

## The Role of Agricultural Culture in Livestock in Fergana Region

*Maroziqov Akmal Abdurashidovich*

*Lecturer of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute (PhD)*

### ABSTRACT

*The article highlights the role of agricultural culture in the lifestyle of the population in Fergana region and the growing share of farmers in the years of independence in their sense of ownership of land and crops.*

**KEYWORDS:** *farming culture, Fergana, farms, nuts, brooms, polyethylene film, garden.*

### Introduction

In the districts of Fergana region, the arable lands of farms differed from each other. Each district or region specializes in the cultivation of a particular type of product. For example, Oltiariq district specializes in growing cucumbers in the morning, grapes and radishes in autumn, Kuva district in pomegranates and pears, Toshloq district in tomatoes, bell peppers, Buvayda district in figs and devzira rice, Fergana, Rishtan and Besharik districts in apricots. This specialization has been caused by several factors over the years. For example, the mentality, natural climate and soil conditions of the people living in this area can be included. This can be considered as one of the main reasons that has been repeated for hundreds of years, so over the years, the experience and traditions of growing a certain type of crop have been formed and formed due to the natural climatic conditions.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Farms of Fergana, Kokand, Margilan and other districts of the region grow mainly vegetables, berries and potatoes. In the years of independence, about 85% of the total arable land in Altiariq district, 66% of farms and arable land in Fergana and Uzbekistan districts, Dehkan farms in Akhunboboev and Tashlak districts grow vegetables on 55% of their arable land. Farmers in Sokh district grow potatoes and rice on their land. Farmers in Quvasoy occupy 80-90 percent of their arable land with apple, beech, plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees. Farmers in Dangara and Yazyavan districts grow melons, watermelons, rice, nuts and other vegetables, while farmers in Buvayda, Baghdad and Rishtan districts grow rice, apricots, fig jam, walnuts and brooms. It should be noted that the years of independence have been marked by a steady increase in the productivity of farms due to the growing sense of ownership of land and its products, and on this basis the desire to make more efficient use of available land.

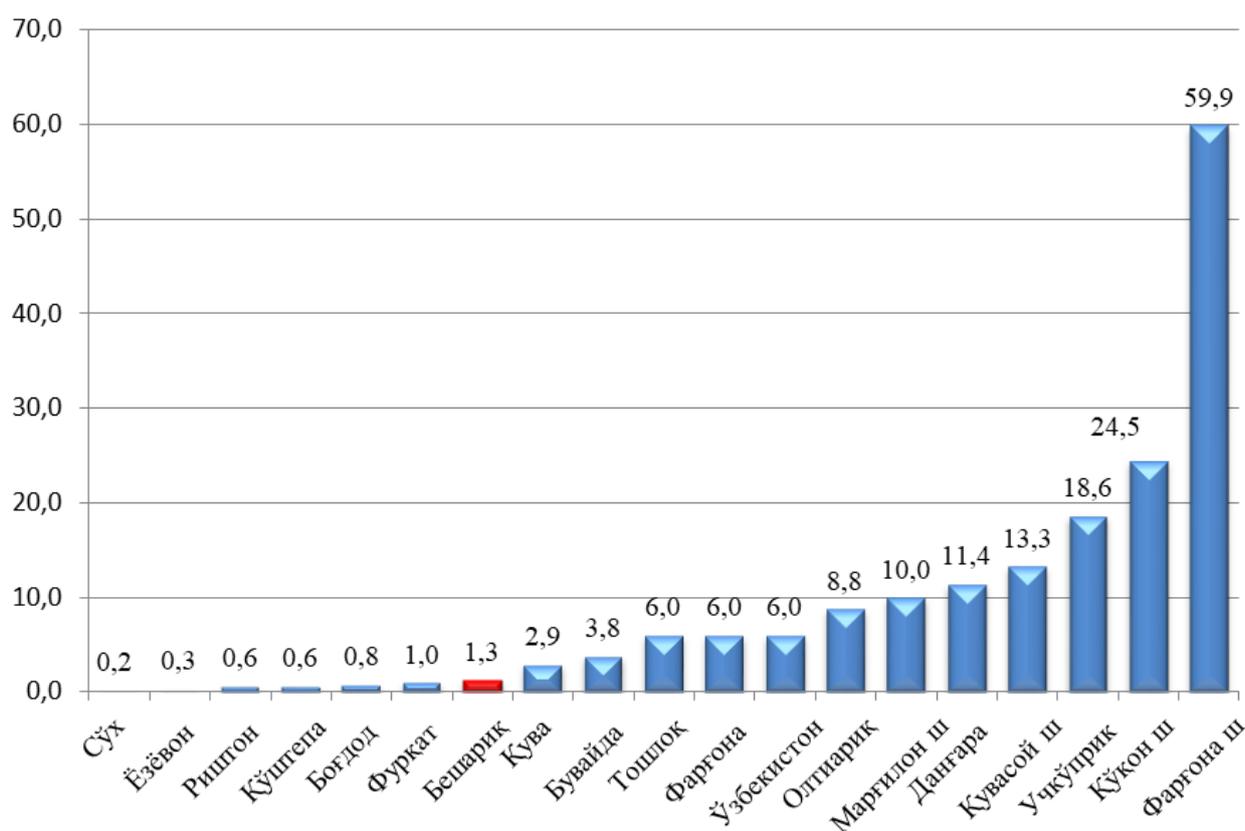
### Results and discussion

In recent years, the region has seen an increase in the consumption of many types of food. The main reason for this was the abolition of cotton monopoly and increased attention to the cultivation of other types of agricultural products. By 1998, 60.3% of agricultural production in the country accounted for farms, 35.7% of agricultural production was produced by farms. At the same time, in 1991-2004, the stability of the production of basic food products in agriculture was maintained due to the increase in production on farms. In particular, in 1991-2004, the yield of potatoes almost doubled, vegetables by 117%, and melons by 135%. Such productivity has led to an increase in

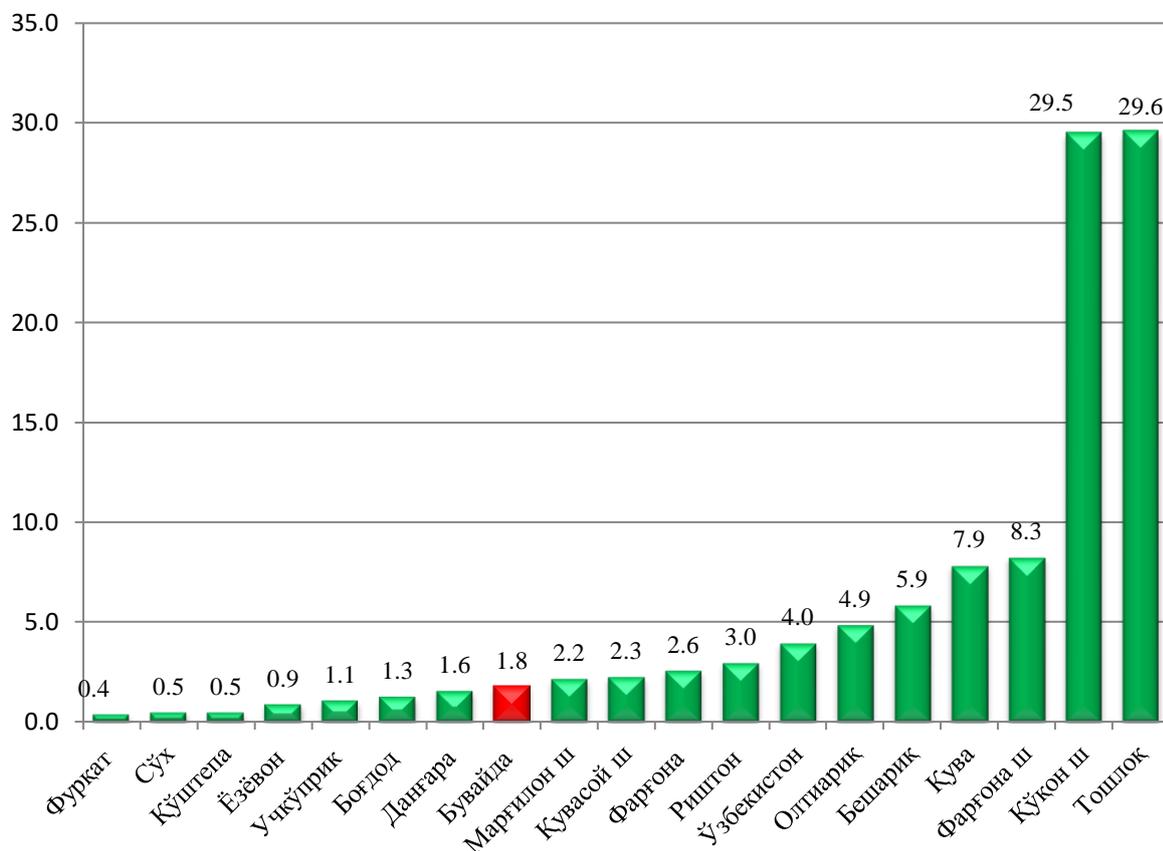
farmers' sense of ownership and confidence in property, land, and the products they grow, and on this basis, changes in their attitudes toward labor. Also, in some districts of the region, farmers have been able to cultivate and use the land using several hundred years of experience [1].

For example, farmers apply 15-20 tons of local fertilizer 15-30 cm per 10 acres of arable land. buried deep and plowed in early spring. Orasini 2 m. so take a ditch and plant cucumbers in humus pots on both sides of it. In the early stages, polyethylene films are wrapped. Films 25–30 cm from the seedlings. will be above. Agrotechnical measures and irrigation system are carried out depending on weather conditions and varieties of seedlings. They go to the end of April and get the first harvest. They achieve a yield every 2-3 days, bringing the yield to 6-7 tons. Farmers plant corn between rows no later than May 5, when the cucumber seedlings are in bloom. In the early stages, the growth of corn is 25-30 cm in 20-30 days and does not interfere with the growth of cucumber seedlings, which remain much larger. The corn crop is harvested in late July. By the tenth day of August, the areas cleared from the corn stalks are plowed, the furrows are removed, and then irrigated. Radishes are planted on both sides of the furrows. The spacing of sprouted seedlings is 15-20 cm, they are formed by November. With the emergence of radish seedlings, farmers sow two rows of carrot seeds on top of the furrows. Carrots and radishes are cooked at the same time. Farmers also plant a variety of fruit trees around their homes and backyards. That is why it has found its place in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables in the Fergana region. This can be seen from the following data.

**In January-March 2019, the volume of imports by cities and districts of Fergana region (excluding the volume of imports, the territory of which is not defined and carried out by individuals), mln. In U.S. dollars [2]**



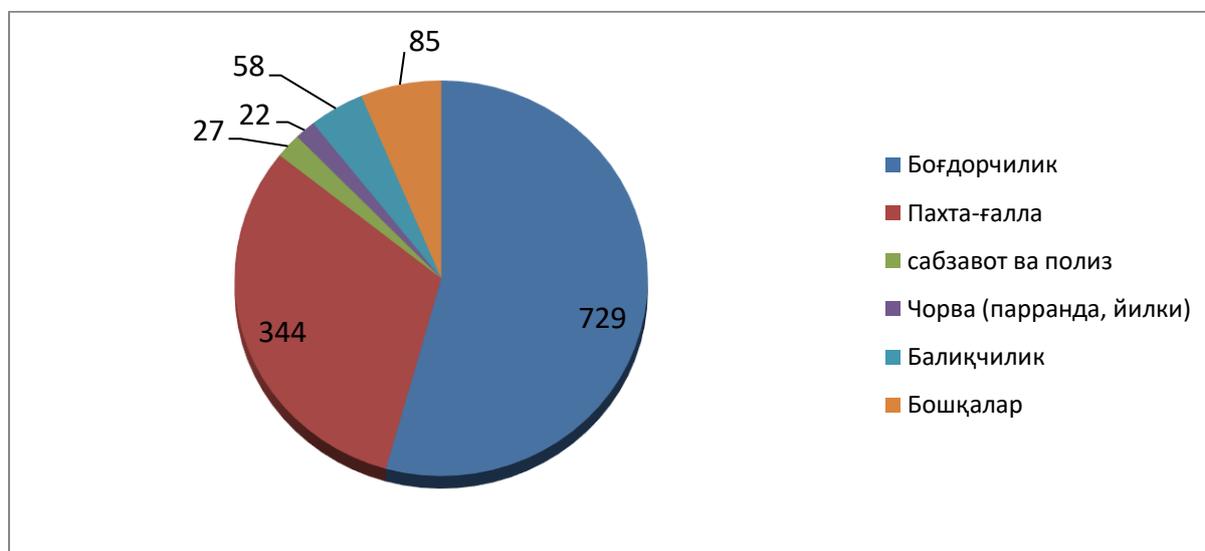
In January-March 2019, the volume of exports by cities and districts of Fergana region (excluding the volume of exports by undefined individuals and individuals), mln. In U.S. dollars.



In general, it should be noted that the farmers of the Fergana Valley are famous for their hard work. For example, A. Mirzajonov from Oltiariq district of Fergana region planted 18 kinds of legumes from the USA, Europe, the Far East, China and Korea on a large tree. He planted various fruit seedlings in his 5 hectare plot [3]. In the greenhouse of "Dangara agro tomat" LLC in Dangara district of Fergana region, the cultivation of red, yellow and black tomatoes imported from the Netherlands and Germany, which are in demand on the world market, has been launched. As a result, in February 2019 alone, \$ 110,000 worth of tomatoes were exported. Agricultural products were exported from Fergana region to the Volga and Ural regions of Russia.

Besharik district of the region specializes in horticulture, and a number of advances in this area can be seen in the diagram below.

**Structural division of farms operating in Besharik district of Fergana region by directions [6].  
(number)**



In January-December 2018, 48,802 tons of vegetables were produced by all categories of farms in Besharik district alone, 18,896 tons of fruits and berries by all categories of farms, 18,883 tons of potatoes by all categories of farms, 4472 tons of melons by all categories. The total number of grapes in all categories of farms was 1,495 tons [7]. As of January-March 2019, the number of farms operating in the district is 1345. In particular, 422 in cotton and grain, 730 in horticulture and viticulture, 22 in animal husbandry, 58 in fisheries, 27 in vegetables and melons and 85 in other areas.

## CONCLUSION

There are also districts in Fergana region that are in high demand for seeds. In 2010, the highest demand for seeds in vegetable growing was observed in Altiariq district - 19.8%, Rishtan district - 12.1%, Tashlak district - 8.5%. The share of melons was 30.1% in Yazyovan district and 28.4% in Kuva. Demand for fruit seedlings is 6.4% in Quvasoy, 6.4% in Besharik district, 6.4% in Akhunboboev district, 6.4% in Rishtan district, 7.5% in Toshloq district, 7.5% in Uchkuprik district, 8.6% in Fergana district. which is large. Expansion of vineyards and cultivation of new varieties accounted for 14.8% in Akhunbabayev district, 12.0% in Oltiariq district and 10.2% in Fergana district. In 2010, Fergana region received organizations that supply seeds, seedlings, mineral fertilizers, and other resources necessary for the cultivation of fruit and vegetable products through 72 existing shops in the districts and cities. In general, in the Fergana region, which has gained experience during the long historical development of agriculture, in 2007-2010 the population was 40.8 kg per capita. potatoes (0.3 kg more than the national average), 114.6 kg. vegetables (48.7 kg less than the national average), 55.7 kg. fruits (12.5 kg more than the national average), 16.0 kg of grapes (15.3% less than the national average) were grown. This is much lower than in the Fergana Valley region, where it ranked higher in terms of potatoes (0.5 kg more than in Andijan region) and fruits (18.6 kg more than in Namangan region), with an average of grapes [8]. As noted above, farms have increasingly demonstrated that they are an effective form of farming as a leading link in agriculture. The increase in the number of farms also depended on the state of their timely provision of material and technical resources.

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