

The Importance of Corn in the National Economy

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Abstract: Corn are a versatile crop that is rich in starch, protein, fat and other nutrients. The article discusses the types of corn, their yield, their importance as agricultural products.

Keywords: haylage, granules, briquettes, sorghum, raw materials, bioethanol, feed unit.

Introduction: Consistent economic reforms in agriculture in recent years are one of the most pressing issues to fully meet the demand of the population for quality food products, and at the same time to prevent food insecurity, which is one of the biggest problems today.

In recent years, a number of laws and regulations have been passed to ensure the cultivation and storage of grain and cereal products and their timely processing. In this regard, in the reports of the President of the Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoev at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on January 21, 2016. They noted that today we do not pay enough attention to studying and applying the experience of advanced countries in the fields of animal husbandry, grain, fruit and vegetable growing, the use of modern irrigation systems and energy-saving technologies, which are very important in our climate. A number of measures are being taken to ensure the implementation of the above decision. In particular, a number of studies are being carried out on corn, which is widely grown among field crops. It is important not only for quality food products, but also for strengthening the fodder base of livestock, as well as fodder crops.

Materials and methods: Oats (Sorgo) is a versatile crop, the main types of feed are grain, silage, green mass, straw, haylage, monocarmi, various granules and briquettes. It contains up to 70% starch, 12% protein and 3.5% fat. One quintal of grain contains 118-125, and the same amount of blue stem contains 22-24 feed units. The stem of the sugar beet plant contains 16-20% of sugar.

Depending on the direction of use, there are grain, sorghum, or sugary, sorghum and other types of sorghum. The most common type is whole grain oats, a food in Asian and African countries used as a crop. The type planted for grain is a dry, semi-dry stem with a slightly sweet or sour taste, the stem is a low or medium-sized plant. The grain is open, often not covered with husks, lightly crushed. Grown for silage and grain. Sweet corn - the core of the stem is sweet. The stem is tall, well branched, and long between the above-ground joints. The grain is inside the shell or semi-open. This group of varieties is planted to obtain silage and blue mass. Other economic groups of sorghum (Sorgo) are grown mainly in Australia, South Africa, Argentina, the United States and some countries of Europe, as well as in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The sorghum fields in the MHM are located in Moldova, Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Volga region, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan. According to the FAO, corn is planted on 47-50 million hectares worldwide every year. In the United States, the area sown to grain is more than 5.2 million hectares, with an average yield of - 33.6 ts / ha.

An average of 55.3 thousand tons of grain was harvested from 34,000 hectares of land in Spain, which has the highest yield in European countries. In China, 3 million hectares of land are planted with oats for grain, with an average yield of 25.0 thousand hectares. In India, 10.5 million ha / ha of land was harvested, with an average yield of 9.5 ha / ha. In Central Asia, maize is very common. But as a crop, in recent years it has given way to corn, which is another grain crop. At the beginning of the 20th century, corn was planted on 140,000 hectares in Uzbekistan with a yield of 24-28 quintals. Today, its area is much smaller. The sown area for grain was about 5.0 thousand hectares, and the yield was 10 ts / ha.

Results and their analysis: In Zulfikor Bobo farm of Payarik district of Samarkand region, seeds of Karabosh, Oranjivoy-16, Uzbekistan-18 varieties of sugar corn with the weight of 24.3.25, 22.4 g, respectively, were sown in rows with a row spacing of 3.5 m.

As a result of scientific research, it is observed that the amount of sugar in the above-mentioned cultivars is accumulated in phases, and the amount of bioetanol released from them is determined.

Conclusion: In short, the importance of corn in the national economy is great. The reason is that raw materials are created to produce higher quality light renewable energy, and oats are grown as a secondary crop in agriculture, increasing soil fertility and producing a large number of blue masses.

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