

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF GARDENING OF FERGHANA VALLEY

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Abstract: During the long periods of time, the people created and distributed varieties because of their great and diligent work. This article provides information about the future success of horticulture in our country.

Key words: Horticulture fruit varieties, grape content, fragrant substances, vitamins Minerals minimulaceous fruits, grape roots, raisins, turquoise, fruiting

Preliminary data on fruit trees in Uzbekistan B.C. 1000 years occurs in Greek, Chinese, and Roman sources dating back to the middle of the millennium. People for centuries apricots, apples, walnuts, almonds, peaches, pomegranates, mulberries and vines .The quality of these fruits is in the world collection has its own unique place. Fruits are rich in fructose, minerals and vitamins is an important source of strength in human life, along with improving metabolism. There are also a variety of flavors in fruits and grapes .Aromatic substances help to improve digestion. Research the results show that the population is provided with real nutrition and vitamins in the daily feeding of the population, especially in winter and spring .There is a lack of vitamins A, B, B1.C. Fruit is important in human life are important and have different needs for minerals, vitamins and micronutrients satisfies at the expense of homogeneous fruits, stalks and vegetable products.From time immemorial, in the vicinity of the fortifications of the population in certain areas of the gardens and settlements .The gardens are planted with fruits, vines, various local varieties oIn cultivation, farmers live seasonally in the gardens from early spring to late autumn fruit growers. The main part of the fruit is dried. Sour raisins, peach and apple peels have replaced sugar for centuries. As far as we know, horticulture and viticulture are the oldest in agriculture originally in the II-I millennia of wild fruit growing, in the III-II centuries with the development of early cultivated fruit growing, consumption in the VIII-IX centuries developed horticulture and led to an increase in trade in dried fruits in economic relations. We have a long history of horticulture and viticulture in our country we can read in the sources even in the works of the 5th century BC There is also a lot of information about fruit. Trade in international relations . With the development of trade, fruit and grape products have gained value at the commodity level. During the Timurids, Samarkand was very important .It is surrounded by gardens and is still preserved. Archaeological excavations in the Naryn district of Namangan region oDuring the period (according to A.N. Bernishtam) the grain and apricot kernels were found to be low Paleolithic, even in the early Bronze Age or in the VI-IV millennia BC .The population grows cereals and various

varieties of fruit trees, with fruits indicates that they were familiar with, during this period, mainly wild orchards and Irrigated agriculture is widely used by the population information about the spread. With the passage of the northern branch of the Great Silk Road in the I-IV centuries AD a variety of fruit trees were brought to the valley. The population living here is large with his labor began to create different varieties of fruit trees.

Fergana was also invaded by the Arabs in the late 8th and early 9th centuries .With the introduction of various fruit and grape varieties from both Iran and the Arabian Peninsula from From the 10th century onwards, the valley was traded with the peoples of Eastern Europe along the Volga dried fruits, nuts, almonds, etc. played an important role in their relations. The 15th century marked the beginning of a new era in horticulture

This period is very beautiful and well-founded even by Babur in his work "Boburnoma" described. According to the play, "The Fergana Valley is in the fifth climate. Seven bribes town: five on the south side of the Sayhun River, two on the northwest side. Sayxun high towns on the side: a melon would be good. I have a kind of melon called "Mir They say, "Temurid," and I don't know if there is a melon in the world It falls to the north of Axis. It is a smaller town. Nechunkim Andijan suyi Ushdin The water of Aksi comes from Kosond. It is a good airy place. Vale pottery with pottery gardens The kindergarten was closed on the river . The nature of the Fergana Valley, its waters, its delicious fruits and this is one of the greatest achievements in the history of horticulture indicates that .As a result of the colonization of Turkestan by Russia, horticulture and there are two stages in the development of viticulture. In the first stage horticulture and viticulture have developed and become more export-oriented. The second stage is the development and expansion of industry in Russia The share of cotton in the area under crops has increased .As a result, horticulture and vineyards were gradually reduced. 70% of gardens in the Fergana Valley alone the area has shrunk. This is the case outside of Russia's Fergana Valley Imports of dried fruits from Iran and China have also had a strong impact. Currently, the Fergana Valley specializes in existing parks .This process is the process of specialization of today's horticulture and viticulture. The pomegranate was mainly grown in Namangan, In Kuva and Andijan districts, figs in Namangan, Andijan, Altı-Arik, apricot Kokand districts. The process of specialization is still in full swing is formed in the formation of Research shows that it was unique in the early twentieth century Specialized areas Horticulture in the Fergana Valley and Tashkent oasis 50% of the horticulture of the Fergana Valley is in Namangan accumulated. The movement to restore gardens and build new ones in our country in 1920-1930 characterized by the beginning, the focus on horticulture in the provinces and districts .As a result, the first specialized horticultural farms were established

The Fergana Valley is also a major supplier of dried fruits to Russia was the structure of the first specialized horticultural farms in the 40-50s was agro-industrial (collective-factory and state-factory) specialized farms expanded, and agro-industrial associations were formed. 90s industry with the emergence of specialized horticultural and viticultural commodity zones developed. After the independence of our country, specialized farms

The historical development and significance of this field changed in a promising way. Due to the great and hard work of the population over long historical periods in seed production, where a variety of fruit varieties have been created and passed down

from generation to generation the beauty of the appearance of the created fruits, when the taste is very sweet when dried Apricot isfarak, persimmon, subhoni, Although the composition of gardens in the Fergana Valley expanded during the former regime, existing economic and social factors and composition in agricultural enterprises despite the fact that agro-climatic conditions are favorable for the development of horticulture the network developed very slowly, with low productivity and as a second sector remained unchanged as a result. In short, in the Fergana Valley, which has a long history of horticulture Our country has its own national traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation radical changes have taken place since independence, giving land to families, gardening expansion of farms, organization and development of farms, practical in carrying out activities, reforms are being carried out, resulting in horticulture expansion of areas, increase in productivity, population to fruit, industry to raw great efficiency is being achieved in meeting the needs of the commodity.

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