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INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF SOY ORIZU VARIETIES IN SALINE SOILS

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Like all sectors of the country, agriculture is on the road to renewal, developing agroecological measures to provide quality food for its people, improving soil productivity, and cultivating and producing high yields of vegetation growing in degraded soils, and achieving specific scientific results. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, July 29, 2019 NO-4406 "Additional measures for the deep recycling of agricultural products and the further development of the food industry" , is directly related to improving the lives of our people, this historical document is related to deepening economic reforms in the network, improving production relations, agriculture (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the entities used by Jehovah's Witnesses in accordance with the requirements of the market. In the years that followed, much attention was paid to the cultivation of legumes as a repeat crop in areas free of autumn wheat in order to meet the demand for food for the population. As a result of the continuous increase in demand for protein, its market is increasing on the world market. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to many plantings of leguminous crops containing a large amount of protein, including soybean plants, which store a high amount of protein in itself. Soybeans are a valuable plant that is widely grown for food, food and technological purposes, and contains 35-45% protein, 20-22% fat and up to 25% carbohydrates. One of the most important properties of soy protein is the abundance of lysine amino acids contained in its grain, and 100 grams of soy protein contains 6 grams of lysine, which is rapidly digested in the body, biologically very close to meat and dairy protein. The shadow belongs to the Fabaceae family, descendants of Glycine L. In agriculture, one cultural type of soybean is cultivated—in the sense of Glycine, Max. Soybean is a valuable commodity in food, the machinery industry, and livestock. Currently, more than 200 different types of products are produced and obtained from soybeans. Therefore, soybeans are called universal plants. Soy protein contains amino acids that are necessary for the human and animal organisms. In soy seeds, protein content is 14 times more than in chicken meat, and 3.5 times more than in beef. The identification of soy protein falls 25 times cheaper than milk protein and 50 times cheaper than beef protein. Soybeans contain 1 kg of grain 350-450 grams. Protein, 21.9 grams of lysine, 4.6 grams of methionine, 5.3 grams of cylinders of cylinders, 4.3 grams of tryptophan, 25.6 grams of arginine, 17.6 grams of islacin, 18 grams of valin and other amino acids. These play a special role in solving problems such as protein deficiency. We have soybeans first in terms of protein content among past crops, second only to the amount of oil, and after ground fire. Farms that plant soybeans receive two different products of equal value: fat and protein soy ash contain a lot of calcium, phosphorus and potassium. It contains vitamins S $_1$, V, and E, which are soluble in fat, and the seed contains fitin and saponin. Soy sugar is a dietary feed for patients with cancer. The main protein contained in the soy seed is glycerin, which, when broken down, is formed amino acids that are close to the meat amino acids. 1 kg

of soy seeds contain 320-450 grams of protein, 21.9 grams of lysine, 4.8 grams of methionine, 5.3 grams of tsistine and 4.92 grams of tryptophan. The proportional presence of nutrients allows the use of soy as food, feed and technical crop. As a feed, soybeans are consumed in a variety of ways: it is extracted from fat, margarine, soybeans, milk, flour, conditer products, canned foods, and many types of products. In the Khmer Rouge Valley, soybean varieties can be planted as main (spring) and repeat (summer) crops and are suitable for full yields. It is especially recommended for planting as a repeat crop from autumn wheat harvest. The method of field tailoring is traditional.

1-rasm. Soy agrotexnikasi

In20 22 years, field experience in cultivating soybeans as a repeat crop after autumn wheat was carried out on a farm by To'tijon Bekmetova in Honka, Khmer Rouge . Before planting in the experimental area, mineral fertilizer was used on the basis of the applicable recommendations ($N_{30}P_{120}K_{100}$ kg/h). After harvesting autumn wheat, the "Orzu" variety of soybeans was planted at 60 kg/h and normal seeds as a repeat crop. In the field experiment, the options were placed in a 3-return and rendomized way. The planting system is planted in two different order: between the rows 60 cm in a simple way, and the adder is 60x30 cm. In the research, the leaf level of the plants was measured using the LI-COR 3100C equipment. The amount of the crop was determined by the current methods.

1- jadval Indicators of economic efficiency when shading in saline soils are processed with Nitragin candle of desire variety

Variant	O'rtacha hosildorlik ts/ga	Sale price of 1 ts seed uz	The price of the seed taken to 1, soums	Identification of 1 ts seed, soums	Expenses incurred for yields per 1, soums	Net income, soums
Nitraginli						
Orzu	32,6	230000	7498000	142600	4648760	2849240
Nitraginsiz						
Orzu	30. 4	210000	7186000	121400	48467560	2318440

It turns out that when the shade was processed with a desired variety of nitragin shammi, the net profit was recorded 2849240 soums, and the nitragin variant was recorded for 2318440

soums. Analyzing these indicators, we were convinced that the effectiveness of soybean growth in irrigated areas in the Khmer Rouge region was much higher.

Picture 2. The appearance of the field of experience and seed

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