

Historical Geographical Development of Horticulture in the Fergana Valley

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Abstract – Horticulture in the Fergana Valley is an important sector, and a scientific study of the history of the industry shows that as a result of long-term development and development, significant changes have taken place and Andijan, Namangan, Fergana horticultural regions were formed in the valley.

Keywords – Fragrant Substances, Seeded Fruits, Legumes, Nuts, Subtropical Fruits, Paradise-Garden, Garden-Dilkusho, Dried Fruits, Personal Subsidiary Farms, Dried Fruits, Bohi-Zogan, Collective Farms, Dates, Isfarak, Subkhoni, Canda.

I. INTRODUCTION

Horticulture is one of the most ancient branches of agriculture, horticultural products are widely used by people not only as a staple food (technical) canning, confectionery, wine industry. Fruit plants contain sugar (fructose), a mineral that is an important source of energy, along with improving metabolism in humans. At the same time, the variety of flavors and aromas in fruits serve to improve the process of human digestion.

In the history of mankind, due to folk selection, various varieties of fruits have been created and passed down from generation to generation. In horticulture, fruit plants are divided into the following main groups:

- Seeds: apples, pears, quinces, etc.;
- Legumes: apricots, peaches, cherries, cherries, plums, plums, jiyda;
- Walnuts: almonds, walnuts, pistachios, hazelnuts;
- Subtropical plants: figs, yellow figs and black varieties, pomegranates, dates, lemons, apricots, currants.

The main part. In sunny Uzbekistan, local varieties of apricots, such as date-palm, isfarak, subkhoni, kandak, have long been known around the world for their beauty, taste and

high quality. In the past, especially in winter and spring, the population has always had a high proportion of various dried apricots, jiyda, walnuts, almonds and raisins. Although many studies and literature interpret horticulture as having a local consumption character, dried apricots and raisins played an important role in the economic relations of the Turkestan khanates with foreign countries.

Uzbekistan is a country with a very long history, and the first information about fruit trees on its territory can be found in sources dating back to the 5th century BC. After the development of trade between the countries (from the X century), fruits and berry products gained commodity value.

During the reign of Timur and the Timurids, Samarkand was surrounded by its own gardens and vineyards. window garden), Garden-garden (garden of trees), Garden-Nav (New-garden), Garden-Plane (Plane-garden), Garden-Wind, and has survived to this day.

According to AN Bernshtam, horticulture in the Fergana Valley, as well as in Uzbekistan, has a long history. In the IV millennium BC, the population of the Fergana Valley grew grain crops and became acquainted with fruit trees.

At this stage, it is not a question of cultivating cultivated plants, but of the population being engaged in harvesting from wild orchards. By the 6th and 2nd centuries BC, the people of the Fergana Valley used various forms of farming. Irrigated agriculture is widespread, growing wheat, barley, millet, grapes, quinces and other fruit trees. During this period, the Fergana Valley was surrounded by mountain forests around the Tsar, rich in various fruit trees - apricots, walnuts, almonds, pistachios, apples, pears, cherries, figs and pomegranates.

Later, with the passage of the northern branch of the Great Silk Road from the Fergana Valley (I-IV centuries AD), a variety of fruit trees were brought to the Fergana Valley. With the hard work of the population, high varieties of apricots and other fruit trees began to be created. For example, according to the Chinese traveler Zhang-Qian (136-128 BC), Fergana (then called Tayuan or Dowan) is one of the most developed agricultural countries.

At the end of the VIII century and the beginning of the IX century, when Fergana was invaded by the Arabs, various fruit varieties came from Iran and the Arabian Peninsula. With the spread of Islam in the Fergana Valley, instead of vinobop varieties of grapes, khoraki varieties became widespread. (This process lasted until the 1940s.)

From the same period along the Volga, dried fruits (primarily apricots), nuts and other fruits began to play an important role in trade relations with the peoples of Eastern Europe.

The Mongol invasion dealt a severe blow not only to the agriculture of the Fergana Valley, but also to the economy of Turkestan as a whole. For many years, agriculture, especially horticulture, could not recover.

Horticulture has been developing in the Fergana Valley since the 15th century. Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, in his work "Boburnoma", paid special attention to the territory of the Fergana Valley and its fruits. On the side, two northwest to south. The settlements on the southern side are Andijan, the capital of the Fergana region. There will be no better noshpot than the noshpot of Andijan The Andijan rud will pass through the territory of Osh and go to Andijan. A good town has happened, a blessing of light; The pomegranate and the seeds will be plentiful and plentiful. Another type of apricot, they take one of them, put a kernel in it and say "subhoni", it is very tasty. The settlements on the north side of the Sayhun River: a Aksidir Melon would be good. There is a kind of melon called "Mir Temuri", let it be known that I am not in the world of melons Aksi water comes from Kosondin. Good weather.

There are gardens of pottery. "[4] As a result of the colonization of Turkestan by Russia, two processes can be observed in the development of horticulture and viticulture. In the first stage of colonization, ie until 1900, horticulture and viticulture developed somewhat and became export oriented. In particular, in 1871-1890 the area of gardens and vineyards in the Fergana Valley alone increased by 28%. In the second stage, that is, with the development of industry in Russia, especially the expansion of the textile industry, the share of cotton in the structure of arable land increased. As a result, horticulture gradually shrunk. By 1971, the area of orchards and vineyards in the Fergana Valley alone had shrunk by 72% compared to 1891. This has had a strong impact on Russia's imports of dried fruits from neighboring countries, in addition to the Fergana Valley. Specialized districts began to form in the Fergana Valley, and today horticulture has also had a great impact on the process of interregional specialization. Pomegranate was mainly distributed in Namangan, Kuva, Andijan, figs in Namangan, Andijan, almond Alti-Arik, apricot in Kokand.

In 1920-1930, Uzbekistan's efforts to restore orchards and build new ones intensified, and the Fergana Valley became the main supplier of dried fruits to Russia. In 1925, more than 55% of the world's dried apricots accounted for the Fergana Valley, a process that lasted until the war years.

During World War II, although the area of orchards expanded, gross yields declined somewhat. According to the data of the former Soviet Union on horticulture in 1945-1947, in the Fergana Valley there were 20.8 thousand hectares of orchards and vineyards, of which 18.1 thousand hectares were orchards and 2.7 thousand hectares were vineyards. 12.7% of the gardens were state farms, 28.2% were collective farms and 59.1% were private farms. It can be seen that in terms of the total share of orchards and vineyards, the share of private subsidiary farms was very high until the mid-1980s.

From the 1960s to the 1990s, horticulture also suffered severe economic losses due to inadequate assessment of the activities of private subsidiary farms and excessive reduction of private land allocation in rural areas, many fruit trees were cut down, and many orchards were closed under the pretext of enlarging cotton fields.

As a result of measures taken by the Government of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan in 1992, the average size of farms exceeded 0.20 hectares. Between 1989 and 1991, more than 1.5 million families received land, resulting in 800,000 households.

It is known that fruit trees are used as a means of production for many years, but it takes five to seven years (especially apples, apricots, pears) to plant a fruit tree and harvest it.

Therefore, in the process of organizing gardens in horticulture, the completeness and uniformity of seedlings, as well as the regular implementation of agro-technical measures play an important role.

In conclusion, it can be said that horticulture in the Fergana Valley is a very ancient industry, the study of which shows that in the long historical formation and development of horticulture, while maintaining its national traditions, unique horticultural regions have been formed today.

- Andijan region. It includes Andijan region. Fruit horticulture (apples, pears, quinces), legumes (mainly apricots, peaches, plums, cherries) and subtropical and nut fruits are widespread in almost all administrative districts and have a consumer character.

- Namangan region. It differs from the Fergana Valley by the development of commercial horticulture. In the Namangan region can be divided into 2 districts: foothills and plains. a) if the foothills (Chartak, Yangikurgan, Kosonsoy, Chust, Pop) specialize in horticulture (apple, pear, quince); b) plain area (Namangani, Uychi, Uchkurgan, Naryn, Turakurgan, Zadarya) (now Mingbulak) growing of legumes (apricots, peaches, plums, plums, cherries) seeds of apples, pears, pomegranates, figs, walnuts and almonds advanced

- Fergana region. Fergana region has its own structure (according to natural and historical factors) a) Fergana group districts seed orchards (apple, pear, quince), orchards (apricots, plums, cherries) are of industrial importance in addition to consumption, b) Kokand group districts are mainly grain (apricot) consists of garden areas.

As an object of research, horticulture in the Fergana Valley will maintain an important place and importance not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asian agro-industrial production in the near future.

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