



The Attitude of Specialists in the Field of Horticulture and Vegetable Growing to Property

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Abstract: One of the main branches of Agriculture of the Surkhandarya region is viticulture; there is a school of gardeners who have created extensive experience in growing grapes. The restoration of horticulture and fruit growing was carried out on the account of the reduction of cotton fields, the development of Steppe-steppe regions, and our ancestors relied on experiments on the creation of ancient gardens, and on the basis of couplab scientific research, certain achievements were achieved in exchange for tireless labor. Modernization of Agriculture an important factor in increasing efficiency in the field of knowledge of specialists the use of tajaribas has become a state policy.

Keywords: horticulture-fruit growing, vegetable growing, new varieties, wet fruit, fruit garden, vineyards, farm, butazar, slopes, productivity.

Introduction.

The restoration of horticulture-fruit growing and vegetable growing, which suffered greatly during the period of the most severe "perestroika" of the era of the despotic regime, the establishment of experiments in the field of seed production of its varieties, was carried out in a difficult process. The restoration of horticulture and fruit growing was carried out on the account of the reduction of cotton fields, the development of Steppe-steppe regions, and our ancestors relied on experiments on the creation of ancient gardens, and on the basis of couplab scientific research, certain achievements were achieved in exchange for tireless labor. The issue of restoring these industries in agriculture, creating region-specific varieties, finding suitable regionally fertile lands for fruit growing-horticulture required a lot of work from specialists. Since the first years of independence, it has become an urgent issue to find specialists in this branch, to put them in place, to use the experience of specialists with extensive work experience in the fruit growing-horticultural direction, deprived of their field during the period of the despotic regime. One of the main branches of Agriculture of the surkhandarya region is viticulture, there is a school of gardeners who have created extensive experience in growing grapes.

Due to the special attention paid to wet fruit growing in the district during the years of Independence, new gardens were created and new varieties were restored and the attention paid to gardening, as a result of which wet fruit growing increased from year to year, the land melirotive condition improved, and new lands were given special attention, and also great attention was paid to The Republic also occupies a significant place in the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, grapes, and now about 5 million tons of fruit vegetables were grown in Uzbekistan in 1995. This is much more than the needs of the population of our Republic. In 1994, vegetable crops were planted on an area of 10.4 thousand hectares, with an average yield of 170 centners. The state planted 177.60 thousand tons of vegetables, potatoes on 2.9 thousand hectares of land, with an average yield of 84.4 centners and handed over 24.4 thousand tons of potatoes to the state. The plot was planted on an area of 2.5 thousand hectares, with an average yield of 141.8 centners, and 35.6 thousand tons were sold to the state[3,336]. As a result of the implementation of economic reforms in the surkhandarya region, positive shifts have also had an impact on the economic sectors of the winter region. In 1995, the cultivation of agricultural products

grew significantly, cotton-370.6 thousand tons, grain-269.0 thousand tons, including wheat-200.8 thousand tons, vegetables-120.0 thousand tons, potatoes-18.4 thousand tons, melons-32.4 thousand tons, wet fruits-25.1 thousand tons, grapes-75.1 thousand tons[5].

Materials and Methods

Modernization of Agriculture an important factor in increasing efficiency in the field of knowledge of specialists the use of tajaribas has become a state policy. Experts paid special attention to the use of fruit-horticultural experiments of developed countries in order to enrich their knowledge. As a result of increasing the knowledge experience of specialists in the field of modern horticulture-fruit growing, their activities in the field of fruit processing, canning, its import have grown significantly.

Based on the fact that the production of many new products replacing imports was mastered by specialists, the volume of exports was growing every year, and, ultimately, sustainable development was achieved, knowledge depended on the correspondence of experience to World templates. However, in the southern regions there are also factors that hinder the rapid development of horticulture and fruit growing, and in 2010 there is a great need to carry out technical and technological renewal work in the entire complex of almost all industries and production sectors, which are part of the modernization of industry as well as agriculture of our economy. In this regard, first of all, special attention should be paid to increasing the fertility of lands[6].

The fruit-grape slection of South Uzbekistan of the scientific research institute of horticulture, viticulture and winemaking named after SHredir is one of the oldest scientific institutions in Surkhandarya region and was established as a base Center in 1935. During the years of independence, the center provides qualified scientific staff and modern equipment, and a wide range of scientific research is carried out. The task of the scientific center is to introduce various types and varieties into the field of horticulture and viticulture, ranging from the creation of new varieties, the technology of Crop Care, storage and processing of products to the promotion of scientific achievements and implementation in regional farms. The amazing Dendro Park, built by the staff of the scientific center, is considered one of the wonders of the world. In addition, the staff of the center provided practical assistance in the construction of gardens and vineyards in regional farms, and established an experimental farm adapted to fruit growing and horticulture in Bandikhon and Gizirik districts.

Scientists of the scientific center have achieved great success even in the creation of new varieties of subtropical fruit plants, creating three new varieties of pomegranate, ten varieties of dates, three varieties of figs. In addition, unique fruit and ornamental tree seedlings were prepared here, and the city of Denov also supplied ornamental trees to change the appearance of the entire regional city streets.

As a result of the direct work of specialists, the existing gardens were reconstructed, intensive varieties of fruit trees were cared for, and the yield increased four to five times. Therefore, more than 1,500 farms developed for horticulture in Surkhandarya region achieved positive success in 2010. The "rancher" farm in the kumkurgan district is one of them. The team started intensive gardening on 12 hectares with a loan of 400 million soums of Microcreditbank, where deaf (stunted) and semi-deaf varieties of apples are planted. [4] These varieties quickly adapted to local soil-climatic conditions, yielding up to 400-500 centners per hectare[7]. Also, agrofirma "Dashnabad" and "Mirobod Surkhan" in the Sariosiyo District, New gardens were built in this way. In 2010 Year in Surkhandarya region fruit orchard and Vineyards will be expanded to 603 hectares, including the creation of new gardens in 263 hectares and reconstruction of 523 hectares of land[8]. On the territory adjacent to the village of Dalvarzin in the Shurchi District of surkhandarya, the main part of 400 hectares of land on the farm "Zeytunzor" was made up of forest, jungles, reeds. Farm members did not interfere with the natural development of the area, growing 20 types of reeds here and selling them as construction products. There are ten types of jiyda, including those grown in chilonji, wild jiy, sugarcane, providing for the needs of the population, dark planted poplars are planted, and Jing'ilzars serve to keep the sand from landslides, Burrows. There is a farm in butazor and slopes where they pay special attention to the Environmental Protection of lands that are considered safe blankets for poultry, peacocks, hummingbirds. As a result of the direct activity of the farm, a wild duck, feathers of gohi qirmiz, a wild chicken with a bluish tinge, the colors of its wings

adapt to the territory, and the canvases of different shades, as far as possible, pull their lovers from prying eyes to a pinkish and calm Gashti.

Conclusion

We will be able to create a large-scale infrastructure of social production in the village and attract the necessary capital to open new jobs, create new production, consequently, solve a wide range of social problems, improve the living conditions of the rural population. Up to 100 kilograms of grapes were obtained from one Bush of vine of a 40-hectare garden created by the team of the head of the farm Haydarkhan Mahmudov. Having given the taste of honey, almonds entered the harvest from three-hectare Olives, the additional farm contributed to the germination of the population by growing 6-7 thousand bush fruit, ornamental tree seedlings per year.

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