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PROSPECTS FOR VITICULTURE IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: Viticulture is a relatively low-income, labor-intensive sector of agriculture that bears fruit for 50-60 days, yields up to 80-100 years, and generates an economically net income, regardless of the weather, without relatively high costs.

Key words: khoraki, wine varieties, vineyards, other crops, groundwater, meadow soils, gravelly, saline soils, musallas, hussaini, toyfi, rizamat ota, kelinbarmak.

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Introduction

Viticulture is one of the oldest lucrative sectors of agriculture and occupies a special place among the fruits. The natural conditions of our country allow us to grow a wide variety of sweet and sugary grapes, the branches of which are widely spread, large, beautiful, and high in sugar content. Ripe grapes contain up to 20-35% of sugars and minerals in the form of glucose and fructose, up to 40-50% when ripe, micronutrients, which are an important source of energy in humans, along with improving metabolism. At the same time, the variety of flavors and aromas in grapes serve to improve the process of digestion. In terms of calories, 1 liter of grape juice is equivalent to 1.7 liters of cow's milk, 650 grams of beef, 1 kg of fish, 500 grams of bread, and 3-5 eggs.

Thanks to the hard work of the population for many centuries, a variety of grape varieties have been created in our country, as well as passed down from generation to generation. Food and wine bop varieties of grapes are developed almost in the plains, hills and foothills. Grapes are planted and cared for in three directions, i.e. for wet consumption, for drying raisins, and for making wine.

The main findings and results

The ripening of grape varieties grown in Uzbekistan in different seasons, some of which are resistant to transportation, allows to consume grapes in about four seasons.

Grapes are relatively drought-resistant due to the strength of the root system, can also be planted as a means of protection for reclamation purposes in the protection of ravines, sands, in the development of mountain and foothill areas.

Vineyards can also be established and harvested when necessary agro-technical and reclamation measures are carried out on lands where other crops are not suitable for other crops, on grassy soils with shallow groundwater, on gravelly and moderately saline soils. Grapes are also planted to provide shade, in order to beautify dwellings, public places, terraces, walls and houses.

Grapes have a long life and can bear fruit in 50-60 days if they are cared for at the required level, and bear fruit up to 80-100 years.

Viticulture is a relatively low-income, labor-intensive sector of agriculture, and the use of artificial irrigation creates an economically sustainable net product even at relatively low costs, regardless of the weather.

In our sunny Uzbekistan, the long summer season allows for full ripening of grapes, high accumulation of sugar in them, the early beginning and long duration of the growing season, i.e. the awakening of plants, from different grapes from June to late autumn. Grapes of various technical varieties, mainly for the production of edible, raisin sharp dissertation and wine wines, are also successfully grown.

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With the independence of our country, the strengthening of specialization in agriculture on the basis of agro-climatic conditions, the deepening of agro-industrial integration has also affected the intensive development of viticulture.

Both the economic efficiency and social significance of viticulture are great. In the further development of grape growing, increasing the volume of production, its intensification, a sharp increase in productivity, the introduction of best practices in the country, scientific and technological progress, continuous improvement and rapid development of technology, including production and harvesting, storage and marketing.

The head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoev said that viticulture has always been a tradition in our country and there are great opportunities for its development. Viticulture is the national agricultural culture, values, pride and source of income of our people for centuries. Grapes are directly connected with the way of life and customs of our people. There was a vine on every street, in every apartment. The fame of our grapes, such as Husseini, toyfi, rizamat ota, kelinbarmak and raisins, has been known for a long time. According to the analysis, it costs an average of 100 million soums to grow 1 hectare of grapes, and after 4 years you can get a net profit of 250 million soums a year. He also noted that the oil extracted from grape seeds is highly valued in the world market [1].

Such analyzes show that the great attention paid to the viticulture sector in Uzbekistan; the effective use of existing opportunities cannot be delayed in solving many problems.

If we pay attention to the results of the last four years of our independence, farms in our country grow grapes on 90,000 hectares. 900,000 people are permanently and seasonally employed in this sector, 52,000 hectares of new vineyards have been established, and 210 billion soums of subsidies have been allocated to the sector. During this period, the share of grapes in fruit and vegetable exports has doubled.

Sales of grapes are the third largest in the world market, with demand growing by an average of \$ 350 million annually. Judging by the market demand, we have even greater opportunities in this area. It is planned to increase the country's grape export potential to at least \$ 600 million over the next four years, \$ 500 million for raisins and \$ 100 million for natural wine.

According to the analysis, in order to develop, territorially improve and increase the economic efficiency of the viticulture sector, which is very profitable in agriculture, in the future to establish large export-oriented viticulture plantations in mountainous areas, ensure their full intensive care, widespread introduction of science and innovation. to create new productive, seedless, cold and disease-resistant varieties of grapes; training of qualified specialists in the industry and development of the tradition of teacher-student in the widespread use of the experience of gardeners; establishment of wine clusters to create a complete cycle of processing and conversion of grapes into finished products; organization and development of table grape exports and raisin exports, natural grape wine exports; creation of a national brand of grape varieties and financial incentives for promotion abroad, purchase of grape processing, raisin drying and packaging equipment; shows that the solution of many problems, such as the establishment of a service infrastructure for plantations, is urgent.

Conclusion

New Uzbekistan in the future will require the expansion of the economically viable viticulture sector to increase its economic efficiency, which will pave the way for both sectoral and regional changes in existing agro-industrial production. Rational use of available land and water resources plays an important role in the development and territorial improvement of viticulture. Therefore, the main directions of efficient use of water resources in the near and long term are:

- Continuous improvement of the efficiency of storage, conservation, restoration and use of existing land and water resources;
- Ensuring the efficient operation of inland water systems in agricultural enterprises;
- Paying attention to varieties that require less water in improving the composition of agricultural crops;
- Development of vineyards and related industries in the foothills, which are unsuitable for cotton;
- Development and processing of the scheme of rational use of land and water resources for the near and long term.

In a market economy, the production of products that meet its requirements is a key criterion for the industry, which in the future requires further work to increase the capacity of the industry, the effective use of existing opportunities.

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