

The Need for Growing Medicinal Plants and Ways to Sustainable Development of the Network

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Annotation: The article highlights the essence and necessity of growing medicinal plants, the main problems of the industry and develops proposals for the sustainable development of the industry.

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The processes of socio-economic globalization, natural and climatic changes, pandemics, as well as the emergence of new species of bacteria and viruses and the threat of their spread pose new challenges to humanity. This is especially evident during the emergence and spread of COVID-19.

The coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic is seriously testing the social and economic sectors. At the same time, the economic crisis that came with the term "Great Closure" during the pandemic, along with the disruption of "value chains" in international economic relations, had a serious negative impact on the service sector, leading to a recession in the world economy [1].

Such situations require governments to develop a comprehensive, medium- and long-term reform program to prevent potential future diseases, restore public health, and take full advantage of domestic demand for medicines. One of the programs of these measures is the development of the national pharmaceutical industry, which provides for the widespread use of natural medicinal plants. These reforms are aimed at creating the opportunity to make full use of domestic resources, to ensure medical security in the future, as observed in 2020-2021, in the context of "disruption of the global logistics chain".

It is known that medicinal plants are plants that are formed on the basis of many years of human experience and scientific results, changes in humans and animals, treatment of internal and external biological disorders, especially diseases, their prevention, as well as raw materials for the cosmetics industry. is one of the most valuable resources in the world of flora. Scientific biological research has revealed that more than twelve thousand species of plants available on earth can be used as medicinal plants.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 60 percent of the available drugs are drugs derived from medicinal plant raw materials. At present, 112 species of medicinal plants are allowed to

be used in official medicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and 80% of these medicinal plants are naturally growing plants. The reserves of raw materials for naturally growing medicinal plants are also limited, and the study of their protection, bioecological properties, the proper use of raw materials and the development of science-based methods of reproduction is one of the urgent problems [2].

Today, more than 100 herbal raw materials are allowed to be used in medical practice by local enterprises in our country, which belong to 28 pharmacotherapeutic groups. In medical practice, the preparation and use in medical practice of herbal tinctures based on simple (from one type of plant raw materials) and complex (from two or more types of plant raw materials) recipes from plant raw materials [3].

In recent years, the pharmaceutical industry in our country is also developing rapidly, and as a result of the establishment of medical clusters, a significant part of the demand for medicines is provided by national and joint ventures established in the country. At the same time, one of the priorities of the medical cluster is to reduce the import of hamashyo by expanding the area of wild plants in the country.

At the same time, in order to develop the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, a number of legal documents have been adopted, which serve to provide incentives, organizational and economic support to growers. In particular, in order to create a favorable environment for the further development of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, increase the export potential of the industry, as well as the integration of education, science and production processes. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020 No PP-4670 "On measures for the protection, cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources of wild medicinal plants" [4].

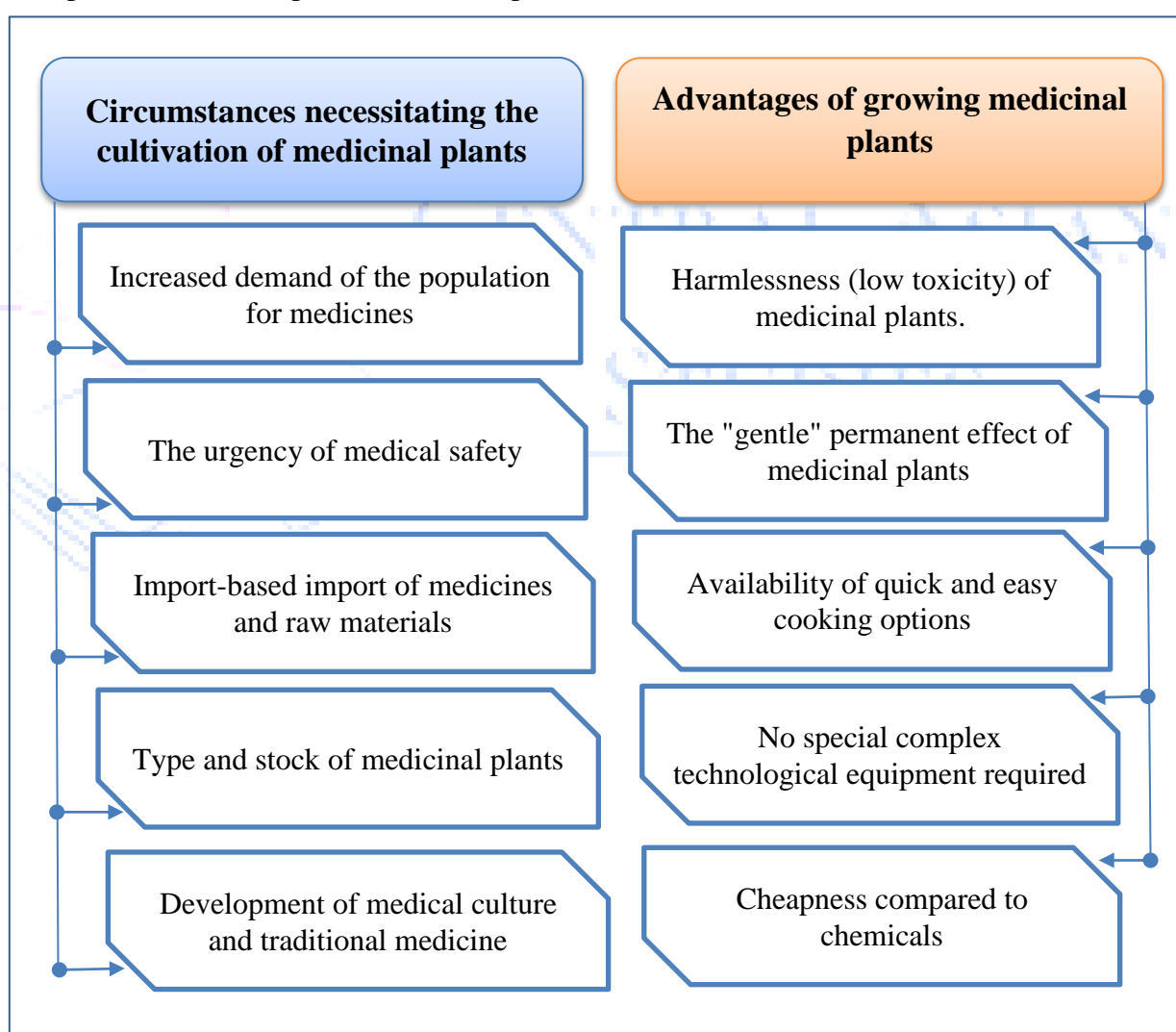
With this decision, the regions have been specialized in the cultivation of medicinal plants, clusters of medicinal plants have been established, and a number of benefits have been provided to growers.

According to the existing legal framework, farms growing medicinal plants, clusters have the following benefits. In particular:

- 50% of the costs associated with the use of land for the cultivation of medicinal plants per hectare of rural areas, but not more than 50 times the amount of the basic calculation;
- 5 percent of the interest rate set by commercial banks will be reimbursed for the part of loans attracted for the construction and reconstruction of water supply systems, not exceeding 40 million soums per hectare;
- exempted from payment of all taxes for a period of five years from the date of state registration, as well as from the payment of property tax for a period of ten years from the date of commissioning in clusters and land tax for plots occupied by processing equipment;
- Profit tax, property tax, land tax and tax rates for the use of water resources are levied on business entities, whose income from the cultivation of kavrak is at least 80% of total income for the current reporting (tax) period;
- The full period of seasonal work of seasonal workers in the cultivation of kavrak is included in the list of seasonal work, approved by the legislation for the appointment of a pension, to one year of work experience;
- From July 1, 2022 to 2025 1 seasonal workers will be charged a social tax rate of 1 percent [5].

Based on the above, it should be noted that the need for the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants in the country is formed on the basis of the following factors. In particular,

- natural-climatic changes, the growing demand of the population for medicines under the influence of environmental problems;
- raising the issue of national medical security in the context of epidemics and pandemics;
- supply of domestic demand for medicines and a significant part of raw materials at the expense of imports;
- the abundance of flora in the mountainous and foothill regions of the country, the richness of medicinal plants, the adequacy of untapped raw material resources;
- increasing the number and capacity of natural clusters in the context of increasing investment attractiveness in the processing industry;
- the development of the medical culture of the population and the growing demand for the use of natural plants rather than chemicals;
- that special attention is paid to the development of traditional nature;



1-Fig. Necessity of cultivation of medicinal plants and its advantages.

- that the number and yield of existing medicinal plants are declining under the influence of anthropogenic factors, and so on.

- In general, the development of the system of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants in the country will create opportunities for the efficient use of natural resources, the preservation of existing ones.
- It is known that medicines based on medicinal plants, including medicinal tinctures, have a number of advantages, which are expressed in the following:
 - ✓ harmlessness (low toxicity), provided that the drug has the appropriate efficacy;
 - ✓ their “soft” permanent effect;
 - ✓ availability of quick and easy cooking options;
 - ✓ no special complex technological equipment required;
 - ✓ cheapness compared to chemicals and others.

It is obvious that the cultivation of medicinal plants in the country will create opportunities for the optimal use of available resources, the prevention of their depletion, the rapid and convenient use of natural plants without the use of chemicals. However, problems such as sustainable development of the industry, lack of experience and knowledge of the population in the scientifically based use of biological potential, low collection and primary processing skills, obsolescence of existing traditional packaging technologies, lack or unreliability of information on technological solutions for making tinctures from medicinal plants has a negative effect.

Therefore, in the future it is advisable to perform the following tasks in the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants. Including:

- to develop a digital database, map and separate protection of areas where medicinal plants are widespread;
- expanding the plantations of medicinal plants, increasing the share of small farms, developing a systematic chain of seed supply to them;
- to form a register of medicinal plants requiring primary and in-depth processing and to promote it widely among the population, to conduct explanations;
- conducting extensive explanations of endangered medicinal plants, periodicity of disappearance, and condition;
- creating a system of training in the technology of harvesting medicinal plants with the organization of separate courses;
- collecting seeds of wild-growing medicinal plants and forming a gene bank;
- extensive use of organizational and moral support (in particular, by imposing an obligation to sow 2 times more seeds than the damage caused), as well as financial support for compensation for damage to medicinal plants;
- development of mechanisms for continuous economic incentives for farms that have established plantations of medicinal plants, etc.

In short, the preservation of natural resources of medicinal plants in the country, ensuring their restoration, the creation of cultural plantings of medicinal plants and the establishment of cooperation between processing enterprises and households, encouraging the processing of medicinal plants and their export as finished and semi-finished products. as well as the opportunity to solve natural, environmental and social problems by attracting investment in the industry.

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