

The Importance of Water in The Development of Folk Medicine

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Annotation: Deputies heard information on the parliamentary request sent to the minister of Agriculture and water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the initiative of the faction of the Social-Democratic Party “Adalat” on the issue “on the status of use of water-saving technologies in Uzbekistan and prospects for increasing its efficiency, introduction of modern techniques and technologies in agricultural enterprises”.

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Deputies heard information on the parliamentary request sent to the minister of Agriculture and water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the initiative of the faction of the Social-Democratic Party “Adalat” on the issue “on the status of use of water-saving technologies in Uzbekistan and prospects for increasing its efficiency, introduction of modern techniques and technologies in agricultural enterprises”.

The event was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and water resources and other interested Ministries, Departments and institutions, mass media employees.

Legislation the state of implementation by the Ministry of irrigation means and equipment improvement by the introduction of water-saving technologies and advanced irrigation techniques established by the law “on the use of water and water” in the parliamentary request sent to the minister of Agriculture and water resources by the palatasi, It was asked to provide information on the current implementation of the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on measures to further improve the reclamation situation of irrigated lands in the period of 2013-2017 and rational use of Water Resources” on April 19, 2013, as well as measures taken to further improve the current regulatory documents in order to

Hearing the minister's information, the deputies noted that over the past years, the ministry has carried out a number of organizational and practical work on this issue. In particular, systems such as hydrotechnical and other engineering facilities, automatic management of Water Resources have been widely used in solving tasks related to the efficient and excellent use of Water Resources, the organization of their protection, storage and delivery to consumers.

The Republic's water economy includes 180 thousand kilometers of irrigation networks, 160 thousand water facilities, 800 large buildings, 1496 pumping stations with an annual electricity consumption of 8 billion 200 million kWh, 55 water wells with a volume of more than 19 billion cubic meters, 4124 irrigation steep Wells.

In the implementation of the above-mentioned decision, in 2013-2015, 2575 kilometers of collector networks were reconstructed and built. 36 thousand 957 thousand kilometers long open and 1 thousand 564 thousand closed horizontal drainage networks have been repaired and restored. 477 units of modern melioration equipment and equipment were purchased through the state leasing company” uzmeliomashlizing”.

At the same time, in 2013-2015, construction and reconstruction work was carried out on 890 kilometers long channels, 193 kilometers of silo networks, 42 hydrotechnical plants, pumping stations with a total capacity of 32.9 m³/s, 323 million m³ capacity water.

As noted in the information of the minister of Agriculture and water resources, over the past years in the field of introduction of modern irrigation techniques and technologies drip irrigation system on 18.5 thousand hectares of the Republic, irrigation system with the help of 18.4 thousand hectares of land, flexible pipes, plugging irrigation methods to owners on 16.3 thousand hectares

Deputies should make more extensive use of the opportunities available to carry out the activities of the ministry in this sphere, increase the responsibility of the responsible departments in the system of the ministry, achieve full and effective use of the funds allocated from the account of the state budget, attract

foreign investments to the sphere, as well as localization of the production, they noted the need for further improvement of the legal framework of this sphere.

Taking into account the views expressed during the discussion, the Oliy Majlis adopted the information of the Minister of Agriculture and water resources of the legislative chamber for information.

At the end of the parliamentary poll, the relevant decision of the legislative chamber was adopted.

Agriculture, which employs 32 percent of the working population of Uzbekistan and employs 27 percent of the population, can be one of the main factors of the country's economic growth in the conditions of effective public policy. As a result of the effective implementation of this policy, the volume of agricultural products and revenues from farmers and agro-organizations will increase, thousands of new jobs will be created in rural areas. The standard of living on these lands will increase, a number of food products will be cheaper for the population, and the country will be able to provide reliable food security.

However, it is necessary to overcome obstacles to the transformation of agriculture into an area that is competitive, and also serves the interests of the private sector, the population and the state.

In 2018, 70 percent of the crop areas of Uzbekistan were used for cotton and cultivation. In the last few years, some land plots have been removed from cotton and hemp cultivation. But in order to increase productivity in the development of agriculture, it is necessary to use the additional fields currently used for planting these two products, and then to plant other more useful crops, in particular fruits and vegetables.

According to World Bank estimates, the reduction of cotton and cotton fields in Uzbekistan, for example, reducing them to 50 per cent, will lead to an increase in the gross agricultural output by 51 per cent, employment in agriculture by 16 per cent and water saving by 11 per cent.

How quickly to transfer these lands to planting more profitable crops? This process should be step by step and harmonize the army with the changes in the networks. For example, for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, land reclamation taqsimlash must occur simultaneously with the improvement of agrology within the state and within its customs boundaries. This, in turn, ensures the rapid delivery of fast-growing fruit and vegetable products from farmers to local consumers and the international market.

Otherwise, the profit from the Re-production of fruits and vegetables will be less than the profit from the sale of Willow and cotton.

In Uzbekistan, the average yield of cotton, soybeans, tomatoes, potatoes, milk and other products is much lower than their real capacity. Increasing this indicator not only increases the profits and exports of the farm and agro-enterprises, but also creates a greater opportunity to use the fields currently occupied by cotton and cotton for more profitable crops.

Issues such as insufficient funding for the provision of scientific research and services for decades, as well as insufficient provision of services required for the development of the sector, should be addressed. In 2018, only 0.02 percent of the gross agricultural product of Uzbekistan spent on research in the field of Agriculture. At the same time, information-consultative services for domestic farmers are completely non-existent at the moment.

For comparison, medium-income countries with successful agriculture spend 1 percent of their agricultural gross output for research in the agricultural sector, while multi-income countries spend an average of 2,5 percent.

In 2018, the export value of agro-food products of Uzbekistan amounted to 1.3 billion dollars, or 330 dollars per hectare of productive land, respectively. For comparison, in the same year Vietnam exported \$ 40 billion of agricultural production. The profit of this state from exports is 6100 dollars per hectare of productive land.

Economic reforms and measures carried out by the government to enter the structure of the World Trade Organization allow Uzbekistan to export agricultural products, in particular fruits and vegetables, to most countries of the world.

Another of the main issues of the country's agriculture is the need to ensure the broad participation of labor resources in the implementation of the opportunities provided by exports. Currently, 60 percent of fruit and vegetable products are grown in non-large agricultural farms and residential plots. But their participation in the export-oriented chain of additional profitable products remains low until now.

The integration of agricultural cooperatives with these chains through government programs to promote cooperation and cooperation with agribusiness and exporters would have contributed to the

development of their production capabilities as well as to increase the profitability of the small scale farmer and private proprietors business.

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