

State Support Areas for the Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in Agriculture

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Abstract

This article develops scientific proposals and practical recommendations, taking into account the process, characteristics and directions of development of the field of cultivation of medicinal plants, its role in economic activity, state support, existing potential and specifics in the cultivation of medicinal plants.

Keywords: medicinal plant, government support, strategy, economy, resource, medicinal plant, medicinal plant raw material, pharmaceutical market



Introduction

The growing interest in medicinal plants is due to the fact that they are widely used in various sectors of the economy, especially in industry, medicine, agriculture and daily needs. The main areas of use of this group of plants are industry (perfumery-cosmetics, food, tobacco, cellulose-paper, dyes, textiles, soap, (pharmaceutical), pharmaceuticals, liqueurs), agriculture (beekeeping, exhibition and food crops, essential oils), medicine (phytotherapy and aromatherapy), daily household (food additives, preservatives, cosmetics, dyes).

One of the strategic priorities of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as in many other countries of the world, is to provide the population with medicinal plant raw materials, which includes three main areas: national security, national health and economic development. Despite the rapid development of modern high technology, the demand for medicinal plant raw materials is growing. Medicinal herbs are currently on high trend in the Uzbek market, but its share in the total volume of the pharmaceutical market is currently unsatisfactory. In this regard, today in our country there is a shortage of medicinal plant raw materials. One of the urgent tasks in the context of important economic development is the development of state policy in the cultivation of medicinal plants.

The literature review. Currently, a large-scale study of medicinal plants in Uzbekistan, identification of their reserves, preparation, cultivation and reproduction of imported species, including the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Tashkent, Andijan, Samarkand, Bukhara medical and pedagogical, agricultural and other institutes. , Tashkent, Samarkand and Nukus Universities, as well as the Institute of Plant Chemistry, Bio-Organic, Botany and other research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic, as well as the relevant departments and laboratories of the Botanical Garden.

Resources and phytocenotic characteristics of the medicinal plant (*Sanguisorba officinalis* L.) in the Kalbin mountain range in the eastern part of the Republic of Kazakhstan were studied the raw material reserves of medicinal plants in the northern and southern parts of the Ketmen mountain range of the Republic, the possibility of conservation of natural resources by OA Anufrieva, A.N. Danilova, Yu.A. Kotukhov. FM Atalikova, MK Kukenov, KL Musaev, PM Mirzakulov, NM Mukhitdinov [1].

One of the features selected when planning the production of medicinal plant raw materials is the ability to identify crops at all levels (micro -, meso -, macro-) that can be harvested in the wild and should be planted. Based on this, economic benefits are obtained by the entrepreneur, the region and the state. It is these features that A. A. Terekhin and V. V. Considered by Vandyshev [2]. Concepts such as “medicinal plant raw materials” have a special place in the work of these authors. Under the medicinal plant raw material, “whole medicinal plants or parts of them collected in different ways, dried and used as a medicinal product in a fresh form or to obtain a finished medicinal product” [2]. Such an approach is valuable both from a fundamental and practical point of view. Based on this approach, the author's classification of medicinal plant raw materials is developed and proposed.

Research methodology. As a result of our research, the issues of further development of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants in agriculture have been studied, and scientific conclusions and proposals for the further development of the introduction of innovative technologies in the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants in agriculture have been developed. Methods such as abstract thinking, logical approach, comparative analysis were widely used in the research process.

Analysis and results. It should be noted that today the economic and legal basis for the cultivation of medicinal plants has been created in our country. In recent years, our country has been carrying out consistent reforms in the field of protection, rational use of medicinal plants, the establishment of plantations and their processing.

This year, the President signed two resolutions: "On measures to protect, cultivate, process and rationally use wild resources of wild medicinal plants" on April 10 and on November 26 "On the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, their seed production." The adoption of the decisions "On measures to expand the scope of scientific research on the development of the field" is a clear example of how relevant and important the work in this area is. In this regard, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020 "On measures to protect, cultivate, process and rationally use available resources of wild-growing medicinal plants" is very relevant [3].

This Resolution identifies the need for further development of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, increasing the export potential of the industry, as well as the integration of education, science and production processes in this area. From May 1, 2020, the creation of clusters for the cultivation, storage, primary or deep processing of medicinal plants, as well as the specialization of areas for the cultivation of medicinal plants is planned [3].

The tasks set for the clusters will allow the established clusters to create, produce and replace a certain amount of drugs used in folk medicine, health care through the cultivation, storage, primary and deep processing of medicinal plants. . The tasks set by the resolution for clusters for the sale of finished products from June 1 this year will create a new industry called "Medicinal Plants".

In addition, the free economic zones of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Nukus-farm", "Zomin-farm", "Kosonsoy-farm", "Syrdarya-farm", "Boysun-farm", "Bostanliq-farm" and "Parkent-farm" Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the State Committee of Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of the State Committee of Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of May 11, 2017 Resolution PQ-2966 and other normative legal acts related to this activity are another proof of the state's support for the cultivation of medicinal plants.

The protection and rational use of natural resources of medicinal plants is the stage of transfer of plants from the place of natural growth to the place of processing, ie to the place of preparation of phytopreparations. First of all, it concerns the proper collection and drying of plants. In the collection of raw materials it is necessary to know not only the distribution, reserves and productivity of the species, but also the ability to restore the natural state of plants after harvest [4]. Lack of information on these features and, most importantly, poor organization of harvesting operations, often after several years of work, leads to significant or complete drying of the areas where the previous medicinal plants grow. Systematic solution of these problems is a topical issue today, which is reflected in the above legal and regulatory documents.

Based on the achievements of fundamental sciences, the technology of rational complex deep processing of medicinal plants is one of the systems to increase economic efficiency. Sometimes one drug is taken from the plant and the rest is wasted. Scientists are trying to develop methods

for deep and comprehensive processing of medicinal raw materials, relying on cost-effective technologies. For example, as a result of complex processing technology of licorice roots and

tubers can be obtained dry extract, flavonoids (likviriton, flacarbine) and triterpene preparations (glycyrrhizin, glycyrrinate).

An example of how science helps in the search and creation of innovative high-quality products is the phytonutrient of the German company Bionorika, one of the world's leading manufacturers of medicinal plants. This company uses the unique idea of phytonutrients, which combines knowledge in the field of traditional treatments with the results of innovative scientific research in medicinal plants and the natural sciences.

The production of medicinal plant raw materials is based on the use of various resources: land, labor, fixed and working capital, intellectual and others. In a broad sense, resources are resources, opportunities, cash, and sources of income. In the narrow sense, resources mean everything that is used to produce goods and services. Traditionally, the concept of “resources” has been associated with the concept of “natural resources”. However, despite a certain tradition, a number of contradictions arise in this regard. First, many natural resources are not renewable, and the problem of their exhaustion has become more acutely globalized in the early twentieth century. Second, the concept of resource is related to economic theory: the concept of economic factors, including labor, land, capital, entrepreneurial skills.

The production of medicinal plant raw materials includes and produces resources that represent the strategic reserves and interests of the state, their analysis and monitoring is an important step in assessing the effectiveness of medicinal plant production enterprises and its regional development prospects.

Providing the population with medicinal plant raw materials in our country, as in many other countries of the world, is one of the strategic priorities of state policy, as it covers at least three of the most important areas: national security, national health and agro-industrial complex.

According to the state strategy of import substitution, the production of local medicinal plant raw materials is even more important and relevant, which is reflected in many normative legal acts (Figure 1).

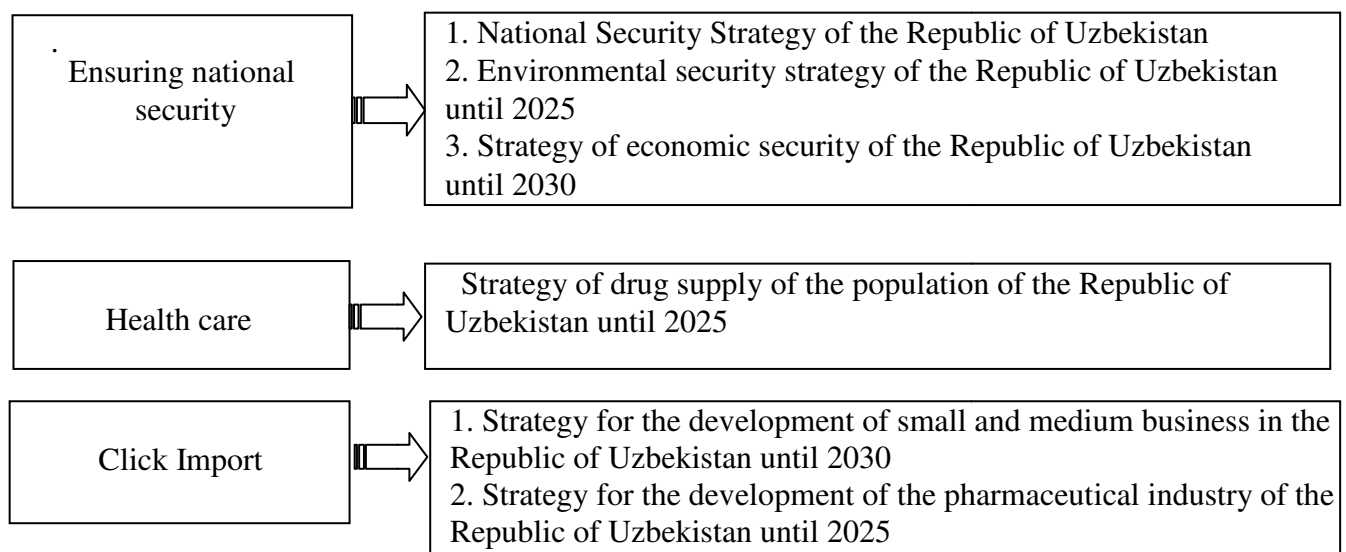


Figure 1. Strategic goals of state policy in the field of production of medicinal plant raw materials.

If we look at the analysis of normative legal acts shown in Figure 1, we can see that the current state policy is aimed at solving the problems of improving the quality of life and health of the population. Import substitution and ensuring the sustainable development of national production, stabilization of the socio-economic situation of industry and regions will be carried out on the basis of state support and assistance in the cultivation of medicinal plants.

The production of medicinal plant raw materials is one of the few sectors that simultaneously serves the purpose of two national projects: "national health" and "development of the agro-industrial complex."

Given the current global trends in the pharmaceutical market, the effective implementation of the identified strategic goals can be achieved by ensuring the activation of the production of medicinal plant raw materials. One of the main socio-economic issues to be addressed at the national level is the task of providing the country with domestic medicinal products in order to ensure the import substitution of medicines from medicinal plant raw materials. Studies show that the agricultural complex of the country can meet this need at the expense of its own resources through the production of medicinal plant raw materials in specialized agricultural organizations, farms and dehqan farms. One way to address this is to increase entrepreneurial efficiency in agriculture and other organizations.

In addition, the raw materials of medicinal plants are in demand in the production of essential oils, veterinary, household, textile dyes (relatively new direction, growing interest).

Thus, today the development of entrepreneurship in the production of medicinal plant raw materials can be called a strategic priority, as it not only stimulates entrepreneurship, but also contributes to national security.

However, the growing demand for domestic medicines in the domestic and foreign markets is not enough to establish a large-scale production base for obtaining medicinal plant raw materials, as the availability of the necessary resources is a prerequisite for this.

Conclusion and suggestions. Our country has a great potential for the development of domestic production of medicinal plants. Thus, given the growing demand of the consumer market and the market of producers of medicinal plant raw materials, the development of this industry can solve a number of social problems, such as reducing unemployment, which ensures the income of citizens and businesses benefit.

It is important to understand that the strategic definition of medicinal plant resources is the basis for independent production of phyto and medicinal products, the ability to consume wild medicinal plant raw materials, so the basis for business development in this area, along with its collection, cultivated medicinal plant raw materials need to produce. This approach is more effective in terms of regional development, as it provides the conditions for sustainable development, as well as requires the formation of an effective system of state support for entrepreneurship in the production of medicinal plant raw materials.

In addition, the activation of entrepreneurial activity in the production of medicinal raw materials will serve to ensure national security, strengthen the health care system, develop the social environment and increase the economic potential of the country.

In order to systematize the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants and to organize the effective use of available opportunities, it is advisable to do the following:

- Clarification of directions and prospects of state support for the cultivation of medicinal plants in agriculture;
- study of development issues on the example of foreign experience in the cultivation of medicinal plants;
- Improving the economic basis for the cultivation of medicinal plants, improving the system of indicators representing the effectiveness of agricultural services, their classification, identification and analysis, based on the conditions of innovation processes in the industry;
- Problems of further development of cultivation of medicinal plants in agriculture and increase of sources of income, development of methods of identification of internal opportunities for improvement of these indicators.

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