

**CULTIVATED CROPS WILD THE IMPORTANCE OF ANCESTORS  
AS A GENETIC RESOURCE AND THE NEED FOR THEIR  
EFFECTIVE USE**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Today, the development of the agricultural sector should primarily serve the goals of uninterrupted supply of the population with nutritious and quality food products, as well as to meet the constantly growing and changing demand for various industries in terms of volume and quality of agricultural raw materials.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Gene Pool, Cultivated Agricultural Crops, Wild Ancestor, Mountainous Region, Foothills, Protected And Unprotected Forest Lands, Rare Crops, Wild Walnut, Wild Pistachio, Wild Almond, Wild Apple Species, Mountain Onion (Anzur), Wild Barley Perennial Trees*

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**INTRODUCTION**

In recent years, consistent reforms have been carried out in Uzbekistan to increase food production and the export potential of the agricultural sector through the efficient use of land and water resources. However, due to the lack of scientific results and the use of advanced technologies in agriculture, the employment rate in agriculture is 27% for 3.6 million people. However, in developed countries this figure does not exceed 3-6%. [1]

By the 2000s, agricultural land in the country accounted for 45% of the country's territory, and about 50% of the population lived in rural areas the deepening of the integration of science and production, the introduction of advanced technologies, significant growth can be achieved through the introduction of digital economy.

Currently, more than 180 types of agricultural and food products are exported to more than 80 countries of the world, which is about 20-25% of the total export earnings. There is an opportunity to increase these figures by 2.0-2.5 times through the introduction of advanced technologies in business development, trade infrastructure.

There are many opportunities to increase farmers' incomes through the rational use of land, the introduction of water-saving technologies, diversification of crop composition with the use of wild species.

Due to the further deepening of the integration of production and science, the selection of non-traditional export-oriented and import-substituting crops, seed production and cultivation techniques, the creation of a modern agricultural management mechanism and its effective forms, the effective use of digital technologies, the scale of scientific research in these areas is not at the level of demand. Today, the main and most important of these requirements in all

countries, regardless of the level of development, is the task of providing the country's population with a sufficient amount of nutritious and high-quality food. [2]

The above task is one of the most pressing issues of concern to scientists and practitioners around the world in recent decades. That is why more and more attention is paid to the development of the agricultural sector. At the same time, it should be noted that the demand for agricultural raw materials in other sectors of the economy, in particular in various industries, is constantly growing.

There are a number of industries that create a lot of material wealth for society, provide jobs and income for thousands of people, and produce products only for the agricultural sector. At the same time, the development of agricultural production requires a balanced development of all sectors of the economy.

In rural areas, where more than half of the country's population lives, the agricultural sector plays a key role in providing employment for the population and shaping their family budgets, which indicates its important social role in society.

While the above situations show the importance of the agricultural sector as a resource and supplier of raw materials, the participation of agricultural entities in the market as a regular and stable consumer of industrial products, industrial sectors also play an important role as a sector that finances development.

It was also noted the presence of separate industries, factories that are engaged only in the production of industrial products for agriculture. By the quantity and quality of agricultural demand for tractors, machinery, mineral fertilizers, oil products (productivity, price, safety, frequency of deliveries through the market) for the agricultural sector. This will accelerate the development of science and technology in the subjects of industries, the wider use of scientific achievements. [3]

As a result of many years of work on the formation and strengthening of the fundamental and applied scientific potential for the development of the agro-industrial complex of our country at the level of modern requirements, dozens of the most important scientific institutions, universities and colleges, scientific laboratories and research centers have been created, large schools of field scientists have been created.

The intellectual property of the country is created and introduced into production by agronomists, highly qualified specialists, scientific and technical products, which can be called products of the agricultural sector. Because from the point of view of the market economy theory, economic and social phenomena exist and develop only when there is a certain demand in society.

Here it should be noted the activity of the agricultural sector as a market-forming industry. Taking a different approach to the above issue, the agricultural sector faces another important task for the country's economy, agricultural science and humanity as a whole, which over the past 20-30 years has been recognized by the population of the globe was put forward on the merits.

Today, the task of the agro-industrial complex "Preservation of the gene pool of agricultural crops and their transfer to future generations" is becoming more and more urgent. The basis of such a gene pool is made up of wild walnuts, wild pistachios, wild almonds, wild apple trees, mountain onions (anzur), wild ancestors of cultivated crops, mainly growing in forest lands of mountainous regions. wild barley and perennial trees. [4]

Wild species are an indispensable fund for creating new varieties with high yields, disease resistance, drought resistance, extreme climatic conditions, high nutritional value, and improvement of existing varieties. However, population growth, negative anthropogenic factors and environmental problems threaten to destroy the gene pool of cultivated crops. Studies show that the main sources of such risks are in the following areas:

- as a result of the negative impact of diseases and pests that are not historically present in the regions and have entered from other areas;
- as a result of non-territorial water scarcity and the development of livestock production in the private sector and grazing in areas of wild species;
- increasingly ruthless felling of perennial trees in the mountains;
- Collection of wild species, unsystematic collection of plants by the local population for various purposes, and others.

As a result of the signing of the Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity in 1995, the area of protected forests and reserves is expanding, but the effective use of the wild ancestors of cultivated crops and the problem of their conservation for future generations cannot be fully resolved within the framework of environmental protection measures. [5]

One of the important directions in this regard is the organizational, economic involvement of the stakeholders of the region in solving the problem on the basis of material and spiritual interest in the use of the animal world (individual, collective, public or state interests) legal framework. [6]

At the same time, the basis of economic support is the achievement of the goals of the subjects of nature management. Therefore, it is important to develop economic mechanisms for sharing the end result of the use of wild ancestors of cultivated crops among various stakeholders in the region.

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