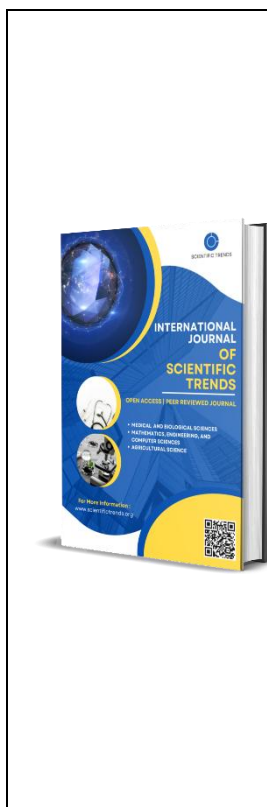


The Importance of Organizing Intensive Plants in Areas Allocated for Agriculture in The Conditions of Surkhandardo Region

Allanazarova Gulzora Abdulhakimovna

Assistant Termez State University of Engineering and
Agricultural Technologies



Abstract

Today, the opportunities for further development of the Uzbek economy are very wide, and in our opinion, there is another untapped opportunity. It does not require a large investment, preparation or scientific solutions to implement it. This ancillary (additional) sector does not require special land, irrigation facilities and training. It is a mulberry tree that grows in drought-tolerant, highly saline or sandy soils. It can be maintained around roads, ditches and ditches, near apartment buildings, and in unused state reserves. Mulberry has been harvested twice a year for thousands of years, and when its leaves are cut with a twig in the spring, it is possible to grow the leaves as a feed to re-feed the silkworm both in summer and autumn. In addition, silkworms can be used to grow cocoons from mulberry leaves, raisins, halva, juice, jam (vareng'e), wine, and mulberry grass can be used as fuel. Our people have known for a thousand years that high-quality natural silk fabrics are grown through deep processing of silkworm cocoons. Fabrics such as satin and adras are woven from it at home.

Keywords: Farmer, farmer, cocoon, mulberry, leaf.

Introduction

At the initial stage of the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan, a solid legal basis and necessary conditions were created for organizing the activities of farmers and peasant farms, turning them into a leading force in the production of agricultural products. The laws “On Farming” and “On Peasant Farming” clearly defined the legal status of farmers and peasant farms as the actual owners of the land and ensured their formation and development as the main entities producing agricultural products. Today, the economy of Uzbekistan is developing intensively. This can be clearly seen in the annual growth of the country's new national product and export potential.

President Sh. In order to anticipate the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 9, 2017 “On measures to protect the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, peasant farms and homestead landowners, and to radically improve the system of effective use of agricultural land” (Decree dated October 9, 2017 No. F-5199, effective date

10.10.2017 Source: National database of legislative documents, 10.10.2017, No. 06/17/5199/0078), the Resolution of the Head of our state dated October 10, 2017 “On organizational measures to further develop the activities of farmers, peasant farms and homestead landowners” was adopted.

The purpose of the legal framework adopted by our government is to create new jobs for the prosperity of our country, further development of the economy, increase employment, and ensure the increase in the standard of living and well-being of our people.

Our Constitution establishes the main provisions of the Ecological Development Strategy of Uzbekistan, requirements for environmental and ecological safety of the population, and this political and legal document determines the most important and basic rules for environmental protection and the use of natural resources in our country.

We would like to pay special attention to the development of mulberry, noting that the natural resources that serve the further development of our economy, using the opportunities, privileges and preferences created in our country, are the most important main factor and one of the current opportunities.

Today, the opportunities for further development of the economy of Uzbekistan are very wide, and in our opinion, there is another opportunity that is not being used. Its implementation does not require large investments, training, or scientific solutions. This auxiliary (additional) sector does not require separate land plots, irrigation facilities, or personnel training. This is mulberry growing, and the mulberry tree is drought-resistant, grows even on highly saline or saline soils. It can be cultivated around roads, ditches, and ditches, near apartment buildings in residential areas, and on unused state reserve lands. Mulberry has been bearing fruit twice a year for thousands of years, and when its leaves are cut with a branch in spring, it is possible to grow leaves as food for repeated feeding of silkworms in summer and autumn. In addition, mulberry leaves can be used to raise silkworms and grow cocoons, and raisins, halva, juice, jam (vareng'e), and musallas can be obtained from its fruits, and mulberry wood is also used as fuel. Our people have known for thousands of years that high-quality natural silk fabrics can be grown through deep processing of silkworm cocoons. It is used to weave fabrics such as satin and adras at home. The cultivation of cocoons, which lasts for one month (May), is considered a profitable industry for hundreds of thousands of citizens all year round, and also provides employment for people. In addition, mulberry cultivation can be the basis for the further development of natural silk fiber weaving and environmentally friendly silk sewing in our country.

Currently, sericulture is developed in some regions of our country, and 20 thousand tons of sericulture are grown annually. However, in the Fergana Valley, attention to this area has decreased in recent years. True, this is related to demand and the state of world markets, and in the conditions of a market economy, it is a delicate issue that needs to be formulated through new proposals and solutions.

A national strategy for silk should be developed so that it does not give way to synthetic fabrics, and representatives of all spheres, including artists, writers, and diplomats, should actively participate in this work, along with specialists. Giving clothes made from silk fabrics by our designers to famous people and friends can also be a kind of advertising. So, there are many ways to enter the world market.

First of all, it is necessary to initially create a necessary raw material base for weaving silk fabrics in sufficient quantities for the domestic market. Mulberry trees increase their productivity for 2-5 years, depending on the location, you can feed one gram of silkworm with 2-3 mulberry tree leaves, and up to 4.2 grams of cocoons can be grown.

Our country has all the opportunities to establish mulberry farming. Even within cities, tens of thousands of mulberry plantations can be fed. There is nothing easier than cutting down a tree. In some places, the “red line” has been drawn, marking the boundaries for cables to pass through, and the areas are lying empty. And the life of the land is passing. In those places, it is possible to cultivate mulberry, albeit temporarily.

A natural question arises: who will establish mulberry plantations? There is an answer. Of course, young people. Today, tens of thousands of young men and women graduating from vocational colleges should be given 300-500 mulberry seedlings and shown where to plant them. Ultimately, young graduates will be provided with jobs.

In areas without water, mulberry can be grown by watering it with buckets in the first year. Then it is not necessary to water it. This is because the roots of the mulberry tree go very deep, so it absorbs water on its own.

We have two suggestions for this.

First, who will feed the silkworms and where?

Second, if the mulberry tree is regularly watered with buckets in the first year and starts to produce enough leaves after 4 years, how will the young entrepreneur live? How can these problems be solved?

The answers to these questions are as follows. First, the silkworms can be fed in the mulberry grove itself or nearby. For this, entrepreneurs place orders for the construction of a new type of wormery - lightweight, collapsible, with a furnace adapted for heating with coal or firewood. The wormery is sold on a leasing basis. They must be adapted for use as a warehouse or for other purposes in the remaining 11 months of the year. Making worm farms for large orders and selling them to ready buyers creates many jobs.

Secondly, young entrepreneurs can organize several profitable businesses within the mulberry plantation. For example, you can start raising chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys and get eggs or meat from them. You can start raising rabbits and raise skin and dietary meat. Of course, young entrepreneurs will be helped by their families, especially parents and siblings. However, young entrepreneurs who are caring for more than 300 mulberry trees will need to receive an advance payment of three times the minimum monthly wage every month, as well as financial assistance for 12 months, and starting from the sixth year, they will need to receive an advance payment with the condition of repayment within five years. Leases and loans for the purchase of seedlings, worm farms, poultry and rabbits, sheep, and cattle can be repaid over ten years.

Today, the experience of agrofirms established in Surkhandarya region, working with the population and individual agro-entrepreneurs, can also be widely disseminated in the establishment of mulberry plantations. If there is a food base, it will not be difficult to grow cocoons and deep-process them to sew natural clothes, make surgical threads from silk, sophisticated parachutes and many other things, and train specialists for the industry. In addition, our people have a long experience in national crafts. Most importantly, mulberry trees on one hectare of land retain 15 tons of dust per year, which also affects the ecological balance. If it is

necessary to reduce the volume of cocoon cultivation in the future and the need for mulberry leaves decreases, mulberry can be transformed into medicinal and nutritious mulberries such as shotut, balkh mulberry, khasp mulberry, and chag'ir mulberry by the method of "aivand". Mulberry planting is carried out on August 15-25, two days before watering. Mulberry should be planted and grown in vacant areas, even if it is just one bush. Mulberry should become the pride of multinational Uzbekistan. In fact, we know from the past that this tree saved our nation from famine and harsh winters. As we have noted above, there are many untapped opportunities in Uzbekistan. Among them, mulberry is an industry that continuously provides raw materials for natural fiber weaving. This industry, which has many profitable and secure jobs, also plays an important role in the development of home economics, small business, and family entrepreneurship. It is possible to offer young people graduating from vocational colleges a schematic map of the places where mulberry groves will be established, and to select young entrepreneurs with serious intentions and provide them with seedlings on a contractual basis. By continuing these works every spring, it is possible to ensure that there are no empty places. Our national wealth - mulberry - can be the basis for creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. Mulberry cocoon and its deep processing will allow not only industry, but also transport, construction, education and other sectors to operate in full mode.

References

1. U.Abdullaev – Mulberry T.: Mehnat, 1991. Textbook, 399 pages
2. Rakhmonberdiev K., Mukhamedjanova Sh. – “Mulberry Selection”. – T.: 1988.
3. M.Juraev – Classification of varieties, forms and hybrids of mulberries included in the world collection of mulberry varieties established in the Republic of Uzbekistan. T. “UzRFAAK” 2007., textbook 195 pages.