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| Research Article

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Importance of Production of Valuable Vegetable Oils From Oil Plants and Fruit and Vegetable Waste

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Abstract: the article describes the current state of digital tourism and the prospects for the development of digital tourism. It contains the author's opinions and conclusions together with the analysis of the literature on the topic.

Key words: tourism, digital tourism, advanced information technologies, telecommunication systems, modern trends.

It is known that the demand of the population for vegetable oil is increasing day by day. Vegetable oil is used in all sectors of the economy: food, canning, varnish, alif perfume, soap production, linoleum, perfumery, printing inks, medicine, and equipment lubrication.

Fat is one of the most essential and irreplaceable foods for humans.

After cereal products, oil is used more for food. Vegetable oil is used 2-3 times a day in food preparation. That is why the demand for vegetable oil is increasing day by day.

This is due, firstly, to the change in crop composition and the decrease in cotton seed, and secondly, to the continuous increase in population. By 2030, the population of Uzbekistan is predicted to reach 40 million. people. Thus, the demand for vegetable oil in our country will continue to grow, and meeting this demand will remain one of the main problems. As is known, Uzbekistan occupies one of the last places in vegetable oil consumption. For example, per capita vegetable oil consumption is 19 in the USA, 20 in England, and 10 in Germany.22 kgToday, the amount of vegetable oil produced in Uzbekistan per capita is7 kgdoes not exceed.

It is necessary to find ways to provide the population with the cheapest and highest quality vegetable oil. Our entrepreneurs are doing some work in this regard. Markets and store shelves are full of various vegetable oils, mainly imported from abroad. And their prices are sky-high. Frankly speaking, 1 liter of our own oil and oil produced by Uzpakhtayog JSC is sold for 14,000 soums. Not so long ago, there were 3-4 types of vegetable oils imported from abroad in stores, now there are more than 10-20 of them.

In our republic, after winter wheat, very large areas are freed up for repeated crops. These lands can be used for repeated cultivation of oilseed crops. In addition, planting early-ripening soybeans, sunflowers, and sesame varieties in these areas will give positive results. In such areas,

planting safflower in late autumn, flax, sunflowers in early spring, and sesame, percolate, and rans in spring will increase the amount of oil-bearing raw materials. In addition, it is necessary to establish the extraction of oil from grape, pomegranate seeds, apricot, and peach kernels in wine and canneries. This will ensure not only the satisfaction of our domestic needs for vegetable oil, but also the creation of opportunities for exporting oil abroad.

Oil plants include: Soybean, sesame, linseed, safflower, peanut, raisin, perco, safflower, safflower, olive, corn, cottonseed oil, palm oil, sunflower oil, mustard, perilla, liallemansia, coriander, fennel, safflower, peppermint, safflower, etc.

From fruit trees: Apricots, peaches, grapes, pomegranate cherries, cherries contain valuable oils. Also, the seeds of vegetables and melons, such as melon, watermelon, pumpkin, tomato, pepper, onion seeds, etc., contain healing oils: For example, the oil in apricot kernels and seeds is 35% to 45%, the oil in plum kernels is 30% to 60%, the oil in peach kernels is 35% to 46%, the oil in almond kernels is 50% to 60%, the oil in bitter almond kernels is 40% to 50%, the oil in sunflower (pistachio) kernels is 50% to 60%, the oil in cherry kernels is 20% to 39%, the oil in grape kernels is 32% to 36%, and the oil in tomatoes is 25% to 29%. determined. Tomatoes account for 5/1 of all fruits and vegetables grown in the Republic: Watermelon seeds .....46.6% - 51%, Pumpkin seeds .....45% - 49%, Melon seeds .....50% - 55%, Soybean seeds .....15% -17%, Makhsar seeds .....50% - 60% up to 56.6% - 59.9% in walnut kernels, 40.3% - 45.2% in rapeseed, 40.5% - 49.6% in perko, 35.3% - 58.3% in sesame.

Now, according to the results of our research, out of 12,000.0 thousand tons of all vegetables grown in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1,500 thousand tons go to waste. However, 375 thousand tons of vegetable oil can be obtained from them. Also, 280.6 thousand tons of waste are produced from the 2,244.9 thousand tons of watermelons produced. Of these, 140.3 thousand tons of vegetable oil can be obtained. Accordingly, 668.6 thousand tons of waste are produced from the 3,342.8 thousand tons of fruits and berries produced, from which 230.6 thousand tons of very valuable vegetable oil can be obtained. Similarly, 235.7 thousand tons of waste are produced from 1,885.8 thousand tons of grapes, from which a total of 102.4 thousand tons of grape oil can be obtained.

If all the vegetable oils that can be obtained from fruit, vegetable, and melon waste were collected, a total of 848.3 thousand tons of valuable vegetable oil could be obtained from 375 thousand vegetables, 140.3 thousand tons of melon products, 230.6 thousand tons of fruits, and 102.4 thousand tons of grape waste in one year.

300,000 tons of it can be exported to the domestic market, and the remaining 548,300 tons to the international market.

This would not only bring additional income to the population of the Republic, but also open up the possibility of providing the population with additional food products.

The amount of vegetable oil alone would triple. In addition, it would be possible to sell the oils produced from peaches and apricots to foreign countries and receive foreign currency in return.

However, for this, it is necessary to develop a concept for the production of valuable vegetable oil from vegetables and fruits, based on careful calculations and improvement of economic relations, in order to develop the republic's agro-industrial complex. If this is done, high economic efficiency can be achieved.

First, entrepreneurs should organize small enterprises to collect waste from the population, enter each household in their area, count the apricot, peach, plum, cherry, and melon and watermelon seeds in the household for a year, and conclude a futures contract for these in April-May of each year, which means that they should calculate the waste generated by these households and pay

25% in advance, and the remaining 75% should be paid in early October of the year based on the contract.

Fruit seed powders can be used for medical purposes, that is, crushed fruit seeds are a unique raw material for the production of sorbents used in medicine for the treatment of many serious diseases and poisonings, i.e., agents that serve to remove harmful and toxic substances from the human body by hemo- and enterosorption method.

Thus, the results of our research conducted at the Kokand Oil and Oil Plant showed that from one ton of apricot or peach kernels600 kilogramsIt has been proven that it is possible to obtain seed pods around 100,000 tons of seeds.150 kgsorbent can be obtained. One ton of sorbents made from apricot and peach kernels costs 250-300 thousand US dollars on the world market. Therefore, small enterprises processing fruits and vegetables, as well as entrepreneurs engaged in this work, have the task of increasing the production of oil from apricot and peach kernels, and at the same time, rationally using the pits of the fully separated kernels, using the kernels separated from the oil extraction as nutritious feed for livestock, and organizing the production of activated carbon from the pits.

Taking this into account, on January 19, 2018, our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted the "Resolution on Measures for the Accelerated Development of the Fat and Oil Industry."

This resolution emphasizes that creating favorable conditions for the development of a healthy competitive environment and expanding the production of a wide range of oil and fat products, as well as eliminating existing systemic problems in this sector, are the most important conditions for filling the market with high-quality, safe, and affordable food products and ensuring food security throughout the country.

At the same time, the limited raw material base, including the insufficient use of alternative oilseed crops, does not allow oilseed enterprises to fully utilize their existing production capacities and satisfy the market demand for high-quality oilseed products.

The low level of implementation of modern technologies in oil and gas enterprises hinders proper control and accounting of production activities, leads to cases of looting of raw materials and finished products, as well as other abuses.

The inefficient and unsustainable mechanism for distributing raw materials and finished oil and fat products leads to numerous speculative links and artificial shortages in the market, resulting in unjustified increases in the prices of oil and fat products.

In order to ensure the rapid development of the oil and fat industry based on the widespread introduction of modern market mechanisms and to improve the management system of the oil and fat industry, based on the results of a study of the production and sales systems of oil and fat products by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the share in the authorized capital of "Uzpakhtayog" JSC, which belonged to "Uzpakhtasanoatexport" JSC, was transferred to state ownership at nominal value in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3408 dated November 28, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the management system of the cotton industry".

A "roadmap" for the accelerated development of the oil and gas industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved, which provides for expanding the resource base for the production of oil and gas products, modernizing equipment at oil and gas enterprises, and equipping them with modern systems for controlling and accounting for the production process.

The enterprises of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Finance, and the “Azuqa em zamaniya” LLC for the sale of meal and husks were liquidated.

Later, their proposals to establish a procedure for selling extracted cottonseed oil intended for industrial processing through stock exchange trading only to the enterprises of Uzpakhtayog JSC were approved.

Until January 1, 2019, vegetable oil producers were exempted from paying value added tax on volumes produced based on imported oil and fat raw materials.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the Ministry of Economy and Uzdonmaksulot JSC, conducted an inventory of existing capacities for the production of compound feed to expand compound feed production. Having studied the market demand for compound feed and the resource base available in the country, scientifically based recipes for the preparation of compound feed for the livestock, poultry and fishery sectors were developed.

Measures are being taken to create a modern industrial production of mixed feed from corn and other grain crops, as well as waste from the production of oil and flour products, alcohol and beer.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, and the Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications: Measures have been taken and are being implemented to equip oilseed processing enterprises with modern GPS trackers to monitor the loading, receiving, storage, and processing of oilseeds in real time, including the measurement and accounting of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products, and to monitor the movement of trucks transporting oilseeds, cottonseed oil, meal, and husks in real time.

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