



IMPROVEMENT OF INTENSIVE GARDEN EXPANSION IN NAMANGAN REGION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 7 th October 2021 Accepted: 7 th November 2021 Published: 15 th December 2021	The creation of new directions and methods for improving the organization and expansion of intensive horticulture in Namangan region is the basis for increasing the efficiency of the network.
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INTRODUCTION.

As a result of the ongoing reforms in agriculture of Namangan region, there is a wide range of intensive horticultural production, increasing their productivity, improving quality, as well as expanding the variety of orchards by increasing the variety of seedlings great work is being done.

In recent years, the growing demand of the population in Namangan region for food products meeting the demand for fruit products in the food structure remains an urgent task. In the field of horticulture in Namangan region, large-scale measures of new technologies are being implemented. In particular, targeted and systematic, comprehensive measures to accelerate the development of this sector are bearing fruit. In this regard Special mention should be made of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2019 No PP-4239 "On measures to develop agricultural cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetables." In this resolution Improvement of the fruit and vegetable sector in the country, including the expansion of the area under fruit and vegetable products, the release of low-yielding cotton and grain, as well as high-yielding instead of inefficient orchards as a result of the census Relevant tasks for the organization of garden areas have been identified. It can be seen that the work on ensuring the implementation of these tasks is in full swing in Namangan region.

MAIN PART.

Because of the independence of our country, Namangan region has opened wide avenues for the farming movement, found the real owner of the land, resulting in the transformation of horticulture into an economically viable sector, improving land reclamation, increasing productivity, meeting the needs of the population and the processing industry. supply of raw materials, fruit products grown in the region and measures to eliminate high-quality products are showing results in the short term.

Horticulture, which has a national historical tradition passed down from generation to generation is carried out in specific areas, selection of varieties, care, high yields, expansion of gardens, seed selection in the cultivation of seedlings. Due to the fact that the work is organized in each district on the basis of its own style, the conditions created for them, the horticulture sector is achieving good results and increasing efficiency.

The structure of horticulture in Namangan region has undergone significant changes over the past 30 years. In order to increase the efficiency of the garden, it is very important that its composition is coordinated. Although this situation largely depends on the geographical location of the region and agro-climatic factors, the seed-bearing direction is strengthened due to the influence of economic and social factors.

Important work is being done in Namangan region on the development of intensive horticulture, increasing its efficiency, the widespread introduction of modern technologies in the industry. Specific new directions and methods have been developed in the organization and improvement of intensive horticulture, that is it is now clear that gardens have such an advantage. The fact that intensive new gardens in the region have many unique advantages is paying off in practice today. Analyzed, it usually takes 4-5 years or even 6-7 years from the time an ordinary fruit tree is planted to the time it yields its first target crop. In intensive horticulture, the tree bears fruit in 2-3 years, and the yield can be seen increasing year by year.

The advantages of intensive new gardens are that the trunks of the trees are small, the air circulation in them, the light from the sun shines well, due to their processing, watering, pruning, shaping, chemical fertilization, the fruits are vitamin-rich. , is rich in sucrose and trace elements, and the fruit is also very convenient to pick.

In Namangan region, gardeners and entrepreneurs are also working to develop horticulture, increase productivity and widely introduce modern technologies in the industry. In particular, a unique school of experience has been established in the field of intensive horticulture, and they are becoming more effective.

Namangan region has a large area of agricultural land, the total area of which is 718,113 hectares, of which irrigated area is 282,499 hectares, arable land is 194,829 hectares, perennial forests are 39,125 hectares. If we look at the indicators for 2020, the total area of orchards is 13,453 hectares, of which the area of orchards is 10,991, the yield is 1,114 ts / ha and the total yield is 122,454 tons. The total area of orchards in Chust district is 3046 hectares, of which the area of orchards is 2669 hectares, the yield is 1122 ts / ha and the total yield is 29935 tons, in Yangikurgan district it is 2781, 2781, 1220 respectively. , 24164; 1192, 1091, 1128, 12303 in Kosonsoy district; Mingbuloq 329,255, 1130, 2885; Norin district 40, 40, 1207, 483 tons (Table 1). The share of specialized farms and dehqan farms of Chust, Yangikurgan, Kosonsoy, Chartak districts, which specialize in basic horticulture, is very large.

Table 1

Indicators of the horticultural sector of Namangan region (2020)

	Name of districts	Total garden area, hectare	Hence, the area of orchards, hectare	Yield ts / hectare	Gross yield, tons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mingbuloq	329	255	1130	2885
2	Kosonsoy	1192	1091	1128	12303
3	Namangan	353	298	1079	3209
4	Norin	40	40	1207	483
5	Pop	2607	1900	974	18513
6	Turakurgan	197	175	1170	2050
7	Home	848	596	1138	6784
8	Uchkurgan	561	502	1204	6047
9	Chartoq	1292	1288	1078	13880
10	Chust	3046	2669	1122	29935
11	Yangikurgan	2781	2781	1220	24164
12	Namangan sh	207	196	1123	2202
region total		13453	10991	1114	122454

Source: Statistics of the Department of Agriculture of Namangan region (2021).

In Naryn and Mingbulak districts, the differences are significant. At the present time, along with seeded fruits, great attention is paid to legumes in the composition of regional gardens. As a result of the analysis of the industry, there have been significant changes in the structure of regional orchards, the main features of which are the increase in production, the introduction of advanced farming practices and scientific and technological advances in the region, improvement of production and yield. As a result of the creation of new parks in Namangan region in 2020, intensive gardens were established on a total area of 1496 hectares. The total number of seedlings spent was 923 thousand. (Table 2)

In turn, the area of intensive gardens in the districts of the region represents a variety of quantitative indicators.

Table 2
Intensive gardens built in Namangan region and
Information on planted seedlings (2020)

Nº	Districts	Total intensive garden area, hectare	Total number of seedlings spent, thousand, pcs
1	Mingbuloq	40	24
2	Kosonsoy	120	72
3	Namangan	15	9
4	Norin	46	28
5	Pop	202	122
6	Turakurgan	126	76
7	Home	253	153
8	Uchkurgan	30	18
9	Chartoq	190	115
10	Chust	250	171
11	Yangikurgan	224	135
	Jami	1496	923

Source: Statistics of the Department of Agriculture of Namangan region (2021).

According to the table, in Namangan region in 2020, intensive gardening in the districts the area of Uychi (253 ha), Chust (250 ha), Yangikurgan (224 ha) is large, on the contrary, Namangan (15 ha), Uchkurgan (30 ha) have a large number of seedlings. Uycha ,Chust, Yangikurgan, Pop are showing high results.

CONCLUSION.

As a result of the ongoing reforms in the agricultural sector of the country, ensuring the full economic and financial independence of private and private farms and long-term lease of agricultural land, ensure targeted, rational and efficient use of agricultural land resources. Legal conditions and guarantees were introduced. Namangan region has its own natural conditions and natural resources, great potential for the development of horticulture, due to the ongoing reforms in the country and the availability of sufficient labor resources, skilled master gardeners and their experienced, self-employed. also because it is knowledgeable, this network is improving and achieving efficiency.

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