Frontline Social Sciences and History Journal
ISSN: 2752-7018

Agricultural History Of Zamin District (2017-2024)

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Submission Date: 19 July 2025
Accepted Date: 15 August 2025
Published Date: 17 September 2025
VOLUME: Vol.05 Issue09
Page No. 9-11
DOI: - https://doi.org/10.37547/social-fsshj-05-09-02

ABSTRACT

This article covers the state of agriculture in the Zamin region in 2017-2024, achievements and shortcomings. It also describes reforms in the sector, new projects, and the unique opportunities of the district in the export-oriented agricultural sector.

Keywords: - Cluster, food, grain, horticulture, farming, water supply, arable land, productivity, vegetable growing, livestock, poultry farming, export, entrepreneurship.

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural reforms in Zamin district began to take on a new look in 2017. Work on the efficient use of land and water continued consistently. Due to land reclamation measures, the condition of about a thousand hectares of land has improved. The district has good potential in agriculture and animal husbandry, and a large share of industrial exports is agricultural products. However, shortcomings were also observed in the sector, for example, there were discrepancies between the planting of cotton and grain in the existing designated areas of the district during the year, the amount of harvest obtained from them, and the annual forecast and results.

There are also shortcomings in the cultivation of fruit and vegetable products. In particular, the demand for food products of the district population is not fully satisfied. For example, while the annual demand for potatoes was 9 thousand tons, in fact 3 thousand 700 tons were grown, and fruit and fish products were not in the required quantity. However, the authorities of the sector should not only ensure the domestic market, but also increase the export share of products abroad and thereby contribute to increasing the economic indicators of the district.

On March 15, 2017, the Khokim of the Zamin district adopted a resolution "On further accelerating the work being carried out to improve the reclamation condition of irrigated lands in the district." According to it, tasks such as studying the actual reclamation conditions in the district, constructing reclamation facilities, reconstructing existing ones, performing technical repairs, formulating relevant projects and programs, studying the causes of soil efficiency, identifying the causes of salinization, and compiling a map of the irrigation and reclamation system were set.

In 2017, in order to develop horticulture, in particular viticulture, grape seedlings were planted on 800 hectares of land, creating more than 1,000 jobs.

Divided into sectors and began to be controlled, in 2018, sector leaders took measures to improve grain growing techniques. As a result of these measures, 373 hectares of grain areas of 22 farms were brought out of backwardness and transferred to medium and good condition. During the year, a total of 16,072 hectares of grain crops were planted, in practice, the same amount.

A total of 173 farms in the horticultural and viticultural direction in the Zamin district, and measures have been taken to grow high-quality

fruits and export them to foreign countries. The improvement of the livestock sector of agriculture has been a constant focus. 128 farms operated in this direction, where pedigree and local cattle were raised for meat and dairy products. In addition, 2 poultry farms operated, the main task of which was to supply the district population with chicken meat and eggs. Are a total of 52.4 thousand hectares of arable land in the district, of which 17.7 are irrigated and 34.7 are dry. In 2018, about 46.7 thousand tons of fruit and vegetable products and 27 thousand tons of melon products were produced. Considering the specialization in fruit and vegetable growing, an opportunity has been created to establish a fruit and vegetable cluster with a production capacity of 50 thousand tons per year.

In 2019, a total of 9 projects were implemented to develop agriculture, creating 178 new jobs. In order to ensure food security, potatoes, legumes, then melons, oilseeds, grains, etc. were planted in the main areas. In recent years, great attention has been paid not only to farms, but also to household farms in providing markets with agricultural products. For example, there were 23,967 household plots of various sizes in 37 neighborhood assemblies in the district. By planting various products on their household plots, the population will not only supplement their livelihoods, but also have the opportunity to export them to the domestic market and price them. As a result, family entrepreneurship will emerge, and the majority of the population will have their own income. Based on the principle of "one village, one product", family entrepreneurship in the neighborhoods was emphasized in the areas of greenhouses, rabbit breeding, livestock, beekeeping, poultry, viticulture and fishing, and efforts were made to lift the needy part of the population out of poverty. In fact, presentations of mini-technologies and production equipment were also held for families who intended to process their own products. This was literally one of the creative innovations in the field.

For several years, the water problem has been attracting the attention of the whole world. This is especially important for agriculture. The use of blockchain technology in the process of transporting food products from farm to table has been proposed by world scientists. Because, using the water supply chain in blockchain technology, it is possible to improve the volume and quality of food products. This technology acts as a smart application in the use of water in agriculture.

In 2020, the resolution of the District Council of People's Deputies “On measures to expand the introduction of water-saving technologies in the district” was adopted. According to it, it is planned to fully apply water-saving technologies in the cultivated areas of the district, switch to a drip irrigation system, and thereby plant crops even in water-scarce areas and achieve good yields. Although the total area of Zamin agricultural land is 56.4 thousand hectares, water-saving technologies have been introduced on only 111 hectares. This is much less than the plan. In order to provide water to the foothills and create vineyards through drip irrigation, grapes were grown on about 300 hectares in 6 farms of the district in cooperation with the Agency for the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking.

intensive orchards, fruit trees were planted on 200 hectares of land and 200-ton refrigerators were built to store the grown fruits.

In cooperation with the Chinese company Delmor, 5 thousand hectares of arable land were allocated to “Jizzakh Organic” MCHJ for the development of livestock farming. For this project worth $ 100 million, 4 thousand 700 heads of “Aberdeen Angus” beef cattle and 2 thousand “Doppler Hotle” sheep were imported from Australia. The goal is to meet the needs of the district population in meat and milk and to establish exports. Along with the increased demand for agricultural products due to the pandemic, the strengthened quarantine has also posed severe challenges and difficulties for industry officials. Despite this, in cooperation with the district administration, mobile shops have been established in remote areas and food products have been delivered to the population.

In 2021, hydroponic greenhouses were established on 9 hectares of land. After the introduction of the cluster system in agriculture, a total of 3 clusters were operating in the district in 2021, including 1 in grain production, 1 in livestock production, and 1 in cocoon production. Grain was grown on 4.5 thousand hectares of irrigated land, and a 100% grain cluster was established on these grain fields. 24.0 thousand tons of grain were harvested from the fields, of which 8157 tons were submitted for state procurement, and for the first time, farmers and clusters had more than 15.8 thousand tons of grain at their disposal.

This was one of the positive results of the

clustering system in the district. Work in this area of agriculture will continue in 2022-2023.

In 2024, 306.7 hectares of arable land were allocated to citizens on a lease basis through an open electronic tender in the size from 0.10 hectares to 1 hectare, due to the reduced land from low-yielding grain crops used by farms in the district . This project was implemented through the “E-ijara” information system. When allocating land, it was determined to pay special attention to families registered in the “Temir daftar” and “Ayollar daftari”. The measures were implemented based on the procedure for monitoring agricultural crops, taking into account the condition of the allocated land area, the implementation of necessary agrotechnical measures, crop protection and fertilization, the provision of the necessary infrastructure by the local administration, the germination of cultivated products, productivity, the natural impact of natural factors and other indicators, mainly for tenants, taking into account the classification procedure (“good”, “average”, “bad”).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, work has been carried out to improve all sectors of agriculture in the Zamin district in 2017-2024. From grain growing to homestead farming. In particular, the decision and current work on increasing homestead crops in recent years have improved the material situation of the district's population to some extent, it was considered through examples. The essence of clustering and its positive effects on the district's agriculture were also demonstrated.

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