Biroq mazkur sohada amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlarga qaramasdan, meva-sabzavotchilik va uzumchilikni rivojlantirishda samarali bozor mexanizmlarining yetarli darajada shakllanmaganligi, ilmiy yondashuvlardan to'liq foydalanilmayotganligi tarmoq imkoniyatlarini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda. Hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, "... 1 gektar maydondan olinadigan daromad hajmi paxta xom ashyosiga nisbatan uzumda 7 baravar, gilosda 6 baravar va yong'oqda 5 baravar yuqori hisoblanadi"². SHu munosabat bilan "agrobiznes muhitini yanada

¹https://www.undp.org/content/dam/uzbekistan/docs/Publications/economicgovernance/Improving_Productive_and_Export_Potential/un_uzb_Improving_Productive_%20and_Export%20Potential.pdf

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги ПФ–5853-сонли “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020–2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги Фармони. https://lex.uz/docs/4567334?utm_source=chatgpt.com

takomillashtirish, qo‘shilgan qiymat zanjirini rivojlantirish, sohada davlat ishtirokini qisqartirish, investitsiyaviy jozibadorlikni oshirish, yer va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish hamda qishloq xo‘jaligi va oziq-ovqat sanoatiga xalqaro standartlarni joriy etish”³ga qaratilgan vazifalarga alohida ustuvor ahamiyat berilmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 26 fevraldagi PF-5009-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020-2030 yillarga mo‘ljallangan strategiyasida belgilangan vazifalarni 2021 yilda amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2024 yil 16 fevraldagi PF-36-son “Respublikada oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta‘minlashning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2019 yil 14-martdagi PQ-4239 son “Meva-sabzavotchilik sohasida qishloq xo‘jaligi kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2021 yil 15-dekabrda PQ 52-son “Meva-sabzavotchilik sohasini davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlash, tarmoqda klaster va kooperatsiya tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2023 yil 23-noyabr PQ-20-son “Meva-sabzavotchilik va uzumchilikda oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishida dehqon xo‘jaliklarining ulushini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika ilm-fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Demokratik va huquqiy jamiyatni ma‘naviy-axloqiy va madaniy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish” ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Qishloq xo‘jaligi, jumladan, meva-sabzavotchilik sohasida ekinlarni joylashtirish, ishlab chiqarishni ixtisoslashtirish, kooperatsiya munosabatlarini rivojlantirish, eksport raqobatbardoshligi va hududiy ixtisoslashuvni baholash masalalari xorijiy olimlar S.A.Kondratenko, E.E.Matveeva, W.Kupsik, K.Pawlak, M.Svatošová, S.Brakman, A. De Benedictis⁴ va boshqa tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy ishlarida atroflicha o‘rganilgan. Ularning tadqiqotlarida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari tashqi savdosi, agrar bozor

³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 23 oktabrdagi PF-5853-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020–2030 yillarga mo‘ljallangan strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. https://lex.uz/docs/4567334?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁴ Кондратенко С.А. Устойчивое развитие регионального агропродовольственного комплекса: теория, методология, практика / С.А.Кондратенко. – Минск:, 2019. – 286 с.; Е.Е.Матвеева. Система показателей, характеризующих специализацию сельскохозяйственного производства. Экономика управление. 2012. №2, 4-7 стр.; Kupsik W., Pawlak K. Competitive Position of EU Candidate Countries and Eastern Partnership Countries in Trading Fruit and Vegetables in the Single European Market // Agriculture. – 2024. – Vol. 14. – No. 11. – Article 1997. DOI:10.3390/agriculture14111997; Svatošová M., Boháčková I., Hrabánková M. Regional Agricultural Specialization and Competitiveness under Sustainable Development Conditions // Sustainability. – 2022. – Vol. 14. – No. 9. – Article 5241. DOI:10.3390/su14095241; Brakman S., Garretsen H., van Marrewijk C. Regional Specialization and Concentration in Agricultural Trade: Measurement and Policy Implications // Journal of Regional Science. – 2021. – Vol. 61. – No. 5. – P. 987–1008. [Wiley Online Library](#); De Benedictis L., Tamberi M., Vicarelli C. Specialization Patterns in Agricultural Production and Export Performance: New Empirical Evidence // Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy. – 2023. – Vol. 45. – No. 2. – P. 756–774. [Oxford Academic Journal](#).

infratuzilmasi, eksport samaradorligi, hududiy ixtisoslashuv hamda agrar ishlab chiqarishni baholash metodologiyasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Mamlakatimizda ham meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining milliy iqtisodiyotdagi strategik ahamiyati va oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashdagi muhim o'rni tufayli keyingi yillarda mazkur yo'nalishdagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar ko'lami kengayib bormoqda. Xususan, S.T.Iskandarov, SH.M.Murodov, S.K.Eshmatov, M.U.Achilov, X.A.Pardaev⁵ kabi iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan mahsulot ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, tarmoqni modernizatsiya qilish, qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirida integratsiya jarayonlarini rivojlantirish, meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash va sotish tizimini takomillashtirish, shuningdek, kooperatsiya munosabatlarini rivojlantirish masalalariga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan.

SHu bilan birga, mamlakatimizda meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini hududlar kesimida rivojlantirish, hududiy ixtisoslashuv darajasini baholash, agroiqlim salohiyati va bozor kon'yunkturasini hisobga olgan holda tarmoqni barqaror rivojlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga bag'ishlangan maxsus ilmiy tadqiqotlar yetarli darajada amalga oshirilmagan. Bu esa meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini chuqurlashtirish, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar o'rtasidagi integratsiya jarayonlarini kuchaytirish hamda tarmoq raqobatbardoshligi va eksport salohiyatini oshirishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish zarurligini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalar bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalariga muvofiq, F-OT-F1-101 "Globallashuv sharoitida mintaqalar iqtisodiyoti raqobatbardoshligi o'sishiga metodologik yondashuvlar" mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy granti (2017-2021 yy.) doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi O'zbekiston Respublikasi mintaqalarida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

agrar ishlab chiqarishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslarini tizimli tahlil qilish, meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining iqtisodiy tabiati va uning milliy xo'jalikdagi o'rnini ilmiy jihatdan asoslash;

meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida ixtisoslashtirish darajasini baholash bo'yicha mavjud uslubiy yondashuvlar tahlillari asosida ushbu uslubiy yondashuvni takomillashtirish bo'yicha takliflar tayyorlash;

⁵ S.T.Iskandarov. Глобал иқлим ўзгариши шaroitida sabzavotchilikni rivojlantirishning ilmiy-uslubiy asoslarini takomillashtirish: diss. ... avt. i.f.d. 2024 й.; SH.M.Murodov Meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini sotish sohasida kooperatsiya munosabatlarini shakllantirish: diss. ... avt. i.f.n. – T., 2020.; S.K.Eshmatov Meva-sabzavotchilik tarmofiga qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari: diss. ... avt. i.f.n. – T., 2021.; M.U.Achilov. Meva-sabzavotchilik tarmofigini modernizatsiyalashning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy asoslarini takomillashtirish: diss. ... avt. i.f.n. – T., 2022.; X.A.Pardayev. Pomidor ishlab chiqarish zanjiri subyektlari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni takomillashtirish (Samarqand viloyati misolida): diss. ... avt. i.f.n. – T., 2023.

zamonaviy meva-sabzavot bozorining strategik vazifalari va innovatsion rivojlanish omillari tahlillari asosida jahon meva-sabzavot bozoridagi asosiy tendensiyalarni aniqlash asosida umumiy xulosalar ishlab chiqish;

O'zbekistonda meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining rivojlanish tendensiya-lari, xususan hududlar kesimida ishlab chiqarish, qayta ishlash va eksport ko'rsatkichlarining dinamikasi tahlillari asosida mavjud muammolarni aniqlash;

Farg'ona viloyati misolida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining rivojlanish xususiyatlari va muammolarini tahlil qilish, tarmoqdagi asosiy muammolarni aniqlash;

meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining rivojlanish omillari va to'siqlarini aniqlash, mavjud resurslardan samarali foydalanish va hududiy ixtisoslashuvni chuqurlashtirish bo'yicha amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqish;

xorijiy mamlakatlarda qishloq xo'jaligini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish va fermerlarni rag'batlantirish mexanizmlari bo'yicha ilg'or jihatlarni milliy iqtisodiyotga moslashtirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlash bo'yicha xulosalar tayyorlash;

meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish hamda iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish yo'nalishlarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar ishlab chiqish;

Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish istiqbollarini prognoz qilish asosida umumlashgan xulosalar tayyorlash.

Tadqiqotning ob'ekti sifatida O'zbekiston meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'i va ushbu tarmoqda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar faoliyati tanlab olingan. Monografik tadqiqotlar Farg'ona viloyati misolida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini mintaqada meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan tashkiliy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar majmuasi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti jarayonida ilmiy abstraksiya, induksiya va deduksiya, mantiqiy va qiyosiy tahlil, tizimli yondashuv, statistik guruhlash, ekspert baholash, grafik usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida hududiy ixtisoslashuv darajasini baholashning eksport talabini hisobga oluvchi integral usuli takomillashtirilgan hamda ixtisoslashuvning "past", "o'rta", "yuqori", "juda chuqurlashgan" va "keng doirada ixtisoslashgan" darajalari bo'yicha baholash mezonlari ishlab chiqilgan;

meva-sabzavotchilikda qiymat zanjiri ishtirokchilari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy uzilishlarni qisqartirish maqsadida ishlab chiqarish-tayyorlash-qayta ishlash-eksport bosqichlarini o'zaro bog'lovchi uzoq muddatli shartnomaviy munosabatlar, yagona axborot almashinuvi va bozorga yo'naltirilgan ixtisoslashuv asosidagi integratsiya mexanizmi takomillashtirilgan;

meva-sabzavotchilikka ixtisoslashgan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida imtiyozli qisqa muddatli kreditlar hamda qayta ishlovchi va eksportyor korxonalar uchun "revolver" kreditlash tizimini joriy etish bo'yicha tashkiliy-iqtisodiy takliflar asoslangan;

Farg‘ona viloyatida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining ko‘p omilli ekonometrik modeli ishlab chiqilgan hamda 2030 yilgacha bo‘lgan prognoz ko‘rsatkichlari hisoblangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

jahon bozorlarida organik mahsulotlar ulushining ortishi, sotish oldi ishlov berish va qo‘shimcha xizmatlar rivoji, shuningdek, infratuzilmaviy omillarni hisobga olgan holda meva-sabzavot bozorini strategik rivojlantirish hamda ichki va tashqi bozorlarda raqobatbardosh mahsulotlarni barqaror ishlab chiqarish va taqsimlash mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga oid asosiy tendensiyalar aniqlanib, ular asosida amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan;

tarmoq va hududiy dasturlarni ishlab chiqish jarayonida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini yetishtirish va qayta ishlash sohasida faoliyat yurituvchi korxonalar uchun gorizontaal yoki vertikal boshqaruv tamoyillariga asoslangan, vaqt va moddiy resurslarni tejashga qaratilgan korporativ tuzilmalarni shakllantirish taklifi asoslangan;

davlat tomonidan qishloq xo‘jaligini samarali tartibga solish, fermerlarni rag‘batlantirish va innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali tarmoq barqarorligini ta‘minlash hamda agrar eksport salohiyatini oshirish bo‘yicha xorijiy tajribalarni milliy iqtisodiyot sharoitida qo‘llash yo‘nalishlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi qo‘llanilgan ilmiy yondashuv va usullarning maqsadga muvofiqligi, shuningdek, nazariy va amaliy ma‘lumotlarning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi hamda Xalqaro moliya institutlarining rasmiy manbalaridan olinganligi bilan ta‘minlanadi. Tahlillar statistik usullar asosida amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, keltirilgan tahlillar, xulosalar, taklif va tavsiyalar amaliyotda sinab ko‘rilgan hamda olingan natijalar vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan ularning ishonchliligi izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot doirasida ishlab chiqilgan taklif va tavsiyalar meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog‘ini rivojlantirishning uslubiy asoslarini takomillashtirish, agrosanoat integratsiyasi tizimini chuqurlashtirish hamda uning asosiy bo‘g‘inlarini prognozlashtirishning ilmiy-uslubiy apparatni boyitishga xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqotda olingan natijalar meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish, qayta ishlash va iste‘molchilarga yetkazib berish tizimini takomillashtirish, shuningdek, tarmoqni klasterlash asosida barqaror rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu natijalardan “Qishloq xo‘jaligi iqtisodiyoti” va “Mintaqa iqtisodiyoti” fanlari bo‘yicha o‘quv dasturlarini takomillashtirish, darsliklar hamda o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalarni tayyorlash jarayonlarida foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog‘ini rivojlantirish yuzasidan ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosa va amaliy tavsiyalar asosida:

meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog‘ida hududiy ixtisoslashuv darajasini eksport talabini hisobga olgan holda baholashning integral usuli hamda ixtisoslashuv darajalarini aniqlash mezonlari O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo‘jaligi

vazirligi tomonidan amaliyotga joriy etilgan (Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligining 2026 yil 13 fevraldagi 06/126-2-10-05/19-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada hududlar kesimida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining "past" (0–0,2), "o'rta" (0,2–0,4), "yuqori" (0,4–0,6), "juda chuqurlashgan" (0,6–0,8) va "keng doirada ixtisoslashgan" (0,8–1,0) darajalari bo'yicha baholash ko'rsatkichlari ishlab chiqilgan;

meva-sabzavotchilikda ishlab chiqarish–tayyorlash–qayta ishlash–eksport bosqichlari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy uzilishlarni qisqartirishga qaratilgan uzoq muddatli shartnomaviy munosabatlar, yagona axborot almashinuvi va bozorga yo'naltirilgan ixtisoslashuv asosidagi integratsiya mexanizmini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ishlab chiqilgan takliflar O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi tomonidan qishloq xo'jaligi tizimi tashkilotlari faoliyatiga joriy etilgan (Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligining 2026 yil 13 fevraldagi 06/126-2-10-05/19-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida qo'shilgan qiymat zanjiri ishtirokchilari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy integratsiyani kuchaytirish va qiymat zanjiri samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatlari asoslangan;

meva-sabzavotchilikka ixtisoslashgan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida imtiyozli qisqa muddatli kreditlar hamda qayta ishlovchi, saqlovchi va eksportyor sub'ektlar uchun "revolver" kreditlash tizimini joriy etish bo'yicha ishlab chiqilgan takliflar O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi tomonidan qishloq xo'jaligi tizimi tashkilotlari faoliyatiga joriy etilgan (Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligining 2026 yil 13 fevraldagi 06/126-2-10-05/19-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada meva-sabzavotchilik qiymat zanjirida moliyaviy ta'minlanganlik darajasini o'rtacha 20–30 foizga oshirish mumkinligi asoslangan;

Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining ko'p omilli ekonometrik modeli hamda 2030 yilgacha bo'lgan prognoz ko'rsatkichlari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi va vazirlik huzuridagi Agrar sohani iqtisodiy rivojlantirish va moliyalashtirish departamenti tomonidan amaliyotga joriy etilgan (Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligining 2026 yil 13 fevraldagi 06/126-2-10-05/19-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining 2030 yilga borib 1814,6 ming tonnadan 2057,3 ming tonnagacha, ya'ni 242,7 ming tonnaga yoki taxminan 13,4 foizga oshishi prognoz qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Dissertatsiya ishining ilmiy-amaliy natijalari 8 ta OAK e'tirofidagi ilmiy jurnallarda, shu jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro 2 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya natijalari bo'yicha jami 8 ta ilmiy ish, shu jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish bo'yicha tavsiya etilgan ilmiy jurnallarda 8 ta maqola, jumladan, 5 tasi respublika va 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiya umumiy hajmi 145 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **kirish qismida** tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, ob'ekti va predmeti aniq belgilab berilgan. SHuningdek, tadqiqotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga muvofiqligi yoritilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ilmiy hamda amaliy ahamiyati, ularning amaliyotga joriy etilishi asoslab berilgan, shuningdek, nashr qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlanib, unda agrar ishlab chiqarish nazariyasidagi tizimli yondashuvlar, meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini samarali joylashtirish va ixtisoslashtirishning ilmiy-uslubiy asoslari hamda zamonaviy bozorning innovatsion rivojlanish tendensiyalari tahlil qilingan. SHuningdek, tarmoq raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va eksport salohiyatini kengaytirishga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy iqtisodiy va tashkiliy omillar yoritilgan.

Ma'lumki, agrar ishlab chiqarishning nazariy asoslari qishloq xo'jaligida yer va tuproq unumdorligini asosiy ishlab chiqarish omili sifatida talqin etadi. SHu nuqtai nazardan, xorijiy va mahalliy olimlarning ilmiy qarashlari asosida tuproq unumdorligini saqlash va qayta tiklashda organik moddalar aylanishi, resurstejamkor texnologiyalar hamda ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi izohlanadi. Ayniqsa, mineral o'g'itlardan me'yorsiz foydalanish tuproqning tabiiy xususiyatlarini susaytirishi, organik moddalar aylanishining buzilishi esa hosildorlik pasayishiga olib kelishiga alohida e'tibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiq. SHu bilan birga, ishlab chiqarish kuchlarini joylashtirish va hududiy mehnat taqsimotiga oid nazariy yondashuvlar asosida tabiiy-iqlim sharoiti, mehnat resurslari, transport-logistika infratuzilmasi hamda bozorlarga yaqinlik qishloq xo'jaligi samaradorligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatishi asoslanadi. Qishloq xo'jaligini hududiy ixtisoslashtirish va ishlab chiqarishni maqbul joylashtirish orqali mahsulot tannarxini pasaytirish, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, transport xarajatlarini qisqartirish hamda tarmoq raqobatbardoshligini oshirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Ma'lumki, iqtisodiy samaradorlikni baholashda faqat hosildorlik yoki mahsulot ulushi ko'rsatkichlari bilan cheklanib qolish tarmoq rivojlanishining haqiqiy holatini to'liq aks ettirmaydi. Shu sababli tabiiy-iqlim sharoiti, infratuzilma imkoniyatlari, transport-logistika tizimi va bozor kon'yunkturasi kabi omillarni ham hisobga olish zarur hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida hududlarning eksport salohiyati, tashqi bozor talabiga moslashuv darajasi va mahsulot raqobatbardoshligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu munosabat bilan ixtisoslashuv darajasini eksport talabini inobatga olgan holda integral baholashga

asoslangan uslubiy yondashuvni qo'llash tarmoqning eksport imkoniyatlarini aniqlash va raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

Shu bilan birga, mazkur yondashuv hududlarning eksport salohiyati va tashqi bozor talabiga moslashuv darajasini kompleks baholash imkonini beradi. Ayniqsa, eksport ulushi, tashqi bozordagi talab dinamikasi, eksport geografiyasi va eksport samaradorligi kabi ko'rsatkichlarni bir tizimda baholash orqali hududlarning raqobat ustunliklarini aniqlash, eksportbop mahsulot turlarini shakllantirish hamda ishlab chiqarishni maqbul joylashtirish uchun ilmiy asos yaratiladi.

1-jadval.

Hududiy ixtisoslashuv darajasini eksport talabini hisobga olgan holda integral baholash⁶

№	Indikatorlar	Mazmuni	Hisoblash usuli	Izoh
1	Eksport ulushi ko'effitsienti (Ke)	Ixtisoslashgan mahsulotning umumiy ishlab chiqarish hajmidagi eksportga yo'naltirilgan qismini ko'rsatadi	$Ke = (Em / Ym) \times 100$	Em – eksport qilingan mahsulot hajmi; Ym – umumiy ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot hajmi. Bu ko'rsatkich tashqi bozorga chiqish darajasini baholaydi.
2	Eksport talab indeksi (ETI)	Tashqi bozorda ushbu mahsulotga bo'lgan talabning o'sish tendensiyasini ifodalaydi	$ETI = (Th / Tb) \times 100$	Th – joriy yildagi eksport hajmi, Tb – bazis yildagi eksport hajmi. Indeks 100 dan yuqori bo'lsa, talab ortib boryapti, deb baholanadi.
3	Eksport geografiyasi ko'effitsienti (Kg)	Mahsulot eksport qilinayotgan mamlakatlar soni va ular-ning ulushi bo'yicha diversifikatsiya darajasini ko'rsatadi	$Kg = (Mh / Mj) \times 100$	Mh – mahsulot eksport qilinayotgan mamlakatlar soni, Mj – jami eksport yo'nalishlar soni. Ko'rsatkich yuqori bo'lsa, bozor diversifikatsiyasi yuqori.
4	Eksport samaradorligi indeksi (Kse)	Eksport narxi, logistika xarajat-lari va valyuta tushumi asosida iqtisodiy foydali-likni baholaydi	$Kse = (Ne - Xl) / Ne \times 100$	Ne – eksport narxi, Xl – logistika va xizmat ko'rsatish xarajatlari. Indeks 20% dan yuqori bo'lsa, eksport samarali deb hisoblanadi.
5	Integral baholash indeksi (I)	Ko'rsatkichlar yig'indisi asosida hududiy ixtisoslashuv va eksport moslashuv daraja-sini aniqlaydi	$I = (Ke + ETI + Kg + Kse) / 4$	Integral indeks 60% dan yuqori bo'lsa – yuqori moslashgan ixtisoslashuv, 40–60% – o'rtacha, 40% dan past bo'lsa – past daraja hisoblanadi.

⁶ Mavjud uslubiy yondashuvlarni tadqiq etish asosida muallif ishlanmasi.

Bu esa meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini hududlar kesimida samarali ixtisoslashtirish, eksport hajmini oshirish va qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Milliy iqtisodiyotda Farg‘ona viloyati meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog‘ining o‘rni va rivojlanish tendensiyalari”** deb nomlanib, unda O‘zbekiston va Farg‘ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog‘ining rivojlanish xususiyatlari, iqtisodiy ahamiyati, tarmoq rivojiga ta’sir etuvchi omillar hamda sohadagi mavjud muammolar tahlil qilingan.

Ma’lumki, so‘nggi yillarda mamlakatimiz agrar siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog‘ini rivojlantirish, yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish va eksportbop mahsulotlar yetishtirishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. 2020–2024 yillar mobaynida meva-sabzavot ekinlari maydonlari bosqichma-bosqich kengayib, yalpi mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmida barqaror o‘shish tendensiyasi kuzatildi. Ayniqsa, poliz va sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishida yuqori o‘shish sur‘atlari saqlanib qolgan bo‘lsa, kartoshkachilik va uzumchilikda hosildorlikning pasayishi intensiv agrotexnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, suv tejovchi texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish va tuproq unumdorligini saqlash choralarini kuchaytirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi. Tahlillar shuni anglatadiki, tarmoqdagi o‘shish asosan ekstensiv omillar, ya’ni ekin maydonlarini kengaytirish hisobiga ta’minlangan bo‘lib, intensiv rivojlanish omillarining ulushi hali yetarli darajada emas.

Shu bilan birga, mulkchilik tarkibida fermer xo‘jaliklarining ulushi ortib borayotgani kuzatilib, ularning iqtisodiy va tashkiliy imkoniyatlari kengayib bormoqda. Dehqon va tomorqa xo‘jaliklari esa ichki bozorni oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat saqlab qolmoqda. Meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash darajasida ham ijobiy tendensiyalar kuzatilib, sabzavot mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash ko‘rsatkichi so‘nggi yillarda o‘shish dinamikasini namoyon etdi. Mevalarni qayta ishlash darajasi nisbatan yuqori bo‘lsa-da, sohada chuqur qayta ishlash, saqlash va logistika infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish zarurligi saqlanib qolmoqda.

2-jadval.

O‘zbekiston respublikasida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash darajasi, %⁷

Mahsulotlar	Yillar					
	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024
Sabzavot mahsulotlari	4,04	4,13	4,32	6,70	6,20	6,14
Mevalar	18,07	19,06	19,97	18,9	17,5	18,9

Jadval ma’lumotlari ko‘rsatishicha, sabzavot mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash sur‘atlari nisbatan tez o‘shib bormoqda. Bu qayta ishlash korxonalari faoliyatidagi jonlanish, ichki bozorda tayyor oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga talabning ortishi hamda

⁷ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy statistic qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlari asosida tayyorlangan.

eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulot turlarining ko'payishi bilan izohlanadi. SHu bilan birga, meva mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash darajasida ayrim yillarda pasayish kuzatilib, bu holat qayta ishlash quvvatlaridan to'liq foydalanilmayotgani, logistika xarajatlarining ortishi va xomashyo ta'minotidagi uzilishlar bilan bog'liq ekanligi namoyon bo'ldi.

Ma'lumki, meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari bozorida narxlar dinamikasi ko'p jihatdan mavsumiylik, tashqi bozor kon'yunkturasi va ichki talab yyetkazib berish muvozanati bilan bog'liq. 2024 yilda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bozorida nisbatan barqaror holat shakllangan bo'lsa-da, ayrim mahsulot turlari bo'yicha narx tebranishlari saqlanib qolmoqda. Bu holat qayta ishlash, saqlash va transport-logistika infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, mahsulotlarni yil davomida barqaror yyetkazib berish tizimini shakllantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etishini ko'rsatadi.

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, 2020–2024 yillarda O'zbekiston meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari eksportida barqaror o'sish tendensiyasi saqlanib qoldi. Eksport tarkibida sabzavotlar va meva-rezavor mahsulotlari yetakchi o'rinni egallab, Rossiya, Pokiston, Xitoy va Qozog'iston asosiy tashqi bozorlar sifatida shakllandi. Bu milliy mahsulotlarning tashqi bozorlarda raqobatbardoshligi ortib borayotganini anglatadi. SHu bilan birga, eksport geografiyasini kengaytirish, mahsulotlarni xalqaro standartlar asosida sertifikatlash va qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini rivojlantirish muhim vazifalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Tadqiqot jarayonida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirishda innovatsion yondashuvlar, intensiv bog'lar tashkil etish, yuqori hosildor va iqlim sharoitiga mos navlarni yaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi asoslandi. SHuningdek, seleksiya va urug'chilik tizimini modernizatsiya qilish, resurstejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda mahalliy ilmiy salohiyatdan samarali foydalanish tarmoq raqobatbardoshligini oshirishning muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Ma'lumki, Farg'ona viloyatining tabiiy-iqlim sharoiti meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirish uchun qulay imkoniyat yaratadi. Viloyatda yoz faslining iliq va quyoshli kelishi, qishning nisbatan yumshoq o'tishi hamda suv resurslarining yetariligi meva va sabzavot ekinlaridan yuqori hosil olish imkonini beradi. SHu bilan birga, aholining ko'p yillik dehqonchilik tajribasi va hududiy ixtisoslashuvning shakllanganligi tarmoq rivojida muhim omil sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda.

Tahlillarga ko'ra, viloyatda meva va rezavorlar yetishtirish asosan Quvasoy shahri, Farg'ona va Quva tumanlarida jamlangan bo'lib, umumiy hosilning katta qismi mazkur hududlar hissasiga to'g'ri keladi. Sabzavot va poliz mahsulotlari bo'yicha ham hududlar kesimida muayyan tafovutlar saqlanib qolmoqda. Ayniqsa, Bog'dod, Qo'shtepa va Oltiariq tumanlarida yuqori natijalar qayd etilgan bo'lsa, ayrim hududlarda hosil hajmi nisbatan pastligicha qolmoqda. Uzumchilik tarmog'ida esa Oltiariq tumani yetakchilik qilib, viloyatda yuqori eksportbop salohiyat shakllangani kuzatildi.

Farg'ona viloyatida 1990–2024 yillar mobaynida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'i izchil o'sish tendensiyasini namoyon etdi. Yalpi mahsulot hajmi 1776

ming tonnadan 2462 ming tonnagacha oshib, 1,4 martalik o'sish qayd etildi. Ochiq maydonlarda etishtirilgan mahsulot hajmi ustunlik qilgan bo'lsa, yopiq maydonlardagi o'sish asosan yil davomida barqaror mahsulot yetkazib berish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qildi. Shu bilan birga, qayta ishlash korxonalariga yetkazib berilgan mahsulot hajmi 1,4 marta, eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulot hajmi esa 2,2 marta oshgani tarmoqda qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirining rivojlanayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Jadval ma'lumotlari Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'i bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanib borayotganini ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa, eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulot hajmining yuqori sur'atlarda o'sishi tarmoqning tashqi bozorlarga moslashib borayotganini anglatadi. Shu bilan birga, qayta ishlash, saqlash va qadoqlash infratuzilmasining cheklanganligi, sovuq zanjir tizimi imkoniyatlarining yetarli emasligi hamda mahalliy urug'chilik bazasining zaifligi tarmoqdagi asosiy muammolardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

3-jadval.

Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini yetishtirilishi va taqsimlanish dinamikasi⁸

Ko'rsatkichlar		Yillar						2024 yilda 1990 yilga nisbatan	
		1990		2010		2024		(+, -)	marta
		hajmi, ming tonna	jamiga nisbatan, %	hajmi, ming tonna	jamiga nisbatan, %	hajmi (ming tonna)	jamiga nisbatan, %		
YAlpi mahsulot		1 776	107	2 166	122	2 462	114	685	1,4
sh.j.	ochiq maydonda	1 199	108	1 473	123	1 723	117	524	1,4
	yopiq maydonda	577	105	693	120	739	107	161	1,3
sh.j.	asosiy	640	108	823	129	985	120	345	1,5
	oralik	622	107	715	115	788	110	166	1,3
	takroriy	515	109	628	122	689	110	174	1,3
Taqsimlanishi									
Urug'lik uchun		36	119	43	122	49	114	14	1,4
Ko'chat uchun		4	109	5	125	6	116	2	1,5
Qayta ishlash korxonalariga		533	118	650	122	739	114	206	1,4
Eksportga		265	101	445	168	590	132	325	2,2
Toshkent shahar va boshqa yarmarkalarga		266	114	325	122	369	114	103	1,4
Sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim va boshqa muassasalarga		36	114	43	122	49	114	14	1,4
Ichki bozorga va iste'mol uchun (saqlash qo'shilgan holatda)		637	119	655	103	660	101	23	1,0

⁸ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi ma'lumotlari

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, mazkur muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun qayta ishlash sanoatiga investitsiyalarni keng jalb qilish, energiya tejamkor issiqxonalarni rivojlantirish, agrologistika markazlari va zamonaviy saqlash infratuzilmasini tashkil etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida mahalliy seleksiya va urug'chilik tizimini qo'llab-quvvatlash, eksportni moliyaviy rag'batlantirish hamda sertifikatlash jarayonlarini soddalashtirish tarmoqning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, tadqiqot doirasida Farg'ona viloyatining Quva, Oltiariq, Bog'dod va Qo'shtepa tumanlarida faoliyat yuritayotgan fermer xo'jaliklari, qayta ishlovchi korxonalar hamda agroklastlar o'rtasida so'rovnoma va intervyular o'tkazildi. So'rovnoma natijalari meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida ishlab chiqarish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va eksport jarayonlari o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik hali yetarli darajada shakllanmaganini ko'rsatdi. Ayniqsa, "Farg'ona Agroklastlar", "Beshariq meva-sabzavot eksporti" va "Quva Agro" klasterlari bilan hamkorlik qiluvchi xo'jaliklarda mahsulotni qayta ishlash va tashqi bozorga yo'naltirish imkoniyatlari mavjud bo'lsa-da, infratuzilma va kooperatsiya mexanizmlarining to'liq shakllanmaganligi tarmoq samaradorligiga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

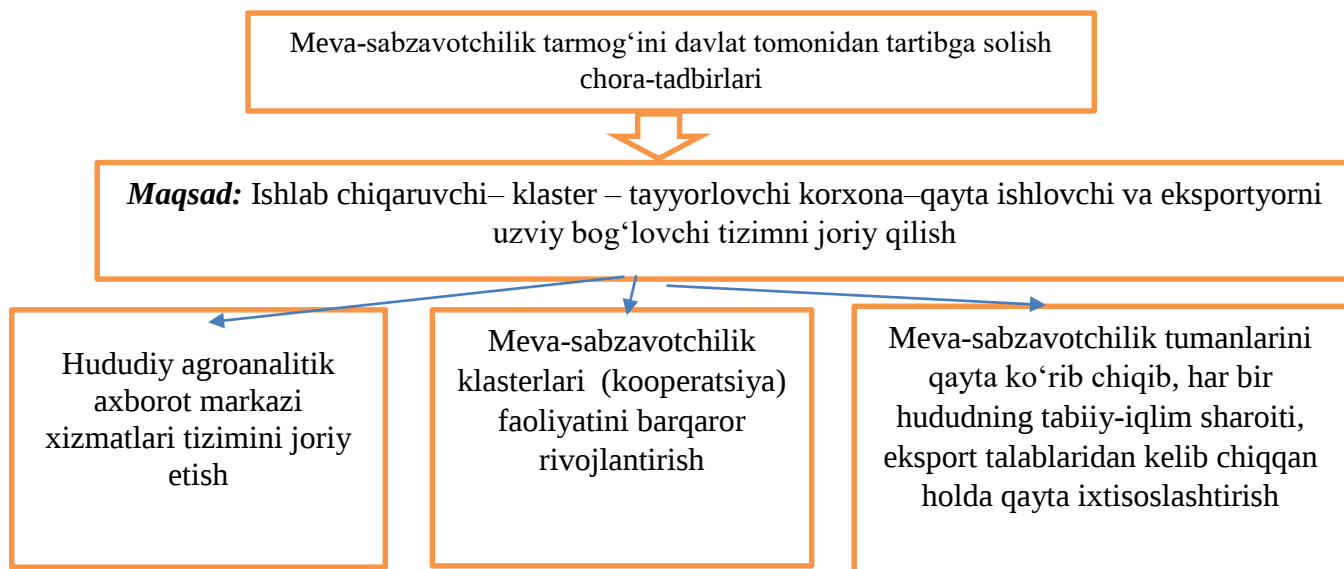
So'rovnoma ishtirokchilarining asosiy qismi mahsulotni saqlash quvvatlari cheklanganligi tarmoq samaradorligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotganini ta'kidlagan. Jumladan, respondentlarning 68,4 foizi mavsumiy davrda hosilning ma'lum qismi saqlash imkoniyatlari yetarli emasligi sababli ichki bozorda arzon narxlarda sotilishini qayd etgan. Bu holat, ayniqsa, tez buziluvchan meva va uzum mahsulotlarida yuqori yo'qotishlarga olib kelayotgani kuzatildi. Shuningdek, ishtirokchilarning 57,2 foizi eksportyorlar bilan hamkorlik asosan qisqa muddatli shartnomalar asosida amalga oshirilishi fermer xo'jaliklari uchun barqaror daromad manbaini shakllantirish imkoniyatini cheklayotganini bildirgan. So'rovnoma natijalariga ko'ra, fermer xo'jaliklarining 49,6 foizida zamonaviy saralash va qadoqlash liniyalari mavjud emasligi tashqi bozor talablariga mos mahsulot yetkazib berish imkoniyatlarini pasaytirmoqda. Shu bilan birga, respondentlarning 61,3 foizi logistika va sovuq zanjir tizimidagi muammolar mahsulot yo'qotilishining ortishiga sabab bo'layotganini ta'kidlagan.

Tadqiqot jarayonida "Quva Agro" va "Farg'ona Agroklastlar" faoliyati misolida qayta ishlash va eksport jarayonlarining nisbatan shakllanganligi kuzatilgan bo'lsa-da, kichik fermer xo'jaliklarining mazkur tizimga to'liq integratsiyalashmagani namoyon bo'ldi. Xususan, moliyaviy resurslar yetishmasligi, sertifikatlash xarajatlarining yuqoriligi va zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarining cheklanganligi ularning klaster tizimidagi ishtirokini susaytirmoqda. Shu bilan birga, so'rovnoma qatnashchilarining 54,8 foizi imtiyozli kreditlar va subsidiyalardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari cheklanganini, 46,2 foizi esa eksport jarayonlarida byurokratik to'siqlar saqlanib qolayotganini bildirgan. Fermerlarning aksariyati davlat

tomonidan agrologistika xizmatlari, sertifikatlash va eksportni qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini kengaytirish zarurligini ta'kidlagan.

Ma'lumki, meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari tez buziluvchan xususiyatga ega bo'lgani sababli saqlash, qadoqlash va tashish jarayonlari tarmoq raqobatbardoshligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, zamonaviy sovutkich omborlari, agrologistika markazlari va refrijeratorli transport xizmatlarini rivojlantirish orqali terimdan keyingi yo'qotishlarni qisqartirish hamda eksportbop mahsulotlarni tashqi bozorlarga tezkor yetkazib berish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, "agro-xab"lar negizida mahsulotni saralash, qadoqlash, saqlash va sertifikatlash xizmatlarini markazlashgan holda tashkil etish kichik fermer xo'jaliklarining eksport jarayonlarida ishtirokini kengaytirish imkonini beradi.

Shuningdek, klaster tizimida moliyaviy resurslardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, eksport sug'urtasi, faktoring va forfeyting kabi moliyaviy instrumentlarni joriy etish tashqi bozorlar bilan ishlashda moliyaviy xavflarni kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Bunda davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida qayta ishlash quvvatlarini modernizatsiya qilish, mahalliy urug'chilik va seleksiya tizimini qo'llab-quvvatlash, energiya tejankor texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish tarmoqning uzoq muddatli barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.



1-rasm. Meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini barqaror rivojlantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlari tizimi⁹

Umuman olganda, so'rovnoma natijalari va amaliy tahlillar Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida qiymat zanjirini chuqurlashtirish, infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish va agroklastarlar o'rtasidagi integratsiya jarayonlarini kuchaytirish zarurligini ko'rsatadi. SHu munosabat bilan meva-

⁹ Muallif ishlanmasi.

sabzavotchilik sohasida quyidagi tashkiliy-iqtisodiy chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi (1-rasm).

Mazkur chora-tadbirlar tizimini amalga oshirish orqali meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida ishlab chiqarish, qayta ishlash, saqlash va eksport jarayonlari o'rtasidagi uzviy integratsiyani ta'minlash imkoniyati kengayadi. Natijada hududlarda mahsulot etishtirishni bozor talablari asosida maqbul joylashtirish, qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini chuqurlashtirish va eksportbop mahsulotlar ulushini oshirish uchun tashkiliy-iqtisodiy asos shakllanadi. Shu bilan birga, raqamli axborot tizimlari va logistika infratuzilmasining rivojlanishi orqali mahsulot yo'qotishlarini qisqartirish, tashqi bozorlarga tezkor moslashish va fermer xo'jaliklarining moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlash imkoniyatlari kengayadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish hamda aholini sifatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan barqaror ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

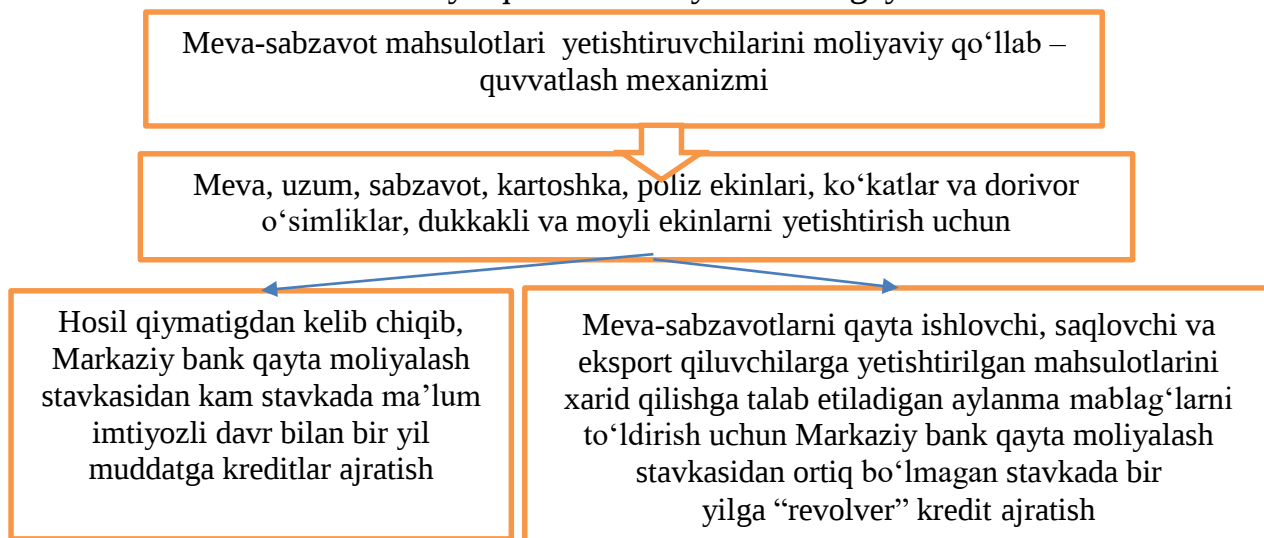
Dissertatsiyaning **“Mintaqada meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirishning istiqbolli yo'nalishlari”** nomli uchinchi bobida Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini barqaror rivojlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlari, davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash usullarini takomillashtirish hamda xorijiy tajribalardan samarali foydalanish masalalari tadqiq etilgan. SHuningdek, hududda meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining istiqbol parametrlari ishlab chiqilib, tarmoqning eksport salohiyatini oshirishga qaratilgan takliflar shakllantirilgan.

Ma'lumki, rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi qishloq xo'jaligini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash tarmoq barqarorligini ta'minlashning muhim omillaridan biri ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa, melioratsiya tizimini rivojlantirish, sug'orish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish va qishloq joylarda ijtimoiy infratuzilmani yaxshilash yo'nalishlarida davlat investitsiyalarining yuqori ulushi saqlanib qolmoqda. Shu bilan birga, xususiy mulk daxlsizligini ta'minlash, sog'lom raqobat muhitini shakllantirish va eksport faoliyatini rag'batlantirish qishloq xo'jaligini davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Qishloq xo'jaligini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish amaliyotida huquqiy, moliyaviy va iqtisodiy instrumentlar o'zaro uyg'un holda qo'llaniladi. Xususan, soliq imtiyozlari, subsidiyalar, investitsion dasturlar va imtiyozli kreditlar orqali fermer xo'jaliklari hamda agrobiznes sub'ektlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash tarmoqda ishlab chiqarish faolligini oshirish imkonini beradi. Ayniqsa, meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida mavsumiylik va aylanma mablag'lar etishmasligi bilan bog'liq moliyaviy muammolarni yumshatishda davlat tomonidan moliyaviy-kredit mexanizmlarini qo'llash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, meva-sabzavotchilik sohasidagi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmi taklif etildi (2-rasm). Taklif etilayotgan mexanizm avvalo fermer xo'jaliklarining aylanma mablag'larga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qoplash, ishlab chiqarish jarayonidagi likvidlik uzilishlarini kamaytirish va mahsulot etishtirish barqarorligini ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan. SHu

bilan birga, qayta ishlash va eksport faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi sub'ektlarga uzoq muddatli investitsion resurslar ajratish orqali saqlash, qadoqlash va logistika infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish imkoniyatlari kengayadi.



2-rasm. Meva-sabzavot yetishtiruvchi fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va boshqa mahsulot yetishtiruvchilarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmi¹⁰

Shuningdek, eksportyor korxonalar uchun faktoring, forfeyting va eksport sug'urtasi kabi moliyaviy instrumentlarni joriy etish tashqi bozorlar bilan hisob-kitob jarayonlaridagi moliyaviy xavflarni kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Bunda davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida agrologistika markazlari, zamonaviy sovutkich omborlari va qayta ishlash quvvatlarini tashkil etish orqali qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini chuqurlashtirish imkoniyatlari kengayadi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini saqlash muddatini uzaytirish, terimdan keyingi yo'qotishlarni qisqartirish hamda tashqi bozorlarga standart talablariga mos mahsulot yetkazib berish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi. Ayniqsa, mahsulotni saralash, qadoqlash, saqlash va logistika jarayonlarining yagona tizim asosida tashkil etilishi qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirining barcha bosqichlari o'rtasidagi integratsiyani kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, qayta ishlash quvvatlarining kengayishi xomashyoni chuqur qayta ishlash hisobiga eksportbop tayyor mahsulotlar ulushini oshirish, ichki bozorda narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlash va valyuta tushumlarini ko'paytirish imkonini beradi.

Shunday qilib, ushbu ikki bosqichli moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmi orqali qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqaruvchilaridagi mavsumiy moliyaviy bosim yengillashadi, qayta ishlovchi va eksportyor sub'ektlarning likvidlik imkoniyatlari kengayadi hamda iqtisodiy zanjirda aylanma mablag'lar harakatining barqarorligi ta'minlanadi. Bu esa agrobiznes sub'ektlarining ishlab chiqarish faolligini oshirish, mahsulot yetkazib berishdagi uzilishlarni kamaytirish va eksport salohiyatini kuchaytirish imkonini beradi. Ayniqsa, mahsulot etishtirishdan tortib uni qayta ishlash va tashqi bozorlarga yetkazib berishgacha bo'lgan jarayonlarda moliyaviy uzluksizlikning ta'minlanishi qishloq xo'jaligida qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirining samarali ishlashini ta'minlaydi. Natijada fermer, qayta ishlovchi va eksportyor

¹⁰ Muallif ishlanmasi

sub'ektlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy hamkorlik mustahkamlanib, mahsulot harakatining barqaror tizimi shakllanadi.

Qayd etish joizki, amaldagi revolver kredit tizimi agrar sohada moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim o'rin tutayotgan bo'lsa-da, uning to'liq salohiyatidan foydalanishga to'sqinlik qilayotgan qator tashkiliy-iqtisodiy muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda. Xususan, revolver kreditlardan foydalanish doirasi asosan yirik qayta ishlovchi yoki eksportyor korxonalar bilan cheklanib, fermer xo'jaliklari, kichik kooperatsiyalar va servis markazlarining mazkur tizimdan foydalanish imkoniyatlari cheklanganligicha qolmoqda. Bu holat, avvalo, banklar tomonidan garov ta'minoti va moliyaviy hisobot shaffofligi bo'yicha yuqori talablar qo'yilayotgani bilan izohlanadi. Natijada kichik ishlab chiqaruvchilarning aylanma mablag'larga bo'lgan ehtiyoji to'liq qoplanmasdan, ishlab chiqarish jarayonida likvidlik uzilishlari yuzaga kelmoqda. Bu esa mahsulot etishtirish hajmi va sifatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, ayrim hollarda fermer xo'jaliklarining bozordagi raqobat imkoniyatlarini pasaytirmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, kredit mablag'laridan maqsadli foydalanish ustidan nazoratning yetarli darajada emasligi ayrim hollarda ajratilgan mablag'larning ishlab chiqarish ehtiyojlaridan tashqari yo'nalishlarga sarflanishiga olib kelmoqda. Bu esa kredit resurslarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini pasaytirib, iqtisodiy zanjirdagi aylanma mablag' harakatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, fermer va qayta ishlovchi sub'ektlarning ma'lum qismi kredit dasturlari, ularning shartlari va imkoniyatlari haqida yetarlicha axborotga ega emasligi sababli revolver kredit tizimidan foydalanish darajasi pastligicha qolmoqda. Ayniqsa, kichik ishlab chiqaruvchilarda moliyaviy savodxonlik darajasining yetarli emasligi va raqamli axborot tizimlaridan foydalanish ko'nikmalarining pastligi mazkur mexanizmning samaradorligini cheklamoqda.

Yuqoridagi muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida, bizningcha, revolver kreditlardan foydalanish huquqini klaster a'zolari, kooperatsiyalar va servis markazlari darajasigacha kengaytirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. SHuningdek, "jamoaviy kafolat" tizimini joriy etish orqali bir nechta fermer xo'jaliklarining umumiy javobgarlik asosida kredit olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish mumkin. Bu orqali kichik ishlab chiqaruvchilarning moliyalashtirish jarayonidagi ishtiroki faollashadi hamda ularning aylanma mablag'larga bo'lgan ehtiyoji qisqaradi. Natijada agrobiznes sub'ektlari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy kooperatsiya kuchayib, qishloq xo'jaligida moliyaviy resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligi oshadi.

Bizningcha, "agro-treker" asosida elektron monitoring tizimini joriy etish ham muhim amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur tizim orqali ajratilgan mablag'larning faqat mahsulot aylanmasi bilan bog'liq maqsadlarga, jumladan, xomashyo, mineral o'g'it, yoqilg'i yoki agrotexnika xizmatlariga sarflanishi ta'minlanadi. SHu bilan birga, klaster va fermerlar o'rtasidagi shartnomalarda mablag'lardan maqsadli foydalanish bo'yicha aniq majburiyatlarni belgilash iqtisodiy intizomni kuchaytirish imkonini beradi. Bu orqali kredit mablag'larining shaffof harakati ta'minlanib, moliyaviy resurslardan samarali foydalanish darajasi oshadi.

Shuningdek, hududiy axborot markazlari orqali fermer va agrobiznes sub'ektlariga kredit dasturlari, bozor narxlari, eksport talablari va davlat qo'llab-quvvatlash choralari haqida muntazam yangilanib boruvchi axborotlarni etkazish lozim. Bu orqali kichik ishlab chiqaruvchilarning moliyaviy savodxonligi oshadi, kredit resurslaridan samarali foydalanish imkoniyatlari kengayadi hamda bozor kon'yunkturasiga tezkor moslashish ta'minlanadi. Ayniqsa, raqamli axborot platformalari orqali mahsulot narxlari, eksport bozorlari va logistika xizmatlari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni tezkor olish imkoniyati fermer xo'jaliklarining iqtisodiy qaror qabul qilish samaradorligini oshiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, revolver kredit tizimining samarali faoliyat yuritishi uning institutsional qamrovini kengaytirish, raqamli nazorat mexanizmlarini joriy etish va axborot shaffofligini ta'minlash bilan bevosita bog'liq. Shu nuqtai nazardan, revolver kredit tizimi qishloq xo'jaligida nafaqat moliyalashtirish vositasi, balki barqaror aylanma kapital shakllantirish, agrobiznes sub'ektlari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy integratsiyani kuchaytirish va eksportga yo'naltirilgan qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini rivojlantirishning muhim iqtisodiy mexanizmi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida iqtisodiy modellashtirish uzoq va o'rta muddatli rivojlanish tendensiyalarini aniqlash, qabul qilingan iqtisodiy qarorlarning amaliy samaradorligini baholash hamda tarmoq faoliyatini prognozlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishini optimallashtirish jarayonida asosiy endogen va ekzogen omillarning o'zaro bog'liqligini tahlil qilish orqali rejalashtirish va boshqaruv qarorlarining samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Farg'ona viloyati misolida olib borilgan tadqiqot jarayonida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi natijaviy omil sifatida qabul qilindi. Unga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar sifatida qishloq xo'jaligi tarmog'ida band bo'lgan aholi soni, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari hajmida kichik biznes ulushining o'zgarishi, eksport qilingan mahsulot qiymati hamda kichik biznes sub'ektlarining eksportdagi ulushi tanlab olindi. Mazkur ko'rsatkichlar asosida Farg'ona viloyatining 2010–2024 yillar bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlari negizida ko'p omilli ekonometrik model shakllantirildi.

Modellashtirish jarayonida regression tahlil usullari hamda EViews 10 dasturi imkoniyatlaridan foydalanilib, natijaviy omil bilan ta'sir etuvchi omillar o'rtasidagi funksional bog'liqlik darajalari aniqlandi. Tahlil natijalari meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmiga eksport ko'rsatkichlari, kichik biznes faolligi va qishloq xo'jaligida bandlik darajasi sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishini namoyon qildi. SHuningdek, chiziqli logarifmik yondashuv asosida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining chiziqsiz ko'rinishdagi ekonometrik modeli shakllantirildi:

$$Y = \frac{x_2^{0.0283} \cdot x_3^{0.6704} \cdot x_4^{0.1422} \cdot e^{3.587}}{x_1^{0.0548}}$$

Ushbu model asosida 2025–2030 yillar uchun meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi hamda unga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillarning prognoz ko'rsatkichlari ishlab chiqildi. Prognoz natijalariga ko'ra, qishloq xo'jaligida kichik biznes sub'ektlari faolligining kengayishi, eksport hajmining o'sishi va tarmoqda bandlik darajasining barqaror saqlanishi meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining izchil o'sishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi kutilmoqda. SHu bilan birga, agrologistika infratuzilmasining rivojlanishi, qayta ishlash quvvatlarining kengayishi va eksportga yo'naltirilgan ishlab chiqarishning qo'llab-quvvatlanishi tarmoqning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim omillardan biri sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Ayniqsa, prognoz hisob-kitoblari natijalari eksport qilingan mahsulot qiymati va kichik biznesning eksportdagi ulushi meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmiga yuqori ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillardan biri ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Bu esa hududda eksportga yo'naltirilgan agrobiznes sub'ektlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, qayta ishlash va saqlash infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish hamda tashqi bozorlarga integratsiyalashuv darajasini oshirish maqsadga muvofiq ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, prognoz natijalari Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini barqaror rivojlantirish va uning eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish bo'yicha istiqbolli yo'nalishlarni belgilashda muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi (4-jadval).

4-jadval.

Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi va unga ta'sir etuvchi omil ko'rsatkichlarining trend modellari hamda 2025-2030-yillar uchun prognoz ko'rsatkichlari¹¹

Ko'rsatkichlar va ularning omilli modellari	Prognoz ko'rsatkichlari				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2030
Meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishi hajmi, ming tn $Y = \frac{X_2^{0.0283} \cdot X_3^{0.6704} \cdot X_4^{0.1422} \cdot e^{3.587}}{X_1^{0.0548}}$	1814,6	1877,5	1939,0	1999,0	2057,3
Qishloq xo'jaligi tarmog'ida bandlar soni, ming kishi $x_1 = 10,62 \cdot t + 3354,5$	3524,4	3535,0	3545,7	3556,3	3566,9
Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsuloti hajmida kichik biznes ulushining o'zgarishi, % $x_2 = 33,69 - 1,21 \cdot t$	14,3	13,1	11,9	10,7	9,5
Farg'ona viloyatida eksport qilingan meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari qiymati, mln. AQSH dollari $x_3 = 10,97 \cdot t + 71,36$	246,9	257,9	268,8	279,8	290,8
Farg'ona viloyatida kichik biznesning eksportdagi ulushi, % $x_4 = 3,9 \cdot t + 8,84$	71,2	75,1	79,0	82,9	86,8

¹¹ Tadqiqot natijalari asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Ekonometrik modelning sifat va ishonchligi to'rt mezon asosida baholandi. Jumladan, korrelyasiya va determinatsiya koeffitsientlari, Fisher va Student mezonlari hamda Darbin-Uotson testi orqali modelning statistik ahamiyati tekshirildi. Hisob-kitob natijalari modelning yuqori darajada ishonchli ekanligini va uni amaliyotda qo'llash imkoniyati mavjudligini ko'rsatdi (korrelyasiya koeffitsienti $R=0,9835$; determinatsiya koeffitsienti $R^2=0,9763$; $DW=1,83$). SHuningdek, haqiqiy va hisoblangan qiymatlar o'rtasidagi farqning minimal darajada ekanligi prognoz natijalarining aniqligi va barqarorligini tasdiqlaydi.

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar sifatida qishloq xo'jaligida bandlik darajasi, kichik biznes sub'ektlari faolligi, eksport qilingan mahsulot qiymati hamda kichik biznesning eksportdagi ulushi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, eksport ko'rsatkichlari va kichik biznes faolligining o'sishi meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining ortishiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlandi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, ishlab chiqilgan trend va ekonometrik modellar hududiy meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirishning maqsadli ssenariylarini shakllantirish, resurslar taqsimotini optimallashtirish hamda ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini uzoq muddatli rejalashtirishda muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. SHu bilan birga, prognoz natijalari asosida eksportga yo'naltirilgan ishlab chiqarishni qo'llab-quvvatlash, qayta ishlash quvvatlarini kengaytirish va agrologistika infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish tarmoqning barqaror o'sishini ta'minlovchi ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri ekanligi namoyon bo'ldi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, hududiy meva-sabzavotchilik sohasini ko'p omilli ekonometrik modellashtirish va prognoz ko'rsatkichlar asosida maqsadli ssenariylar ishlab chiqish orqali ishlab chiqarish hajmining samarali va barqaror o'sishini ta'minlash imkoniyati mavjud. Prognoz natijalari tarmoqda resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini maqbul tashkil etish va eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulotlar ulushini oshirish uchun muhim amaliy asos vazifasini bajaradi. Shu bilan birga, ushbu yondashuv asosida sohaga innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish, qayta ishlash va agrologistika infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish hamda tashqi bozor talablariga mos ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari kengayadi. Natijada Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining raqobatbardoshligi va eksport salohiyati ortib, hudud iqtisodiyotining barqaror o'sishini ta'minlash uchun mustahkam tashkiliy-iqtisodiy asos shakllanadi.

XULOSA

Meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ini rivojlantirishning istiqbolli yo'nalishlariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotimiz jarayonida quyidagi xulosalar olindi:

1. Meva-sabzavotlar bozori ishlab chiqaruvchilar, qayta ishlovchi korxonalar, vositachilar, iste'molchilar va infratuzilma sub'ektlari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimi sifatida shakllanib, oziq-ovqat resurslarini ishlab chiqarish, taqsimlash va iste'mol qilish jarayonlarining o'zaro muvofiqlashuvini ta'minlaydi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, bozor infratuzilmasining rivojlanish darajasi mahsulot harakati tezligi va eksport samaradorligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

2. Qishloq xo'jaligida ixtisoslashuv va konsentratsiya darajasini baholash bo'yicha mavjud yondashuvlar tahlili asosida hosildorlik va iqtisodiy ulush ko'rsatkichlari bilan bir qatorda tabiiy-iqlim sharoiti, suv ta'minoti, logistika infratuzilmasi, mahalliy kooperatsiya va eksport talabini hisobga oluvchi integral baholash usuli taklif etildi. Mazkur yondashuv hududlarning agrosanoat qiymat zanjiridagi ishtiroki va iqtisodiy salohiyatini kompleks baholash imkonini beradi.

3. O'zbekistonda 2018–2024 yillar davomida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida barqaror o'sish kuzatilib, sabzavot mahsulotlari hajmi 4,04 foizdan 6,14 foizga, meva mahsulotlari hajmi esa 18,9 foizdan 23,5 foizga oshgan. SHu bilan birga, qayta ishlash salohiyati 2020 yildagi 4,32 foizdan 2024 yilda 6,14 foizga yetgan. Biroq intensiv texnologiyalardan foydalanish darajasi pastligicha qolib, yuqori sifatli urug'lar ulushi ekin maydonlarining atigi 35–40 foizini tashkil etmoqda. 2023 yilda kuzatilgan suv tanqisligi va yuqori haroratlar hosildorlikka salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, ayrim hududlarda mahsulot sifatining pasayishiga sabab bo'lgan..

4. Farg'ona viloyatida 1990–2023 yillar davomida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida barqaror o'sish tendensiyasi saqlanib, uzumchilikda hosildorlik 270,8 s/ga dan 279,2 s/gagacha oshgan va bu respublika o'rtacha ko'rsatkichidan qariyb ikki barobar yuqori bo'lgan. SHu bilan birga, eksport va qayta ishlash hajmlarining ortishi qo'shimcha qiymat yaratish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirgan. Biroq ayrim tumanlarda qayta ishlash quvvatlari yetarli emasligi, sovuq zanjir infratuzilmasining rivojlanmaganligi va energiya tejamkor issiqxonalar ulushining pastligi tarmoq raqobatbardoshligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

5. Tahlillar meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'idagi asosiy muammolardan biri logistika va eksport infratuzilmasining cheklanganligi ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Jumladan, so'rovnoma ishtirokchilarining 68,4 foizi saqlash quvvatlari yetarli emasligi sababli mahsulotning ma'lum qismi ichki bozorda arzon narxlarda sotilishini qayd etgan. Respondentlarning 61,3 foizi logistika va sovuq zanjir tizimidagi muammolar mahsulot yo'qotilishining ortishiga sabab bo'layotganini ta'kidlagan. SHuningdek, 49,6 foiz fermer xo'jaliklarida zamonaviy saralash va qadoqlash liniyalari mavjud emasligi tashqi bozor talablariga mos mahsulot yetkazib berish imkoniyatlarini cheklamoqda.

6. Tarmoqda klaster tizimini takomillashtirish orqali fermer xo'jaliklari, qayta ishlovchi korxonalar va eksportyor sub'ektlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy integratsiyani kuchaytirish imkoniyati mavjudligi asoslandi. Xususan, "Farg'ona Agroklaster", "Beshariq meva-sabzavot eksporti" va "Quva Agro" misolida qayta ishlash va

eksport jarayonlarining shakllanayotgani kuzatilgan bo'lsa-da, fermerlar bilan uzoq muddatli kooperatsiya munosabatlari hali to'liq shakllanmagan. Shu munosabat bilan logistika, sertifikatlash va marketing jarayonlarini markazlashtirish asosida agroklastlar faoliyatini kuchaytirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

7. Xorijiy tajriba tahlillari qishloq xo'jaligini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlashning subsidiyalar, imtiyozli kreditlar, soliq yengilliklari va infratuzilmaviy dasturlar orqali amalga oshirilishi tarmoq barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishini ko'rsatdi. Ayniqsa, davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida agrologistika markazlari va qayta ishlash quvvatlarini tashkil etish mahsulot yo'qotishlarini 20–30 foizgacha qisqartirish imkonini berishi aniqlandi.

8. Meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ida moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlash maqsadida revolver kredit tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy takliflar ishlab chiqildi. Jumladan, fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklariga hosil qiymatining 50 foizigacha bo'lgan qismi uchun bir yillik, 6 oylik imtiyozli davrga ega kreditlar ajratish taklif etildi. Shuningdek, "jamoaviy kafolat" tizimi va "agro-treker" elektron monitoring mexanizmini joriy etish orqali kredit mablag'laridan samarali foydalanish va kichik ishlab chiqaruvchilarning moliyaviy imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish mumkinligi asoslandi.

9. Ko'p omilli ekonometrik tahlil natijalari Farg'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'ining rivojlanishi qishloq xo'jaligida bandlik darajasi, kichik biznes sub'ektlari faolligi va eksport ko'rsatkichlari bilan uzviy bog'liq ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Tuzilgan ekonometrik model yuqori ishonchlilik darajasiga ega bo'lib ($R=0,9835$; $R^2=0,9763$; $DW=1,83$), prognoz natijalariga ko'ra 2030 yilda meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining 1,5–2,0 foizga, eksport ko'rsatkichlarining esa 3 foizga o'sishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa tarmoqni ilmiy asosda rejalashtirish va eksportga yo'naltirilgan ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish uchun muhim amaliy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL № DSc.08/2025.27.12.I.07.02 FOR AWARDING OF
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AND RESEARCH UNIVERSITY**

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER
MIRZO ULUGBEK**

ISRAILOVA XIKOYAT MUSAKULOVNA

**PRIORITY DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT AND
VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN THE REGION
(IN CASE OF FERGANA REGION)**

08.00.04 – Agricultural economics

**ABSTRACT
of the Dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences**

Samarkand – 2026

**Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Content of the dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD)
in economic sciences**

**Oglavlenie avtoreferata dissertatsii doktora filosofii (PhD)
po ekonomicheskim naukam**

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INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation abstract)

Relevance and actuality of the dissertation theme. In the world economy, agriculture, particularly the fruit and vegetable sector, is gaining strategic importance in providing the population with high-quality food products and supplying the processing industry with raw materials. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), "... over the past 20 years, global demand for fruit and vegetable products has been increasing by an average of 5–7 percent annually"¹². However, global climate change, environmental problems, and geopolitical crises are negatively affecting the sustainable development of the sector. In this regard, developed countries are widely introducing innovative technologies, water-saving systems, clustering mechanisms, and government measures aimed at regulating market mechanisms. As a result, the fruit and vegetable sector is becoming one of the priority areas that not only ensures food security but also supports the sustainable growth of the national economy.

Major scientific centers and research institutions around the world are conducting comprehensive studies on the sustainable provision of the population with fruit and vegetable products. In particular, the agricultural development strategies of many countries attach special priority to scientific research aimed at introducing new mechanisms and approaches for the accelerated development of fruit and vegetable production and viticulture, diversifying agricultural production, and ensuring the effective use of innovative and resource-saving technologies. At the same time, improving breeding and seed production activities aimed at developing environmentally safe, climate-resilient, and high-yielding varieties; developing systems for the procurement and processing of agricultural products; ensuring the sector's access to financial resources; and elaborating approaches aimed at diversifying export directions are regarded as important areas of scientific research.

In our country, consistent reforms have been implemented to ensure the sustainable development of the fruit and vegetable sector. As a result, the production capacity and export potential of the sector have expanded significantly. However, despite the measures being implemented in this area, the insufficient formation of effective market mechanisms for the development of fruit and vegetable production and viticulture, as well as the incomplete use of scientific approaches, hinder the full realization of the sector's potential. According to estimates, "... the income obtained from one hectare of land is 7 times higher for grapes, 6 times higher for cherries, and 5 times higher for walnuts compared to raw cotton"¹³. In this regard, special priority is being given to tasks aimed at "further

¹²https://www.undp.org/content/dam/uzbekistan/docs/Publications/economicgovernance/Improving_Productive_and_Export_Potential/un_uzb_Improving_Productive_%20and_Export%20Potential.pdf

¹³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги ПФ-5853-сонли "Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020–2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида"ги Фармони. https://lex.uz/docs/4567334?utm_source=chatgpt.com

improving the agribusiness environment, developing the value chain, reducing state participation in the sector, increasing investment attractiveness, ensuring the efficient use of land and water resources, and introducing international standards into agriculture and the food industry”¹⁴.

This dissertation research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks set out in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5009 dated February 26, 2021, “On Measures to Implement in 2021 the Tasks Defined in the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020–2030”; No. PF-36 dated February 16, 2024, “On Additional Measures to Ensure Food Security in the Republic”; Resolutions No. PQ-4239 dated March 14, 2019, “On Measures to Develop Agricultural Cooperation in the Fruit and Vegetable Sector”; No. PQ-52 dated December 15, 2021, “On Measures for State Support of the Fruit and Vegetable Sector and Further Development of the Cluster and Cooperation System in the Sector”; No. PQ-20 dated November 23, 2023, “On Measures to Develop Family Entrepreneurship in Fruit and Vegetable Production and Viticulture and to Increase the Share of Dekhkan Farms in Agricultural Production”; as well as other regulatory legal acts related to this field.

Compliance of the Research with the Priority Areas of Science and Technology Development of the Republic. The dissertation has been carried out in accordance with Priority Area I of the development of science and technology of the Republic: “Spiritual, moral, and cultural development of a democratic and legal society, and formation of an innovative economy”.

The extent of the study of the research problem. Issues related to crop allocation, specialization of production, development of cooperation relations, export competitiveness, and assessment of regional specialization in agriculture, including the fruit and vegetable sector, have been thoroughly studied in the scientific works of foreign scholars such as S.A. Kondratenko, E.E. Matveeva, W. Kupsik, K. Pawlak, M. Svatošová, S. Brakman, A. De Benedictis¹⁵, and other researchers. Their studies pay particular attention to foreign trade in fruit and vegetable products, agricultural market infrastructure, export efficiency, regional specialization, and the methodology for assessing agricultural production.

¹⁴ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 23 oktabrdagi PF–5853-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020–2030 yillarga mo‘ljallangan strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. https://lex.uz/docs/4567334?utm_source=chatgpt.com

¹⁵ Кондратенко С.А. Устойчивое развитие регионального агропродовольственного комплекса: теория, методология, практика / С.А.Кондратенко. – Минск, 2019. – 286 с.; Е.Е.Матвеева. Система показателей, характеризующих специализацию сельскохозяйственного производства. Экономика управление. 2012. №2, 4-7 стр.; Kupsik W., Pawlak K. Competitive Position of EU Candidate Countries and Eastern Partnership Countries in Trading Fruit and Vegetables in the Single European Market // Agriculture. – 2024. – Vol. 14. – No. 11. – Article 1997. DOI:10.3390/agriculture14111997; Svatošová M., Boháčková I., Hrabánková M. Regional Agricultural Specialization and Competitiveness under Sustainable Development Conditions // Sustainability. – 2022. – Vol. 14. – No. 9. – Article 5241. DOI:10.3390/su14095241; Brakman S., Garretsen H., van Marrewijk C. Regional Specialization and Concentration in Agricultural Trade: Measurement and Policy Implications // Journal of Regional Science. – 2021. – Vol. 61. – No. 5. – P. 987–1008. [Wiley Online Library](#); De Benedictis L., Tamberi M., Vicarelli C. Specialization Patterns in Agricultural Production and Export Performance: New Empirical Evidence // Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy. – 2023. – Vol. 45. – No. 2. – P. 756–774. [Oxford Academic Journal](#).

In our country, due to the strategic importance of the fruit and vegetable sector in the national economy and its significant role in ensuring food security, the scope of scientific research in this area has been expanding in recent years. In particular, economists such as S.T. Iskandarov, Sh.M. Murodov, S.K. Eshmatov, M.U. Achilov, and Kh.A. Pardayev¹⁶ conducted scientific research devoted to improving the efficiency of product production, modernizing the sector, developing integration processes within the value chain, improving the system of processing and marketing fruit and vegetable products, and developing cooperation relations.

At the same time, special scientific studies devoted to the development of the fruit and vegetable sector across regions of the country, assessment of the level of regional specialization, and improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms for the sustainable development of the sector while taking into account agro-climatic potential and market conditions have not been conducted sufficiently. This determines the necessity of carrying out scientific research aimed at deepening the value chain in the fruit and vegetable sector, strengthening integration processes among economic entities, and increasing the competitiveness and export potential of the sector.

Relationship of the Research with the Research Plans of the Higher Education Institution Where the Dissertation Was Completed. The dissertation research was carried out in accordance with the research plans of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek within the framework of the scientific and practical grant F-OT-F1-101 entitled “Methodological Approaches to Increasing the Competitiveness of Regional Economies under the Conditions of Globalization” for 2017–2021.

The aim of the research is to develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at the development of the fruit and vegetable sector in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Research objectives:

to systematically analyze the scientific and theoretical foundations of agricultural production and to scientifically substantiate the economic nature of the fruit and vegetable sector and its role in the national economy;

to prepare proposals for improving the methodological approach to assess the level of specialization in the fruit and vegetable sector based on an analysis of existing methodological approaches;

to develop general conclusions by identifying the main trends in the global fruit and vegetable market based on an analysis of the strategic tasks of the modern fruit and vegetable market and the factors of innovative development;

¹⁶ С.Т.Искандаров. Глобал иқлим ўзгариши шароитида сабзавотчиликни ривожлантиришнинг илмий-услубий асосларини такомиллаштириш: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.д. 2024 й.; Ш.М.Муродов Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини сотиш соҳасида кооперация муносабатларини шакллантириш: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2020.; С.К.Эшматов Мева-сабзавотчилик тармоғида қўшилган қиймат занжирини ривожлантириш йўналишлари: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2021.; М.У.Ачилов. Мева-сабзавотчилик тармоғини модернизациялашнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий асосларини такомиллаштириш: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2022.; Х.А.Пардаев. Pomidor ishlab chiqarish zanjiri subyektlari oʻrtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni takomillashtirish (Samarqand viloyati misolida): дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2023.

to identify existing problems based on an analysis of development trends in the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan, particularly the dynamics of production, processing, and export indicators across regions;

to analyze the development characteristics and problems of the fruit and vegetable sector using Fergana region as an example, and to identify the main problems in the sector;

to identify the factors and barriers affecting the development of the fruit and vegetable sector, and to develop practical proposals for the efficient use of available resources and the deepening of regional specialization;

to prepare conclusions on the possibilities of adapting advanced aspects of foreign experience in state regulation of agriculture and mechanisms for incentivizing farmers to the national economy;

to develop scientifically grounded proposals for improving the directions of state regulation and economic incentives in the fruit and vegetable sector;

to prepare generalized conclusions based on forecasting the prospects for fruit and vegetable production in Fergana region.

Object of the research is the fruit and vegetable sector of Uzbekistan and the activities of economic entities operating in this sector. Monographic studies were conducted using Fergana region as an example.

Subject of the research is the complex of organizational and economic relations that arise in the process of developing the fruit and vegetable sector in the region.

Research methods. In the course of the dissertation research, the methods of scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, logical and comparative analysis, a systematic approach, statistical grouping, expert evaluation, and graphical methods were used.

Scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

an integral method for assessing the level of regional specialization in the fruit and vegetable sector has been improved taking into account export demand and assessment criteria have been developed for the levels of specialization classified as “low,” “medium,” “high,” “highly deepened,” and “broadly specialized”;

an integration mechanism has been improved based on long-term contractual relations, unified information exchange, and market-oriented specialization, linking the stages of production, procurement, processing and export in order to reduce economic gaps among participants in the value chain of the fruit and vegetable sector;

organizational and economic proposals have been substantiated for the introduction of preferential short-term loans and a “revolving” credit system for processing and exporting enterprises in order to provide financial support to economic entities specializing in fruit and vegetable production;

a multifactor econometric model of fruit and vegetable production volume in Fergana region has been developed, and forecast indicators up to 2030 have been calculated.

Practical results of the research are as follows:

the main trends related to the strategic development of the fruit and vegetable market have been identified, taking into account the growing share of organic products in global markets, the development of pre-sale processing and additional services, as well as infrastructural factors. On this basis, practical proposals have been developed for improving mechanisms for the sustainable production and distribution of competitive products in domestic and foreign markets;

a proposal has been substantiated for the formation of corporate structures based on horizontal or vertical management principles for enterprises engaged in the cultivation and processing of fruit and vegetable products in the process of developing sectoral and regional programs, aimed at saving time and material resources;

directions have been developed for applying foreign experience to the conditions of the national economy in order to ensure the sustainability of the sector and increase agricultural export potential through effective state regulation of agriculture, incentives for farmers, and the introduction of innovative technologies.

Reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research results is ensured by the appropriateness of the scientific approaches and methods applied, as well as by the fact that the theoretical and practical data were obtained from official sources of the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international financial institutions. The analyses were carried out on the basis of statistical methods, and the reliability of the presented analyses, conclusions, proposals, and recommendations is explained by the fact that they were tested in practice and the obtained results were approved by official authorities.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the proposals and recommendations developed within the framework of the research contribute to improving the methodological foundations for the development of the fruit and vegetable sector, strengthening the system of agro-industrial integration, and enriching the scientific and methodological apparatus for forecasting its main components.

The research results are of practical importance in developing state programs aimed at improving the system of production, processing, and delivery of fruit and vegetable products to consumers, as well as ensuring the sustainable development of the sector on the basis of clustering. In addition, these results may be used in improving curricula for the subjects “Agricultural Economics” and “Regional Economics,” as well as in preparing textbooks and educational-methodological manuals.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific conclusions and practical recommendations developed for the advancement of the fruit and vegetable sector:

the integral method for assessing the level of regional specialization in the fruit and vegetable sector, taking into account export demand, as well as the

criteria for determining the levels of specialization, have been introduced into practice by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 06/126-2-10-05/19 of the Ministry of Agriculture dated February 13, 2026). As a result, assessment indicators have been developed for evaluating the fruit and vegetable sector across regions according to the levels of specialization classified as “low” 0–0.2, “medium” 0.2–0.4, “high” 0.4–0.6, “highly deepened” 0.6–0.8, and “broadly specialized” 0.8–1.0;

the proposals developed for improving the integration mechanism based on long-term contractual relations, unified information exchange, and market-oriented specialization, aimed at reducing economic gaps between the stages of production, procurement, processing, and export in the fruit and vegetable sector, have been introduced into the activities of agricultural system organizations by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 06/126-2-10-05/19 of the Ministry of Agriculture dated February 13, 2026). As a result, opportunities for strengthening economic integration among participants in the value chain of the fruit and vegetable sector and increasing the efficiency of the value chain have been substantiated;

the proposals developed for introducing preferential short-term loans and a “revolving” credit system for processing, storage, and exporting entities in order to provide financial support to economic entities specializing in fruit and vegetable production have been introduced into the activities of agricultural system organizations by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 06/126-2-10-05/19 of the Ministry of Agriculture dated February 13, 2026). As a result, it has been substantiated that the level of financial provision in the fruit and vegetable value chain can be increased by an average of 20–30 percent;

the multifactor econometric model of fruit and vegetable production volume in Fergana Region and forecast indicators up to 2030 have been introduced into practice by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Department for Economic Development and Financing of the Agricultural Sector (Reference No. 06/126-2-10-05/19 of the Ministry of Agriculture dated February 13, 2026). As a result, it has been forecast that by 2030 the volume of fruit and vegetable production in Fergana region will increase from 1,814.6 thousand tons to 2,057.3 thousand tons, that is, by 242.7 thousand tons, or approximately 13.4 percent.

Approbation of the research results. The scientific and practical results of the dissertation were discussed in 8 scientific journals recognized by the Higher Attestation Commission, including 3 international and 2 republican scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 8 scientific works have been published on the results of the dissertation, including 8 articles in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for

publishing the main results of doctoral dissertations. Of these, 5 articles were published in national journals and 3 in foreign journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The total volume of the dissertation is 145 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** of the dissertation explains the relevance and necessity of the research topic and clearly defines the aim, objectives, object, and subject of the study. It also describes the alignment of the research with the priority areas of science and technology development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and presents the scientific novelty and practical results of the dissertation. The scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, as well as their implementation in practice, are justified. In addition, the introduction provides information on the published works and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Scientific and theoretical foundations for the development of the fruit and vegetable sector**”, examines systematic approaches in the theory of agricultural production, the scientific and methodological foundations of the effective placement and specialization of the fruit and vegetable sector, and the innovative development trends of the modern market. The chapter also discusses the main economic and organizational factors influencing the competitiveness of the sector and the expansion of its export potential.

In the theory of agricultural production, land and soil fertility are regarded as key factors of production in agriculture. From this perspective, the scientific views of foreign and domestic scholars show that the circulation of organic matter, the use of resource-saving technologies, and the maintenance of ecological sustainability are essential for preserving and restoring soil fertility. Particular attention is given to the fact that excessive use of mineral fertilizers may weaken the natural properties of soil, while disruption of the organic matter cycle may lead to lower crop yields. At the same time, theoretical approaches to the location of productive forces and the territorial division of labor indicate that natural and climatic conditions, labor resources, transport and logistics infrastructure, and proximity to markets directly influence agricultural efficiency. Regional specialization in agriculture and the optimal placement of production create opportunities to reduce production costs, use resources more efficiently, decrease transport expenses, and strengthen the competitiveness of the sector.

Assessment of economic efficiency should not be limited only to yield indicators or the share of specific products, as these indicators alone do not fully reflect the actual state of sectoral development. Therefore, it is necessary to consider factors such as natural and climatic conditions, infrastructure capacity, the transport and logistics system, and market conditions. In the fruit and vegetable sector, particular importance is attached to the export potential of regions, their ability to adapt to external market demand, and the competitiveness of products. In

this regard, a methodological approach based on the integral assessment of the level of specialization, taking export demand into account, is appropriate for identifying the export potential of the sector and improving its competitiveness.

This approach also enables a comprehensive assessment of regional export potential and the degree of adaptation to external market demand. By evaluating indicators such as export share, the dynamics of demand in foreign markets, export geography, and export efficiency within a single system, it becomes possible to identify the competitive advantages of regions, develop export-oriented product types, and provide a scientific basis for the optimal placement of production.

Table 1

An integral approach to assessing regional specialization based on export demand¹⁷

№	Indicators	Content	Calculation method	Remarks
1	Export share coefficient (Ke)	Shows the share of specialized products directed to export in the total volume of production.	$Ke = (Em / Ym) \times 100$	Em – volume of exported products; Ym – total volume of produced products. This indicator assesses the degree of access to foreign markets.
2	Export demand index (ETI)	Reflects the growth trend of demand for this product in foreign markets.	$ETI = (Th / Tb) \times 100$	Th – export volume in the current year; Tb – export volume in the base year. If the index is higher than 100, demand is considered to be increasing.
3	Export geography coefficient (Kg)	Shows the level of diversification by the number of countries to which the product is exported and their respective shares.	$Kg = (Mh / Mj) \times 100$	Mh – number of countries to which the product is exported; Mj – total number of export destinations. A higher value of this indicator indicates a higher level of market diversification.
4	Export efficiency index (Kse)	Assesses economic profitability based on export price, logistics costs, and foreign currency earnings.	$Kse = (Ne - Xl) / Ne \times 100$	Ne – export price; Xl – logistics and service costs. If the index is higher than 20%, export is considered efficient.
5	Integral assessment index (I)	Determines the level of regional specialization and export adaptability based on the aggregate value of the indicators.	$I = (Ke + ETI + Kg + Kse) / 4$	If the integral index is higher than 60%, specialization is considered highly export-adapted; 40–60% indicates a medium level; and below 40% indicates a low level.

¹⁷ Developed by the author based on the analysis of existing methodological approaches

This plays an important role in ensuring the effective regional specialization of the fruit and vegetable sector, increasing export volumes, and developing the value chain.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**The role and development trends of the fruit and vegetable sector of Fergana region in the national economy**”. It analyzes the development characteristics and economic significance of the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan and Fergana region, the factors influencing the development of the sector, and the existing problems in this field.

In recent years, the development of the fruit and vegetable sector, the efficient use of land resources, and the cultivation of export-oriented products have become among the priority areas of agricultural policy in the country. During 2020-2024, the areas under fruit and vegetable crops gradually expanded, and a stable growth trend was observed in the volume of gross output. While high growth rates were maintained particularly in the production of melons and vegetables, the decline in yields in potato production and viticulture indicates the need to introduce intensive agricultural technologies more widely, use water-saving technologies more effectively, and strengthen measures aimed at preserving soil fertility. The analysis shows that growth in the sector has mainly been achieved through extensive factors, namely the expansion of cultivated areas, while the contribution of intensive development factors remains insufficient.

At the same time, the share of farms in the ownership structure has been increasing, along with the expansion of their economic and organizational capacities. Dehkan and household farms continue to play an important role in supplying the domestic market with food products. Positive trends are also observed in the level of processing of fruit and vegetable products, with vegetable processing showing growth dynamics in recent years. Although the level of fruit processing is relatively high, the need remains to improve deep processing, storage, and logistics infrastructure in the sector.

Table 2

The level of processing of fruit and vegetable products in the Republic of Uzbekistan, %¹⁸

Products	Years					
	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024
Vegetables	4,04	4,13	4,32	6,70	6,20	6,14
Fruits	18,07	19,06	19,97	18,9	17,5	18,9

The table data indicate that the processing rate of vegetable products has been increasing relatively rapidly. This can be explained by the revival of processing enterprises, growing demand for ready-made food products in the domestic market, and the expansion of export-oriented product types. At the same time, a decline in the processing level of fruit products was observed in certain years, which appears to be associated with the underutilization of processing capacities, rising logistics costs, and disruptions in raw material supply.

¹⁸ Prepared based on data from the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Price dynamics in the fruit and vegetable market are largely influenced by seasonality, external market conditions, and the balance between domestic demand and supply. Although a relatively stable situation was observed in the food market in 2024, price fluctuations for certain product types persisted. This highlights the importance of developing processing, storage, and transport-logistics infrastructure, as well as establishing a system for the stable year-round supply of products.

The analysis shows that during 2020–2024, a stable growth trend was maintained in Uzbekistan's exports of fruit and vegetable products. Vegetables, fruits, and berries occupied leading positions in the export structure, while Russia, Pakistan, China, and Kazakhstan emerged as the main foreign markets. This indicates the increasing competitiveness of national products in external markets. At the same time, expanding export geography, certifying products in accordance with international standards, and developing the value chain remain among the key tasks.

The research established that innovative approaches, the establishment of intensive orchards, and the development of high-yielding varieties adapted to local climatic conditions are important for the development of the fruit and vegetable sector. In addition, modernizing the breeding and seed production system, introducing resource-saving technologies, and making effective use of local scientific potential are among the important factors in increasing the competitiveness of the sector.

The natural and climatic conditions of Fergana region create favorable opportunities for the development of the fruit and vegetable sector. Warm and sunny summers, relatively mild winters, and sufficient water resources in the region make it possible to obtain high yields from fruit and vegetable crops. At the same time, the population's long-standing farming experience and the established pattern of regional specialization serve as important factors in the development of the sector.

According to the analysis, the production of fruits and berries in the region is mainly concentrated in the city of Kuvasoy and in Fergana and Kuva districts, which account for a significant share of the total harvest. Certain differences also remain across districts in the production of vegetables and melons. In particular, high results were recorded in Bagdad, Kushtepa, and Altıarik districts, while production volumes in some areas remained relatively low. In viticulture, Altıarik district holds a leading position, indicating the formation of strong export-oriented potential in the region.

During 1990-2024, the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana region demonstrated a consistent growth trend. The volume of gross output increased from 1,776 thousand tons to 2,462 thousand tons, representing a 1,4-fold increase. While production in open fields remained dominant, the growth of production in protected areas mainly contributed to expanding opportunities for the stable supply of products throughout the year. At the same time, the volume of products delivered to processing enterprises increased by 1,4 times, while the volume of

products directed to export increased by 2,2 times, indicating the development of the value chain in the sector.

The table data show that the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana region is developing gradually. In particular, the rapid growth in the volume of export-oriented products indicates that the sector is increasingly adapting to external markets. At the same time, limited processing, storage, and packaging infrastructure, insufficient cold chain capacity, and the weak local seed production base remain among the main problems in the sector.

Table 3

Dynamics of fruit and vegetable production and distribution in Fergana region¹⁹

Indicators		Years						2024 compared to 1990	
		1990		2010		2024			
		volume, thousand tons	relative to total, %	volume, thousand tons	relative to total, %	volume, thousand tons	relative to total, %	(+,-)	times
Gross output		1 776	107	2 166	122	2 462	114	685	1,4
inc.	<i>open-field production</i>	1 199	108	1 473	123	1 723	117	524	1,4
	<i>protected-field production</i>	577	105	693	120	739	107	161	1,3
inc.	<i>main crops</i>	640	108	823	129	985	120	345	1,5
	<i>intermediate crops</i>	622	107	715	115	788	110	166	1,3
	<i>repeated crops</i>	515	109	628	122	689	110	174	1,3
Distribution									
For seed purposes		36	119	43	122	49	114	14	1,4
For seedlings		4	109	5	125	6	116	2	1,5
To processing enterprises		533	118	650	122	739	114	206	1,4
For export		265	101	445	168	590	132	325	2,2
To Tashkent city and other fairs		266	114	325	122	369	114	103	1,4
To healthcare, education, and other institutions		36	114	43	122	49	114	14	1,4
To the domestic market and for consumption (including storage)		637	119	655	103	660	101	23	1,0

The analysis shows that addressing these problems requires attracting broader investment into the processing industry, developing energy-efficient greenhouses, and establishing agrologistics centers and modern storage infrastructure. In

¹⁹ Data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan

addition, supporting the local breeding and seed production system through public-private partnership, providing financial incentives for exports, and simplifying certification procedures are among the key directions for strengthening the competitiveness of the sector.

Based on this, surveys and interviews were conducted within the framework of the research among farms, processing enterprises, and agro-clusters operating in Kuva, Altirik, Bagdad, and Kushtepa districts of Fergana region. The survey results showed that the interconnection among production, storage, processing, and export processes in the fruit and vegetable sector has not yet been sufficiently developed. In particular, although farms cooperating with the “Fergana Agrocluster,” “Beshariq Fruit and Vegetable Export,” and “Kuva Agro” clusters have opportunities for product processing and export orientation, the incomplete development of infrastructure and cooperation mechanisms continues to affect the efficiency of the sector.

The majority of survey participants emphasized that limited storage capacity has a negative impact on the efficiency of the sector. In particular, 68,4 percent of respondents stated that during the seasonal period, a certain share of the harvest is sold at low prices in the domestic market due to insufficient storage facilities. This situation was found to cause especially high losses in perishable fruit and grape products. In addition, 57,2 percent of participants indicated that cooperation with exporters is mainly based on short-term contracts, which limits the ability of farms to generate a stable source of income. According to the survey results, the absence of modern sorting and packaging lines in 49,6 percent of farms reduces their capacity to supply products that meet external market requirements. At the same time, 61,3 percent of respondents noted that problems in logistics and the cold chain system contribute to increasing product losses.

During the research, although the activities of “Kuva Agro” and “Fergana Agrocluster” demonstrated a relatively established system of processing and export operations, small farms were found to be insufficiently integrated into this system. In particular, a shortage of financial resources, high certification costs, and limited access to modern technologies weaken their participation in the cluster system. At the same time, 54,8 percent of survey participants reported limited access to preferential loans and subsidies, while 46,2 percent stated that bureaucratic barriers remain in export procedures. Most farmers emphasized the need to expand state support mechanisms for agrologistics services, certification, and export promotion.

Since fruit and vegetable products are perishable, storage, packaging, and transportation processes have a direct impact on the competitiveness of the sector. From this perspective, the development of modern refrigerated warehouses, agrologistics centers, and refrigerated transport services is essential for reducing post-harvest losses and expanding opportunities for the rapid delivery of export-oriented products to foreign markets. In particular, the centralized organization of sorting, packaging, storage, and certification services on the basis of agro-hubs would enable small farms to participate more actively in export processes.

Furthermore, expanding access to financial resources within the cluster system and introducing financial instruments such as export insurance, factoring, and forfaiting would help reduce financial risks in working with foreign markets. In this context, the modernization of processing capacities through public-private partnership, support for the local seed production and breeding system, and the wider introduction of energy-efficient technologies are crucial for ensuring the long-term sustainable development of the sector.

Overall, the survey findings and practical analysis show that the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana region requires further deepening of the value chain, modernization of infrastructure, and stronger integration among agro-clusters. Accordingly, the following organizational and economic measures are proposed for implementation in the fruit and vegetable sector (Figure 1).

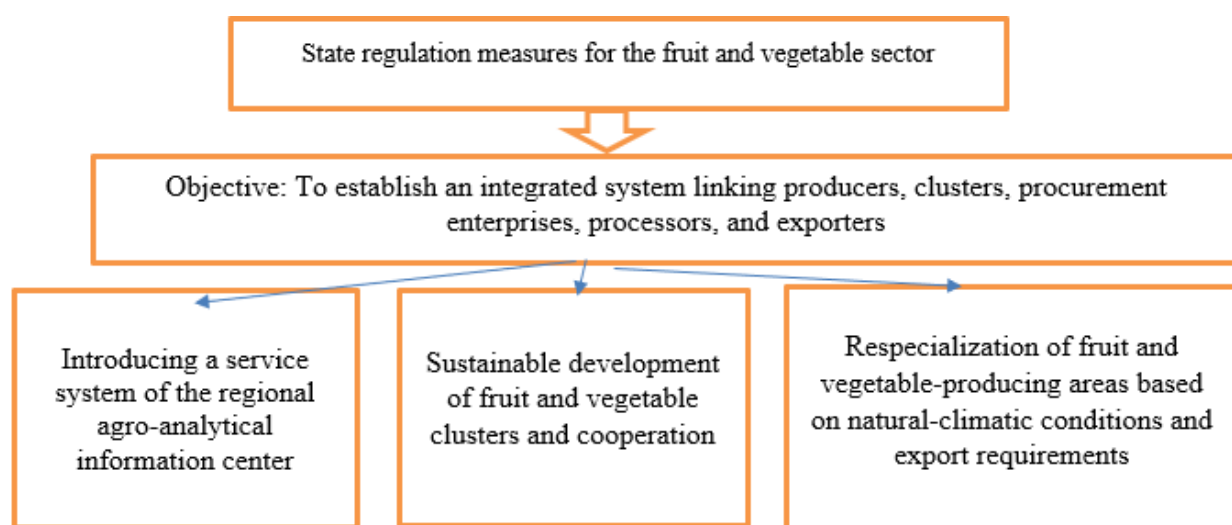


Figure 1. The system of measures for the sustainable development of the fruit and vegetable sector²⁰

The implementation of this system of measures will expand opportunities to ensure close integration among production, processing, storage, and export processes in the fruit and vegetable sector. As a result, an organizational and economic basis will be formed for the optimal placement of production in the regions in accordance with market requirements, the deepening of the value chain, and the increase in the share of export-oriented products. At the same time, the development of digital information systems and logistics infrastructure will create opportunities to reduce product losses, respond more rapidly to external market conditions, and ensure the financial stability of farms. This, in turn, will contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana region, expanding its export potential, and ensuring the stable supply of high-quality food products to the population.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Prospective directions for the development of the fruit and vegetable sector in the region,”** examines the organizational and economic mechanisms for the sustainable development of the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana region, the improvement of state support

²⁰ Developed by the author

measures, and the effective use of foreign experience. In addition, prospective parameters for the volume of fruit and vegetable production in the region were developed, and proposals aimed at increasing the export potential of the sector were formulated.

The experience of developed countries shows that state support for agriculture is one of the important factors in ensuring the sustainability of the sector. In particular, a high share of state investment is maintained in areas such as the development of land reclamation systems, modernization of irrigation infrastructure, introduction of innovative technologies, and improvement of social infrastructure in rural areas. At the same time, ensuring the inviolability of private property, creating a healthy competitive environment, and stimulating export activities are among the key directions of state regulation of agriculture.

In the practice of state regulation of agriculture, legal, financial, and economic instruments are applied in an integrated manner. In particular, support for farms and agribusiness entities through tax incentives, subsidies, investment programs, and preferential loans makes it possible to increase production activity in the sector. In the fruit and vegetable sector, the application of state financial and credit mechanisms is especially important for mitigating financial problems related to seasonality and the shortage of working capital.

In this regard, a financial support mechanism for economic entities operating in the fruit and vegetable sector was proposed (Figure 2). The proposed mechanism is primarily aimed at covering the working capital needs of farms, reducing liquidity gaps in the production process, and ensuring the stability of product cultivation. At the same time, the allocation of long-term investment resources to entities engaged in processing and export activities will expand opportunities to modernize storage, packaging, and logistics infrastructure.

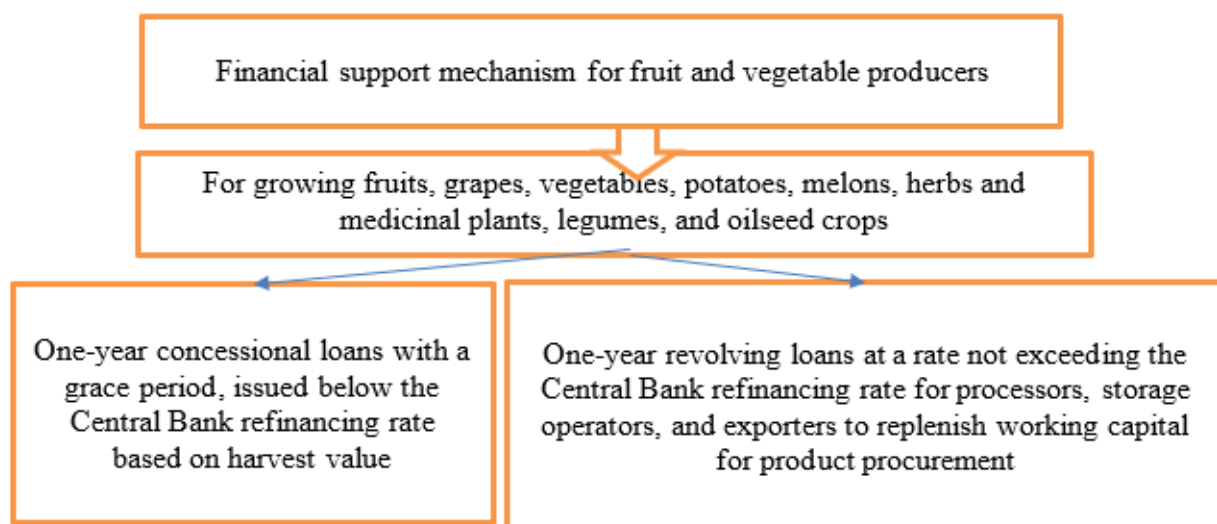


Figure 2. Financial support mechanism for fruit and vegetable-producing farmers, dekhkan farms, and other producers²¹

²¹ Developed by the author

In addition, the introduction of financial instruments such as factoring, forfaiting, and export insurance for exporting enterprises will help reduce financial risks in settlement processes with foreign markets. In this context, the establishment of agrologistics centers, modern refrigerated warehouses, and processing capacities on the basis of public-private partnership will expand opportunities for deepening the value chain. This, in turn, will increase the possibilities for extending the shelf life of fruit and vegetable products, reducing post-harvest losses, and supplying foreign markets with products that meet standard requirements. In particular, organizing sorting, packaging, storage, and logistics processes within a unified system will strengthen integration among all stages of the value chain. At the same time, the expansion of processing capacities will make it possible to increase the share of export-oriented finished products through deep processing of raw materials, ensure price stability in the domestic market, and increase foreign currency earnings.

Thus, through this two-stage financial support mechanism, seasonal financial pressure on agricultural producers will be reduced, the liquidity capacity of processing and exporting entities will be expanded, and the stable movement of working capital within the economic chain will be ensured. This will create opportunities to increase the production activity of agribusiness entities, reduce disruptions in product supply, and strengthen export potential. In particular, ensuring financial continuity in the processes from product cultivation to processing and delivery to foreign markets will support the effective functioning of the value chain in agriculture. As a result, economic cooperation among farmers, processors, and exporters will be strengthened, and a stable system of product movement will be formed.

Although the existing revolving credit system plays an important role in ensuring financial stability in the agricultural sector, a number of organizational and economic problems continue to hinder the full use of its potential. In particular, access to revolving loans is mainly limited to large processing or exporting enterprises, while farms, small cooperatives, and service centers still have restricted access to this system. This situation is primarily explained by the high requirements imposed by banks regarding collateral provision and the transparency of financial reporting. As a result, the working capital needs of small producers are not fully covered, leading to liquidity gaps in the production process. This negatively affects the volume and quality of production and, in some cases, reduces the competitive capacity of farms in the market.

At the same time, insufficient control over the targeted use of credit funds in some cases leads to the allocation of funds to purposes unrelated to production needs. This reduces the economic efficiency of credit resources and has a negative impact on the movement of working capital within the economic chain. In addition, a certain share of farmers and processing entities remain insufficiently informed about credit programs, their terms, and available opportunities, which keeps the level of use of the revolving credit system low. In particular, insufficient

financial literacy among small producers and weak skills in using digital information systems limit the effectiveness of this mechanism.

To address the above-mentioned problems, it is advisable to expand access to revolving loans to the level of cluster members, cooperatives, and service centers. In addition, the introduction of a “collective guarantee” system could broaden the opportunities for several farms to obtain loans on the basis of joint responsibility. This would increase the participation of small producers in the financing process and reduce their need for working capital. As a result, economic cooperation among agribusiness entities would be strengthened, and the efficiency of using financial resources in agriculture would increase.

In our view, the introduction of an electronic monitoring system based on an “agro-tracker” would also have significant practical importance. This system would ensure that allocated funds are used only for purposes related to product turnover, including raw materials, mineral fertilizers, fuel, or agrotechnical services. At the same time, defining clear obligations in contracts between clusters and farmers regarding the targeted use of funds would strengthen economic discipline. This would ensure transparent movement of credit funds and improve the efficiency of financial resource use.

Furthermore, regional information centers should regularly provide farmers and agribusiness entities with updated information on credit programs, market prices, export requirements, and state support measures. This would improve the financial literacy of small producers, expand opportunities for the effective use of credit resources, and enable faster adaptation to market conditions. In particular, rapid access to information on product prices, export markets, and logistics services through digital information platforms would improve the efficiency of economic decision-making by farms.

In conclusion, the effective functioning of the revolving credit system is directly linked to the expansion of its institutional coverage, the introduction of digital control mechanisms, and the provision of information transparency. From this perspective, the revolving credit system serves not only as a financing tool in agriculture, but also as an important economic mechanism for forming stable working capital, strengthening economic integration among agribusiness entities, and developing an export-oriented value chain.

Under market economy conditions, economic modelling plays an important role in identifying long- and medium-term development trends, assessing the practical effectiveness of adopted economic decisions, and forecasting sectoral performance. In particular, in the process of optimizing fruit and vegetable production, the analysis of the interrelationships between key endogenous and exogenous factors creates opportunities to improve the effectiveness of planning and management decisions.

In our research, conducted using Fergana region as an example, the volume of fruit and vegetable production was selected as the dependent variable. The main influencing factors included the number of people employed in the agricultural sector, changes in the share of small business in the volume of agricultural output,

the value of exported products, and the share of small business entities in exports. Based on these indicators, a multifactor econometric model was developed using statistical data for Fergana region for 2010-2024.

In the modelling process, regression analysis methods and the capabilities of the EViews 10 software package were used to determine the degree of functional relationship between the dependent variable and the influencing factors. The results of the analysis showed that export indicators, small business activity, and the level of employment in agriculture have a significant impact on the volume of fruit and vegetable production. In addition, based on a linear-logarithmic approach, a nonlinear econometric model of fruit and vegetable production volume was formulated as follows:

$$Y = \frac{X_2^{0.0283} \cdot X_3^{0.6704} \cdot X_4^{0.1422} \cdot e^{3,587}}{X_1^{0.0548}}$$

Based on this model, forecast indicators for the volume of fruit and vegetable production and the main factors influencing it were developed for 2025-2030. According to the forecast results, the expansion of small business activity in agriculture, growth in export volumes, and the stable maintenance of employment in the sector are expected to have a positive impact on the consistent growth of fruit and vegetable production. At the same time, the development of agrologistics infrastructure, the expansion of processing capacities, and support for export-oriented production will serve as important factors in increasing the competitiveness of the sector.

Table 4

Trend models and forecast indicators for the volume of vegetable and fruit production in Fergana region and its influencing factors for 2025–2030²²

Indicators and their factor models	Forecast indicators				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2030
Volume of fruit and vegetable production, thousand tons $Y = \frac{X_2^{0.0283} \cdot X_3^{0.6704} \cdot X_4^{0.1422} \cdot e^{3,587}}{X_1^{0.0548}}$	1814,6	1877,5	1939,0	1999,0	2057,3
Number of people employed in the agricultural sector, thousand persons $x_1 = 10,62 \cdot t + 3354,5$	3524,4	3535,0	3545,7	3556,3	3566,9
Change in the share of small business in the volume of agricultural output, % $x_2 = 33,69 - 1,21 \cdot t$	14,3	13,1	11,9	10,7	9,5
Value of exported fruit and vegetable products in Fergana region, million US dollars $x_3 = 10,97 \cdot t + 71,36$	246,9	257,9	268,8	279,8	290,8
Share of small business in exports in Fergana region, % $x_4 = 3,9 \cdot t + 8,84$	71,2	75,1	79,0	82,9	86,8

²² Developed by the author based on the research results.

In particular, the forecast calculations showed that the value of exported products and the share of small businesses in exports are among the factors exerting a strong influence on the volume of fruit and vegetable production. This confirms the advisability of supporting export-oriented agribusiness entities in the region, modernizing processing and storage infrastructure, and increasing the level of integration with foreign markets. From this perspective, the forecast results have important practical significance in identifying prospective directions for the sustainable development of the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana Region and for expanding its export potential (Table 4).

The quality and reliability of the econometric model were assessed on the basis of four criteria. In particular, the statistical significance of the model was tested using correlation and determination coefficients, the Fisher and Student criteria, and the Durbin–Watson test. The calculation results showed that the model is highly reliable and can be applied in practice: correlation coefficient $R = 0,9835$, coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0,9763$, and $DW = 1,83$. In addition, the minimal difference between actual and estimated values confirms the accuracy and stability of the forecast results.

The analysis results showed that the main factors influencing the volume of fruit and vegetable production in Fergana region include the level of employment in agriculture, the activity of small business entities, the value of exported products, and the share of small business in exports. In particular, growth in export indicators and small business activity was found to have a strong impact on the increase in the volume of fruit and vegetable production.

From this perspective, the developed trend and econometric models have important practical significance for forming targeted scenarios for the development of the regional fruit and vegetable sector, optimizing resource allocation, and ensuring long-term planning of production processes. At the same time, based on the forecast results, support for export-oriented production, expansion of processing capacities, and development of agrologistics infrastructure were identified as priority directions for ensuring the sustainable growth of the sector.

In conclusion, multifactor econometric modelling of the regional fruit and vegetable sector and the development of targeted scenarios based on forecast indicators make it possible to ensure the efficient and sustainable growth of production volume. The forecast results serve as an important practical basis for the rational use of resources in the sector, the optimal organization of production processes, and the increase in the share of export-oriented products. At the same time, this approach expands opportunities for introducing innovative technologies into the sector, modernizing processing and agrologistics infrastructure, and developing production adapted to the requirements of foreign markets. As a result, the competitiveness and export potential of the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana region will increase, and a strong organizational and economic basis will be formed for ensuring the sustainable growth of the regional economy.

Conclusion

The following conclusions were drawn from the research devoted to the prospective directions for the development of the fruit and vegetable sector:

1. The fruit and vegetable market is formed as a system of economic relations among producers, processing enterprises, intermediaries, consumers, and infrastructure entities, ensuring coordination among the processes of production, distribution, and consumption of food resources. The analysis indicates that the level of market infrastructure development directly affects the speed of product movement and export efficiency.

2. Based on the analysis of existing approaches to assessing the level of specialization and concentration in agriculture, an integral assessment method was proposed. In addition to yield and economic share indicators, this method takes into account natural and climatic conditions, water supply, logistics infrastructure, local cooperation, and export demand. This approach makes it possible to comprehensively assess the participation of regions in the agro-industrial value chain and their economic potential.

3. During 2018-2024, stable growth was observed in the fruit and vegetable sector of Uzbekistan. The volume of vegetable products increased from 4,04 percent to 6,14 percent, while the volume of fruit products rose from 18,9 percent to 23,5 percent. At the same time, processing capacity increased from 4,32 percent in 2020 to 6,14 percent in 2024. However, the use of intensive technologies remains limited, and the share of high-quality seeds accounts for only 35-40 percent of cultivated areas. Water shortages and high temperatures observed in 2023 negatively affected yields and caused a decline in product quality in some regions.

4. In Fergana region, a stable growth trend was maintained in the fruit and vegetable sector during 1990–2023. In viticulture, yields increased from 270,8 centners per hectare to 279,2 centners per hectare, which is almost twice as high as the national average. At the same time, the growth of export and processing volumes expanded opportunities for creating added value. However, insufficient processing capacities in some districts, the underdevelopment of cold chain infrastructure, and the low share of energy-efficient greenhouses continue to negatively affect the competitiveness of the sector.

5. The analysis revealed that one of the main problems in the fruit and vegetable sector is the limited development of logistics and export infrastructure. In particular, 68,4 percent of survey participants stated that, due to insufficient storage capacity, a certain share of products is sold in the domestic market at low prices. In addition, 61,3 percent of respondents noted that problems in logistics and the cold chain system contribute to increased product losses. The absence of modern sorting and packaging lines in 49,6 percent of farms also limits their ability to supply products that meet the requirements of foreign markets.

6. It was established that improving the cluster system in the sector can strengthen economic integration among farms, processing enterprises, and exporting entities. In particular, although the development of processing and export

processes was observed in the cases of “Fergana Agrocluster,” “Beshariq Fruit and Vegetable Export,” and “Kuva Agro,” long-term cooperative relations with farmers have not yet been fully established. In this regard, it is advisable to strengthen the activities of agro-clusters through the centralization of logistics, certification, and marketing processes.

7. The analysis of foreign experience demonstrated that state support for agriculture through subsidies, preferential loans, tax incentives, and infrastructure programs is essential for ensuring the sustainability of the sector. In particular, it was determined that the establishment of agrologistics centers and processing capacities on the basis of public-private partnership can reduce product losses by up to 20-30 percent.

8. Scientific recommendations were developed to improve the revolving credit system in order to ensure financial stability in the fruit and vegetable sector. In particular, it was proposed to allocate one-year loans with a six-month grace period to farmers and dekhkan farms for up to 50 percent of the harvest value. It was also justified that the introduction of a “collective guarantee” system and an “agro-tracker” electronic monitoring mechanism would improve the efficient use of credit funds and expand the financial opportunities of small producers.

9. The results of the multifactor econometric analysis showed that the development of the fruit and vegetable sector in Fergana region is closely linked to the level of employment in agriculture, the activity of small business entities, and export indicators. The developed econometric model has a high level of reliability ($R = 0,9835$; $R^2 = 0,9763$; $DW = 1,83$). According to the forecast results, by 2030 the volume of fruit and vegetable production is expected to increase by 1,5-2,0 percent, while export indicators are projected to grow by 3 percent. This provides an important practical basis for scientifically grounded planning of the sector and the development of export-oriented production.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.08/2025.27.12.I.07.02 ПРИ
САМАРКАНДСКОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ АГРОИННОВАЦИЙ И
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ЦИФРОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ**

**НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА
ИМЕНИ МИРЗО УЛУГБЕКА**

ИСРАИЛОВА ХИКОЯТ МУСАКУЛОВНА

**ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ
ПЛОДООВОЩЕВОДСТВА В РЕГИОНЕ
(НА ПРИМЕРЕ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)**

08.00.04 – Экономика сельского хозяйства

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD)
по экономическим наукам**

Самарканд – 2026 г.

**Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Content of the dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD)
in economic sciences**

**Oglavlenie avtoreferata dissertatsii doktora filosofii (PhD)
po ekonomicheskim naukam**

Israilova Xikoyat Musakulovna Mintaqada meva-sabzavotchilikni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari (Farg'ona viloyati misolida).	3
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**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.08/2025.27.12.I.07.02 ПРИ
САМАРКАНДСКОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ АГРОИННОВАЦИЙ И
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ЦИФРОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ**

**НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА
ИМЕНИ МИРЗО УЛУГБЕКА**

ИСРАИЛОВА ХИКОЯТ МУСАКУЛОВНА

**ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ
ПЛОДООВОЩЕВОДСТВА В РЕГИОНЕ
(НА ПРИМЕРЕ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)**

08.00.04 – Экономика сельского хозяйства

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Самарканд – 2026 г.

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по экономическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2024.3.PhD/Iqt4342.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Актуальность и необходимость темы диссертации. В мировой экономике сельское хозяйство, особенно плодоовощная отрасль, имеет стратегическое значение в обеспечении населения качественными продуктами питания и обеспечении перерабатывающей промышленности сырьем. По данным Продовольственной и сельскохозяйственной организации Объединенных Наций (ФАО), ..."за последние 20 лет мировой спрос на плодоовощную продукцию увеличивается в среднем на 5-7% в год." Однако, глобальное изменение климата, экологические проблемы и геополитические кризисы негативно влияют на устойчивое развитие отрасли. В связи с этим в развитых странах широко внедряются инновационные технологии, водосберегающие системы, кластеризация и меры государственного регулирования рыночных механизмов. В результате плодоовощная отрасль становится одной из приоритетных отраслей, обеспечивающих не только продовольственную безопасность, но и поддерживающих устойчивый рост национальной экономики.

Крупными научными центрами и исследовательскими учреждениями мира проводятся широкомасштабные исследования по вопросам устойчивого обеспечения населения плодоовощной продукцией. В частности, в стратегиях развития аграрного сектора многих стран особое внимание уделяется научным исследованиям по внедрению новых механизмов и подходов, направленных на ускоренное развитие плодоовощеводства и виноградарства, диверсификации сельскохозяйственного производства, эффективному использованию инновационных и ресурсосберегающих технологий. Вместе с тем, одним из важных научных направлений является разработка подходов, направленных на совершенствование селекционной и семеноводческой работы по созданию экологически безопасных, адаптирующихся к различным климатическим условиям и высокоурожайных сортов, развитие системы заготовки и переработки сельскохозяйственной продукции, обеспечение отрасли финансовыми ресурсами и диверсификацию экспортных направлений.

В нашей стране реализованы последовательные реформы по устойчивому развитию плодоовощной отрасли, в результате чего производственный потенциал и экспортные возможности отрасли значительно расширились. Однако, несмотря на осуществляемые в данной сфере меры, недостаточное формирование эффективных рыночных механизмов развития плодоовощеводства и виноградарства, неполное использование научных подходов препятствуют полной реализации возможностей отрасли. Согласно расчетам, ..."Объем дохода с 1 гектара по сравнению с хлопком-сырцом в 7 раз выше, чем с винограда, в 6 раз выше, чем с черешни и в 5 раз выше, чем с ореха."²³ В связи с этим особое приоритетное значение придается задачам, направленным на "дальнейшее

²³https://www.undp.org/content/dam/uzbekistan/docs/Publications/economicgovernance/Improving_Productive_and_Export_Potential/un_uzb_Improving_Productive_%20and_Export%20Potential.pdf

совершенствование агробизнес-среды, развитие цепочки добавленной стоимости, сокращение государственного участия в отрасли, повышение инвестиционной привлекательности, эффективное использование земельных и водных ресурсов, а также внедрение международных стандартов в сельское хозяйство и пищевую промышленность." Указы Президента Республики Узбекистан от 26 февраля 2021 года No УП-5009 "О мерах по реализации в 2021 году задач²⁴, определенных в Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы," от 16 февраля 2024 года No УП-36 "О дополнительных мерах по обеспечению продовольственной безопасности в республике,"²⁵ Данное диссертационное исследование в определенной степени служит выполнению задач, предусмотренных в Постановлениях Президента Республики Узбекистан No ПП-4239 от 14 марта 2019 года "О мерах по развитию сельскохозяйственной кооперации в плодоовощной отрасли," No ПП-52 от 15 декабря 2021 года "О мерах по государственной поддержке плодоовощной отрасли, дальнейшему развитию системы кластера и кооперации в отрасли," No ПП-20 от 23 ноября 2023 года "О мерах по развитию семейного предпринимательства в плодоовощеводстве и виноградарстве, увеличению доли дехканских хозяйств в сельскохозяйственном производстве," а также в других нормативно-правовых документах, принятых в данной сфере.

Соответствие исследования с приоритетными направлениями развития науки и технологий Республики. Диссертация выполнена в соответствии с приоритетным направлением развития науки и технологий республики I. "Духовно-нравственное и культурное развитие демократического и правового общества, формирование инновационной экономики."

Степень изученности проблемы. Вопросы размещения культур, специализации производства, развития кооперационных отношений, оценки экспортной конкурентоспособности и региональной специализации в сельском хозяйстве, в том числе в плодоовощеводстве, подробно изучены в научных работах зарубежных ученых С.А.Кондратенко, Э.Э.Матвеевой, W.Kupsik, К.Келалак, М.Svatošová, S.Brakman, A. De Benedictis и других исследователей²⁶. В их исследованиях особое внимание уделяется внешней

²⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги ПФ-5853-сонли "Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ ҳўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020–2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида"ги Фармони. https://lex.uz/docs/4567334?utm_source=chatgpt.com

²⁵ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 23 oktabrdagi PF-5853-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020–2030 yillarga mo‘ljallangan strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. https://lex.uz/docs/4567334?utm_source=chatgpt.com

²⁶ Кондратенко С.А. Устойчивое развитие регионального агропродовольственного комплекса: теория, методология, практика / С.А.Кондратенко. – Минск., 2019. – 286 с.; Е.Е.Матвеева. Система показателей, характеризующих специализацию сельскохозяйственного производства. Экономика управление. 2012. №2, 4-7 стр.; Kupsik W., Pawlak K. Competitive Position of EU Candidate Countries and Eastern Partnership Countries in Trading Fruit and Vegetables in the Single European Market // Agriculture. – 2024. – Vol. 14. – No. 11. – Article 1997. DOI:10.3390/agriculture14111997; Svatošová M., Boháčková I., Hrabánková M. Regional Agricultural Specialization and Competitiveness under Sustainable Development Conditions // Sustainability. – 2022. – Vol. 14. – No. 9. – Article 5241. DOI:10.3390/su14095241; Brakman S., Garretsen H., van Marrewijk C. Regional Specialization and Concentration in Agricultural Trade: Measurement and Policy Implications // Journal of Regional

торговле плодоовощной продукцией, инфраструктуре аграрного рынка, эффективности экспорта, региональной специализации и методологии оценки аграрного производства.

В нашей стране масштабы научных исследований в этом направлении в последние годы расширяются благодаря стратегическому значению плодоовощной отрасли в национальной экономике и ее важной роли в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности. В частности, такими учеными-экономистами, как С.Т. Искандаров, Ш.М. Муродов, С.К. Эшматов, М.У. Ачилов, Х.А. Пардаев²⁷, проведены научные исследования по вопросам повышения эффективности производства продукции, модернизации отрасли, развития интеграционных процессов в цепочке добавленной стоимости, совершенствования системы переработки и реализации плодоовощной продукции, а также развития кооперационных отношений.

Вместе с тем, в нашей стране недостаточно проведены специальные научные исследования, посвященные развитию плодоовощной отрасли в разрезе регионов, оценке уровня территориальной специализации, совершенствованию организационно-экономических механизмов устойчивого развития отрасли с учетом агроклиматического потенциала и рыночной конъюнктуры. Это определяет необходимость проведения научных исследований, направленных на углубление цепочки добавленной стоимости в плодоовощной отрасли, усиление интеграционных процессов между хозяйствующими субъектами, а также повышение конкурентоспособности и экспортного потенциала отрасли.

Связь диссертационного исследования с планами научно-исследовательских работ высшего образовательного учреждения, где выполнена диссертация. Диссертационное исследование выполнено в соответствии с планами научно-исследовательских работ Национального университета Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека в рамках научно-практического гранта Ф-ОТ-Ф1-101 "Методологические подходы к росту конкурентоспособности экономики регионов в условиях глобализации" (2017-2021 гг.).

Целью исследования является разработка научных предложений и практических рекомендаций, направленных на развитие плодоовощной отрасли в регионах Республики Узбекистан.

Задачи исследования:

Science. – 2021. – Vol. 61. – No. 5. – P. 987–1008. [Wiley Online Library](#); De Benedictis L., Tambari M., Vicarelli C. Specialization Patterns in Agricultural Production and Export Performance: New Empirical Evidence // Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy. – 2023. – Vol. 45. – No. 2. – P. 756–774. [Oxford Academic Journal](#).

²⁷ С.Т.Искандаров. Глобал иқлим ўзгариши шароитида сабзавотчиликни ривожлантиришнинг илмий-услубий асослари тақомиллаштириш: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.д. 2024 й.; Ш.М.Муродов Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари сотиш соҳасида кооперация муносабатлари шакллантириш: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2020.; С.К.Эшматов Мева-сабзавотчилик тармоғида қўшилган қиймат занжирини ривожлантириш йўналишлари: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2021.; М.У.Ачилов. Мева-сабзавотчилик тармоғини модернизациялашнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий асослари тақомиллаштириш: дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2022.; Х.А.Пардаев. Pomidor ishlab chiqarish zanjiri subyektlari oʻrtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni takomillashtirish (Samarqand viloyati misolida): дисс. ... авт. и.ф.н. – Т., 2023.

системный анализ научно-теоретических основ аграрного производства, научное обоснование экономической природы плодоовощной отрасли и ее места в национальном хозяйстве;

подготовка предложений по совершенствованию существующих методологических подходов к оценке уровня специализации в отрасли плодоовощеводства на основе их анализа;

разработка общих выводов на основе выявления основных тенденций на мировом плодоовощном рынке на основе анализа стратегических задач современного плодоовощного рынка и факторов инновационного развития;

Выявление существующих проблем на основе анализа тенденций развития плодоовощной отрасли в Узбекистане, в частности, динамики показателей производства, переработки и экспорта в разрезе регионов;

Анализ особенностей и проблем развития плодоовощной отрасли на примере Ферганской области, выявление основных проблем в отрасли;

подготовка заключений по определению возможностей адаптации передовых аспектов государственного регулирования сельского хозяйства и механизмов стимулирования фермеров в зарубежных странах к национальной экономике;

разработка научно обоснованных предложений по совершенствованию направлений государственного регулирования и экономического стимулирования плодоовощной отрасли;

Подготовка обобщенных заключений на основе прогнозирования перспектив производства плодоовощной продукции в Ферганской области.

Объектом исследования выбрана плодоовощная отрасль Узбекистана и деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов, осуществляющих деятельность в данной отрасли. Монографические исследования проведены на примере Ферганской области.

Предметом исследования является комплекс организационно-экономических отношений, возникающих в процессе развития плодоовощной отрасли в регионе.

Методы исследования. В процессе диссертационного исследования использовались методы научной абстракции, индукции и дедукции, логического и сравнительного анализа, системного подхода, статистической группировки, экспертной оценки, графики.

Научная новизна исследования состоит в следующем:

усовершенствован интегральный метод оценки уровня территориальной специализации в плодоовощной отрасли, учитывающий экспортный спрос, а также разработаны критерии оценки по уровням специализации "низкий," "средний," "высокий," "очень глубокий" и "широко специализированный"; в целях сокращения экономических разрывов между участниками цепочки создания стоимости в плодоовощеводстве усовершенствован механизм интеграции на основе долгосрочных договорных отношений, связывающих этапы производства-заготовки-переработки-экспорта, единого обмена информацией и рыночной специализации;

обоснованы организационно-экономические предложения по внедрению системы льготных краткосрочных кредитов и "револьверного" кредитования перерабатывающих и экспортирующих предприятий в целях финансовой поддержки хозяйствующих субъектов, специализирующихся на плодоовощеводстве;

Разработана многофакторная эконометрическая модель объема производства плодоовощной продукции в Ферганской области и рассчитаны прогнозные показатели до 2030 года.

Практические результаты исследования состоят в следующем: выявлены основные тенденции стратегического развития плодоовощного рынка с учетом увеличения доли органической продукции на мировых рынках, развития предпродажной обработки и дополнительных услуг, а также инфраструктурных факторов, а также совершенствования механизмов устойчивого производства и распределения конкурентоспособной продукции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках, на основе которых разработаны практические предложения;

обосновано предложение по формированию корпоративных структур для предприятий, осуществляющих деятельность в сфере выращивания и переработки плодоовощной продукции, основанных на принципах горизонтального или вертикального управления, направленных на экономию времени и материальных ресурсов в процессе разработки отраслевых и территориальных программ;

разработаны направления применения зарубежного опыта в условиях национальной экономики по эффективному государственному регулированию сельского хозяйства, обеспечению устойчивости отрасли путем стимулирования фермеров и внедрения инновационных технологий, а также повышению экспортного потенциала аграрного сектора.

Достоверность результатов исследования. Достоверность результатов исследования обеспечивается целесообразностью использованных научных подходов и методов, а также тем, что теоретические и практические данные получены из официальных источников Агентства статистики при Президенте Республики Узбекистан и международных финансовых институтов. Анализ проводился на основе статистических методов, а достоверность представленных анализов, выводов, предложений и рекомендаций объясняется тем, что они апробированы на практике, а полученные результаты подтверждены компетентными структурами.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования. Предложения и рекомендации, разработанные в рамках исследования, служат совершенствованию методологических основ развития плодоовощной отрасли, углублению системы агропромышленной интеграции и обогащению научно-методического аппарата прогнозирования ее основных звеньев.

Полученные в исследовании результаты имеют практическое значение при совершенствовании системы производства, переработки и доставки плодоовощной продукции потребителям, а также при разработке

государственных программ, направленных на устойчивое развитие отрасли на основе кластеризации. Кроме того, эти результаты могут быть использованы в процессе совершенствования учебных программ по дисциплинам "Экономика сельского хозяйства" и "Экономика регионов," подготовки учебников и учебно-методических пособий.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе разработанных научных выводов и практических рекомендаций по развитию плодоовощной отрасли:

интегральный метод оценки уровня региональной специализации в плодоовощной отрасли с учетом экспортного спроса, а также критерии определения уровней специализации внедрены в практику Министерством сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан (справка Министерства сельского хозяйства No 06/126-2-10-05/19 от 13 февраля 2026 года). В результате были разработаны показатели оценки плодоовощной отрасли в разрезе регионов по уровням "низкий" (0–0,2), "средний" (0,2–0,4), "высокий" (0,4–0,6), "очень углубленный" (0,6–0,8) и "широко специализированный" (0,8–1,0);

предложения по совершенствованию механизма интеграции на основе долгосрочных договорных отношений, единого обмена информацией и рыночной специализации, направленные на сокращение экономических разрывов между этапами производства-заготовки-переработки-экспорта в плодоовощеводстве, внедрены Министерством сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан в деятельность организаций сельскохозяйственной системы (справка Министерства сельского хозяйства No 06/126-2-10-05/19 от 13 февраля 2026 года). В результате обоснованы возможности усиления экономической интеграции между участниками цепочки добавленной стоимости в плодоовощной отрасли и повышения эффективности цепочки добавленной стоимости;

предложения по внедрению системы льготных краткосрочных кредитов и "револьверного" кредитования для перерабатывающих, хранящих и экспортирующих субъектов в целях финансовой поддержки хозяйствующих субъектов, специализирующихся на плодоовощеводстве, внедрены Министерством сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан в деятельность организаций сельскохозяйственной системы (справка Министерства сельского хозяйства от 13 февраля 2026 года No 06/126-2-10-05/19). В результате обоснована возможность повышения уровня финансовой обеспеченности в цепочке создания стоимости плодоовощеводства в среднем на 20-30 процентов;

многофакторная эконометрическая модель объема производства плодоовощной продукции в Ферганской области и прогнозные показатели до 2030 года внедрены в практику Министерством сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан и Департаментом экономического развития и финансирования аграрного сектора при министерстве (справка Министерства сельского хозяйства No 06/126-2-10-05/19 от 13 февраля 2026 года). В

результате прогнозируется увеличение объема производства плодоовощной продукции в Ферганской области к 2030 году с 1814,6 тыс. тонн до 2057,3 тыс. тонн, то есть на 242,7 тыс. тонн или примерно на 13,4%.

Апробация результатов исследования. Научно-практические результаты диссертационной работы обсуждались в 8 научных журналах, признанных ВАК, в том числе на 3 международных и 2 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. Всего по результатам диссертации опубликовано 8 научных работ, в том числе 8 статей в научных журналах, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций, в том числе 5 в республиканских и 3 в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Общий объем диссертации составляет 145 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
I bo'lim (I часть; part I)

- 1.Israilova X.M. The Pace of Development of The Fruit and Vegetable Growing Sector In Fergana Region // American Journal of Economics and Business Management. 2025, 8(6), – P 2918-2923. <https://doi.org/10.31150/ajebm.v8i6.3722>
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- 4.Исраилова Х.М. Қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришда инвестицион лойиҳаларнинг иқтисодий аҳамияти // Таълим тизимида ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар. Т.: 2023. №3. – Б.176-179. (08.00.00. №28). (ОАК Раёсатининг 2018 йил 28 декабрдаги 260/5-сонли қарори).
- 5.Israilova X.M. O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida meva-sabzavotchilikni rivojlantirishning iqtisodiy ahamiyati // Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi: Xiva- 2025 y №6/2 (127), – B-37-40. (08.00.00. №21). <https://mamun.uz/uz/bulletin>.
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7. Israilova X.M. YAshil iqtisodiyotga o'tishda meva-sabzavotchilikning hududiy tashkil etish tamoyillari // “Farg‘ona vodiysi biologic xilma-xilligini asrash va “Yashil” iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini joriy etishda biologic tadqiqotlarning ro‘li” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani to‘plami, Farg‘ona -2025. – B.223-226.
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8. Israilova X.M. YAshik iqtisodiyotni takomillashtirishda meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog‘ining rivojlanish sur‘atlari (Farg‘ona viloyati misolida) // Farg‘ona vodiysi biologic xilma-xilligini asrash va “Yashil” iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini joriy etishda biologic tadqiqotlarning ro‘li” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani to‘plami, Farg‘ona -2025. – B.226-227.
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