

# The Agricultural Sector is a Developing Branch of Agriculture that is Important for Mechanization. (Namangan Region)

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**Annotation:** The article highlights the role of mechanization of Agriculture in Zamiri, the reforms carried out in the agrarian sector in the years after independence. The work carried out in the development of the industry in the Namangan region is presented.

**Keywords:** Technology, farming, labor weapons, water facilities, combine harvesters, tractors, farms.

The current stage of the development of a globalized society can be described as a century of advanced technology and new technologies. In every aspect of social life, in all areas of human activity, in the cultivation of agricultural products, in the production of quality products in industrial enterprises, in construction sites, in the event of massive irrigation and melioration, newly improved energoresurs, cost-effective technologies and technical devices that carry them out are used, based on the current level of demand. Various views and theories have been described in the science about the emergence of Labor weapons that will be necessary for farming and the fact that they are factors and conditions that cause historical progress.

During the years of independence, the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan became one of the leading in terms of its scope and importance. Therefore, the state pays great attention to the work of radical reform of the agrarian sphere and its adaptation to market requirements. Looking at the history of mankind, we will witness that in each period convenient and original Labor weapons were developed for farming.

The weapons of labor in agriculture have evolved over the centuries. Historically it is known that originally stone-carved labor weapons appeared, and later agricultural labor weapons made of cast iron and wrought iron appeared.

The invention of motiga (hoe) in the Neolithic period of the primitive community system was one of the most important innovations for this period. With the introduction of the Iron Age in the primitive system, Iron plow, hoe, shovel and other labor weapons made it possible to drive much wider areas, build dams, extract water from the canal and ditches. These led to the rise of Agriculture.[1] with the improvement of Labor weapons, work efficiency increases. As we know, in the field of Agriculture, the achievement of high productivity, productivity, of course, depends on the presence of a high level of technology-mechanisms.

Inventions to create new techniques for the mechanization of Agriculture appeared, first of all, in England and the United States, which were considered the progressive states of the world in their time. The reason for this was the development of the agricultural sector in the country on the one hand, and the beginning of the industrialization process in these countries on the other.

Since the early days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has carried out extensive work on the reform of the agricultural sector. It is difficult to increase the efficiency of farms without modernizing the agrarian sphere, without introducing modern mechanization. "There is no doubt that

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changing the form of ownership in improving the efficiency of Agriculture, handing over land to its owner, supporting advanced technologies will give a positive result," I said A.Karimov. [2]

Approved by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev No. 4947 of February 7, 2017 "strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" set a number of tasks for modernization and accelerated development of Agriculture.

Consistent development of production by deepening structural changes in agriculture, continuous supply of Food Products, Processing Industries to the population with raw material base, further strengthening the food security of our country, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agrarian sector are among the most important tasks envisaged to be carried out in the future.

At the same time, it is envisaged to carry out effective work as a result of the use of advanced agrotechnologies of crop processing, techniques and machines with high productivity, as well as modern methods of irrigation.[3]

It should be noted that the Republic of Uzbekistan intends to reduce its activities during the presidency of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 on October 23 with the signing of the decree "Development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030"no. This organization has the 10th stable work on the development of agriculture in Belgilab throughout the country.

The reforms carried out in the Republic show that in the following years, certain works have been carried out to reform agriculture of our country, in particular, to improve the system of Public Administration in the field, to widely introduce market relations, to strengthen the legal basis of relations between agricultural products, processing and selling entities, to attract investments in the field, to introduce.

The introduction of mechanization in agricultural processes provides the basis for the comprehensive development of the agricultural system. Therefore, from the first day of independence, the production of agricultural techniques in Uzbekistan has been established in cooperation with advanced firms of foreign countries to provide all directions of the agro-industry of the Republic, which is significantly developing, especially with the most modern, excellent agricultural techniques of agricultural production. In particular, in this regard, Islam Karimov said:"it is alarming that more than 55% of chopiq tractors and 46% of land-driven tractors have been in use for more than 15 years, in other words, they have already completed the specified period of use, are old techniques that do not meet modern standards for power, work efficiency and fuel consumption."[4]

At the same time, it should be noted separately that the state has created new directions for the use of techniques on farms, that is, the possibility of using its own private techniques and the techniques of other enterprises and organizations on a contractual basis or on lease.

Agricultural work is not carried out in its agrotechnical deadlines, unless there is a sufficient amount of equipment in the farm. This in turn leads to a decrease in the productivity of production of products. Therefore, the importance and role of material and technical resources in the production of agricultural products is extremely large.

It should be noted that the mechanization of all areas of agriculture affects the increase in the well-being of the people not directly, but indirectly. In the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 25, 1999 No. 84 "on measures that cannot be delayed to improve the use of imported agricultural techniques", 1,550 powerful "Magnum" drive tractors were delivered to the Republic in combination with plugs and more than 800 "Keys" grain harvesters.[5] The importance of providing the network with high-performance techniques and technologies in agricultural modernization is invaluable. It is no secret that in the following years a large part of the drive and Chopper tractors used in agriculture and agricultural machinery became obsolete and served their service life. Also, the cost of production of agricultural products increases due to the fact that the



standard of working performance and fuel consumption of such techniques does not meet modern requirements.

In this regard, it was required to attract high-performance, modern and resource-saving techniques to agriculture, in this regard, first of all, to strengthen cooperation with leading foreign companies. In particular, the focus was on further expanding cooperation with the German company "Klass" on the production of tractors, grain harvesters and other agricultural techniques with high success. In 2006 – 2012 alone, the targeted agricultural machinery upgrades resulted in a total of 13,896 tractors nationwide, of which the drive tractors were 2,367, including high-performance tractors 430, chop tractors 7,803, tractor trailers 3,960 cultivators 3,603, Locust saws 1,854, grain mower harvesters 1,076, including 715 high-performance grain harvesters combines and other high-performance techniques were purchased.[6]

As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the Republic, the material and technical base of the farms was strengthened. Farm production included modern, high-performance tractors such as "Keys", "Magnum", "Klass", threshing combine harvesters, and other agricultural techniques.

It is noteworthy that during the years of independence, the growth of agricultural products in the Namangan region arose at the expense of intensive factors, that is, at the expense of increased productivity. Radical positive measures have been taken to achieve intensive efficiency in regional agriculture.

One of the important factors in the development of all spheres of social life, especially globalization, the development of mechanization in its economic development in a context of increasing importance of Agriculture in the positive solution of the issue of food security. Through the proper use of high-performance techniques and technologies formed in the Namangan region, the yield of agricultural crops has increased from year to year. Historically, it was known that the increase in crop yields was positively influenced by existing factors, objective conditions.

Significant work on the issue of mechanization of Agriculture was also carried out in the Namangan region between the past period. 12,360 appliances were procured in the region between 1991 and 2016, of which the drive tractors numbered 393, the chop tractors numbered 1,613, the mini tractors numbered 54, the transport tractors numbered 904, the grain combine harvesters numbered 267, the feed harvesters numbered 26, the cotton pickers numbered 44, the tractor trailers numbered 1,236, the grain planting saw mills numbered 622 42, cultivators 1253, chizels 286, pliers 345, land rectifiers 225, sprayers 626, reclamation techniques 118, and gear borons 3072. [7] in the Namangan region, opportunities were created for the effective execution of agrotechnical measures. In the region, 82 "Magnum" tractors were involved in the autumn plowing of 1998 [8], while by 2002 there were 252 "Russian", 103 "Keys" grain combines. [9]

In the reforms carried out in the socio-economic sectors of the Namangan region, agricultural reform took an important place. Noteworthy in this, especially the innovative changes that are being carried out in the field of mechanization of Agriculture.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth saying that the issues of arming the Valley agriculture with modern equipment, improving the maintenance service on farms, stood at the heart of the reforms carried out in agriculture. As a result, certain reforms in the field of mechanization of Agriculture were also carried out in the Namangan region. As a result of innovation updates in the field of mechanization of agriculture, production productivity grew in Namangan region, the agricultural sector gradually developed.

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