

IMPORTANCE OF BEEKEEPING IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Sh.Hoshimova – Researcher of “Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers” National Research University

Abstract: *The sustainable development of agriculture and the improvement of food supply to the population is associated with solving the problem of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production in a country, industry, region, enterprise. An integral part of it is the development of the beekeeping industry, which is of independent importance in terms of identifying reserves for increasing the volume of production of its products and substantiating ways for a more rational use of bees in various fields of human activity. Honey production in Uzbekistan is one of the priority areas of authentic agricultural products and can take a leading position in the world market.*

Keywords: *honey production, rational use of bees, beekeeping, pollination, forestry and climate regulation, ecosystems.*

"If bees disappear on Earth, then in four years, humans will also disappear. There will be no bees - there will be no pollination, there will be no plants, there will be no animals, there will be no man."

Albert Einstein

Introduction. Beekeeping is the oldest occupation of man. Archaeological and paleontological excavations have established that bees could have appeared on Earth 60-80 million years ago, and settled in Europe around the 14th century, where they were brought from India, Ceylon and South Asia, where three species of bees have been found until recently: large Indian, small and medium Indian bee.

For millennia, the little striped helper has been doing his underhanded work, with little to no recognition for his valuable contribution to food production. Bees of all varieties play an important role in agricultural production, forestry and climate regulation. Today, however, there is a worldwide trend towards reduced pollination, which has a direct impact on crop yields and nutrition.

Bees - these small creatures have a very large and important function for the country - providing people with food. In addition to honey and other bee products, they have an important function in pollinating plants. Without the help of these insects, most crops cannot bear fruit. Thanks to pollination, crop yields can increase two to three times. Beekeeping is the key to the food security of the country!

Bees pollinate a third of what we eat and play a vital role in maintaining our planet's ecosystems. Approximately 84% of crops grown for human consumption require pollination by bees and other insects to improve quality and yield. Thanks to pollination by bees, not only the yields of fruits, berries and seeds increase, but also the quality of agricultural products.

On planet Earth, the life of bees and flower plants are closely interconnected. Flowers provide bees with nectar and pollen, and in return they pollinate them. It is estimated that the benefits of bee pollination of entomophilous plants are many times greater than the cost of all the honey collected worldwide.

Honey is the most famous bee product. It is characterized by certain physical, chemical, taste and medicinal properties. And they are the cause of certain difficulties for consumers and sellers. As you know, bee honey pumped out of the honeycombs is in a liquid state, later on over time it crystallizes and becomes solid.

Materials and analysis. Natural honey is a product of processing nectar or honeydew by bees; sweet, fragrant, syrupy or crystallized mass. Honey is used in its natural form as a highly valuable sugary food product, as well as for the preparation of honey drinks, honey vinegar, and various confectionery products. According to its origin, bee honey

is divided into flower (monofloral and polyfloral), honeydew and mixed.

According to its origin and composition, the products obtained from bees to a certain extent have a vegetable and animal origin. For example, honey, pollen, propolis are collected by bees from plants and slightly modified during the life of bee colonies. And products such as wax, bee venom, royal jelly, bee and drone brood hemogenate, bee packages (new bee colonies), bee queens and others are the result of the vital activity of the bee organism.

Beekeeping is a separate industry that forms a qualitatively homogeneous group of economic units, characterized by appropriate production conditions in the system of social division of labor and performing certain functions in the reproduction process. The main types of beekeeping products include: honey, wax, propolis, perga (pollen), royal jelly, bee venom, new bee colonies and others. Their value is of high value due to the resulting products. Bees are also used for pollination of honey plants in open and closed ground.

The transition of the agrarian sector to market relations negatively affected the economic situation of beekeeping and the formation of the domestic market for its products. It was accompanied by a reduction in the number of bee colonies, a decrease in labor productivity, an increase in production costs and, as a result, a decrease in the production of most types of industry products. To the previously accumulated problems, new ones were added, related to the reorganization and closure of large breeding and commercial beekeeping farms, bee farms and apiaries.

The repeated rise in the cost of industrial products and energy carriers, feed and medicines has put the industry in difficult economic conditions, which manifested themselves to varying degrees at the macro-micro level of management. A sharp reduction in state support and interregional exchange, the imperfection of market relations, especially in terms of the organizational and economic mechanism of interaction between agricultural producers and enterprises processing beekeeping products, supplying machines, equipment and inventory for bee apiaries, weak legal and information support for business entities, insufficient development of the industrial and social infrastructure of the industry, a growing shortage of qualified beekeepers, technologists and process operators for the production of biologically active beekeeping products (BAPP) constrain its development.

Beekeeping, as one of the relatively small branches of agriculture, has a number of features that must be taken into account when determining production efficiency. The influence of natural, economic, social, ecological and some other conditions has its own specifics. As a result of economic activity, beekeeping does not absorb, but increases natural resources.

Bee pollination of cultivated and wild melliferous vegetation is an indispensable condition for its full development and reproduction. Breeding and keeping bees, as well as beekeeping products, have a healing and health effect on the human body. In this regard, when calculating the production and technological, economic, social and environmental efficiency, resource-saving, environmental and social functions of beekeeping should be taken into account.

The urgency of the problem of increasing the efficiency of the development of domestic beekeeping is determined by the increasing importance of its products for nutrition and treatment of the population, ensuring the country's food security, and improving the supply of a significant number of industrial sectors with raw materials.

Beekeeping as part of the agricultural sectors is a separate area of production, forming a qualitatively homogeneous group of economic units, characterized by appropriate production conditions in the system of social division of labor and performing certain functions in the process of product reproduction. In beekeeping, as in other branches of agriculture, many laws and patterns manifest themselves differently than in industry. German economist A. Baer at the beginning of the 20th century. noted that agricultural labor requires a complex of knowledge in chemistry, botany, veterinary medicine, biology and other disciplines, it is more dependent on the natural conditions of production, and the effect of the law of division of labor is manifested in it differently. In particular, in relation to beekeeping, it is characteristic that there are works that can only be performed by specially trained people - beekeepers.

In modern foreign and domestic economic literature, sectoral features of agriculture as a whole and its individual sectors are presented as a combination of socio-economic, biological, natural-historical, environmental and other elements of this complex system.

Beekeeping is one of the branches of agriculture, which, in the state statistics, is classified as a livestock industry and is intended to obtain a complex of specific products: honey, wax, royal jelly, propolis, pollen, and others, as well as to pollinate wild and agricultural plants as a means of increasing their productivity.

The development of beekeeping contributes to an increase in the level of employment of the population. Compared to other branches of agriculture, it is less labor intensive. Various categories of the population, including pensioners, teenagers, women housewives, etc., can engage in it. Traditional technologies for breeding and keeping bees do not require the use of hard physical labor. The microclimate of bee apiaries, as well as the consumption of bee products, has a curative effect on workers serving the industry.

In the conditions of market relations, beekeeping is a source of additional income for production participants. Many large bee apiaries and bee farms are relatively highly profitable production. In recent years, there has been a visible saturation of the market with honey and the population, most of which do not have the opportunity to purchase honey and other products that are necessary primarily for the elderly and children.

At present, the annual production of honey in Uzbekistan has reached 12 thousand tons. Thanks to state support, beekeepers have new opportunities to strengthen the material and technical base, attract new technologies, increase the number of farms, and continuously provide the domestic market with high-quality honey and its products (table 1).

Table 1

Key indicators of beekeeping in the Republic of Uzbekistan

	Indicators	2019
1	Number of bee colonies pcs	568 095
2	Number of beekeeping entities	13 225
-	including farms	585
3	Irrigated land at farms, ha	1980
4	Honey production, ton	12021

Discussion. Obviously, therefore, the average per capita consumption of honey in Uzbekistan is 100-110 g per year, which is about 10 times less than in the developed countries of the world. According to international medical standards, this figure should be 60 grams per person per day, that is, about 22 kg per year. However, even the leading countries in the production of honey produce a medical norm of less than 10 percent.

In recent years, much attention has been paid to the development of beekeeping in Uzbekistan. In particular, in order to stimulate the industry, the President of Uzbekistan in October 2017 adopted a resolution "On measures to further develop the beekeeping industry in the republic". The document established the Association of Beekeepers of Uzbekistan in order to unite the country's beekeepers and promote the exchange of experience.

Farms that are members of the association, until 2023, are exempt from paying customs duties for equipment used, special vehicles for transporting bee hives, veterinary drugs and pest control products, wax and wax products.

The association plans: comprehensive support for beekeepers who were forced to compete alone with fairly large structures involved in the sale of honey from other regions;

- creation of retail outlets, demonstration apiaries, development of projects to improve the quality of honey, as well as the promotion of domestic honey on the local and world market. In addition, one of the priority tasks of the association is to take part in international fairs and festivals.

- contributing to the accelerated development of the beekeeping sector in the republic, the formation of a wide layer of honey producers, increasing the role and importance of the beekeeping sector in the economic life of the country;

- organization of new beekeeping farms;
- expansion of business relations of beekeepers of the republic with foreign partners, export to foreign markets of export-oriented honey products produced by domestic beekeepers. Creation of joint ventures. Attracting foreign direct investment to the republic for technical equipment and re-equipment of small and private enterprises.

- Establishment and development of cooperation with associations of beekeepers from neighboring countries, organization of working visits of delegations of Uzbekistan beekeepers and invitation of foreign delegations of beekeepers to the republic;

- Providing a wide range of services to entities engaged in beekeeping, including information support, consulting on domestic beekeeping products, their products, investment opportunities, as well as publishing business catalogs that include information about potential partners and opportunities acquisition of modern technologies;

publication of scientific and popular books and manuals on beekeeping;

- Holding fairs and exhibitions of beekeeping products in each province and fog in autumn;
- formation of a favorable business environment for the development of beekeeping, the introduction of international standards and practices in the field of beekeeping in the republic, the implementation of measures to prepare proposals for improving legislation aimed at improving legal and economic conditions, beekeeping activities;
- expression and protection of the legitimate interests of legal entities and individuals involved in the field of beekeeping, including registration, certification of products, licensing, as well as representation and legal protection of their interests in relations with state and economic bodies when considering cases in courts;
- Carrying out joint raids with the relevant authorities to identify low-quality (false) beekeeping products in bazaars and other places;
- Introduction of new technologies (cosmetology, pharmaceuticals) for the production of new types of products in the processing of honey and beekeeping products;
- Organization of laboratories for the purpose of certification of beekeeping products and on the basis of these laboratories, the development of a single certificate of beekeeping products in Uzbekistan.

During the period of honey collection, at the request of the association, beekeeping farms - its members, will be provided for free use of the lands of the forest fund, protected natural areas (except for State reserves, protected areas of biosphere reserves), mountain and foothill zones, natural pastures, as well as farmland.

In addition, a leasing company (in the form of LLC) is being created, which will deal with:

- supply of hives, necessary equipment and tools with the attraction of loans from commercial banks and at their own expense;
- delivery on a leasing basis of inventory, equipment, special vehicles and trailers used in the beekeeping industry, as well as modern technological lines for honey packaging.

Economic factors are the objective basis for the development of beekeeping, its qualitative growth. Among them, an important place is occupied by the intensification of production, which consists in improving the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and production potential. Its level is characterized by indicators of labor intensity, capital intensity and material intensity. The intensification of beekeeping is associated with an increase in capital investments per one bee colony, per employee employed in the industry and an increase in the efficiency of their return.

It includes a set of measures to improve the beekeeping system, rational use of bee colonies and honey resources, and compliance with environmental requirements for production. The intensification of beekeeping largely depends on the state regulation of the economy.

The use of qualitatively new means of production and advanced technologies requires investment and state support. Comprehensive development of the industry is possible with the development and adoption of a special program, which, along with economic factors, would take into account measures to improve social conditions. As in most foreign countries with developed beekeeping, protection of the industry should be given state importance in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. Based on the improvement of regulations, it is

necessary to establish paid use of bee colonies for pollination of agricultural crops, strengthen state veterinarian control over the state of bee apiaries, establish their mandatory certification, develop rules for transporting bee colonies to honey collection sites, renting forest and other honey lands.

The bee products market is a form of ka, propolis, pollen and other products of the industry. It is an important element of the food market, covering the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of food raw materials and foodstuffs. Its balance is achieved by filling it with beekeeping products corresponding to demand in the required volume, in the required assortment, at affordable prices for the mass buyer.

There are favorable conditions for the development of domestic and foreign markets for beekeeping products in Uzbekistan, which in the future should be used to primarily increase the production of biologically active beekeeping products.

Natural conditions have a significant impact on the development of production and the market for beekeeping products. Most of the territory of Uzbekistan (about 40%) is not suitable for stationary beekeeping. The distances over which products have to be transported are significant, which leads to a significant increase in their cost. The poor quality of roads and the underdevelopment of infrastructure are especially noticeable in mountainous areas. At the same time, it is economically promising to promote beekeeping in mountainous areas.

It becomes obvious that in order for Uzbekistan to participate in the international honey market, it is necessary to bring internal organizational and economic measures for the development of market relations in beekeeping into line with international requirements. This is due to the increased role of the state as a guarantee of the industry's recovery from the crisis and the creation of conditions for its sustainable further development.

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