

**ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF AGRICULTURE AND INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

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Annotation: The article describes the economic geographical factors and natural-climatic factors affecting the territorial organization of agriculture. Also, the main features of the innovative development of agricultural industries are highlighted.

Key words: Agriculture, farming, animal husbandry, population, consumption level, economic geographical location, natural and climatic conditions.

Agriculture is the main branch of the economy that supplies the population with food and raw materials for the light and food industry. Agriculture is divided into two interrelated sub-sectors - farming and animal husbandry. It is believed that about one-third of the total amount of organic matter created in agriculture is a product of direct human consumption - grains, seeds, fibers, tubers. The rest of the plant mass can be more fully used in livestock, which is governed by the availability of natural pastures in the area, in addition to agriculture.

One of the world's first agronomist A.T. Bolotov wrote: "In agriculture, maintaining balance between livestock and farming is the main focus. These two things are so connected that if one is missed, it will inevitably hurt the other."

In general, objective conditions, as a rule, reflect the existing reality, which a person cannot radically change for his benefit at a certain time. As a last resort, this fact can be slightly corrected and its negative impact on production can be reduced. This is very important for agriculture, if the objective conditions - the four seasons - do not interfere, the industry will develop well.

We said that natural conditions and soil fertility have the greatest influence on agricultural production and the formation of the type of agriculture. Knowledge of the environmental requirements of certain plants and livestock and the possibilities of human influence on particular components of the environment in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the cultivation of plants or the breeding of livestock need Agriculture is more dependent on nature, relying on soil fertility and a wide range of agro-climatic conditions.

The only branch of industry that does not depend on nature is hydroponic farming (growing plants in a fertile substrate in a greenhouse with no contact with the soil). In the study of the interaction of plants with the environment in agriculture, certain laws of the influence of growth factors on the productivity of plants were determined. The main factors include: light, heat, water, air and plant nutrients. A few of the most important features should be highlighted:

- the amount of the harvest depends on the factor that is at a relative minimum, that is, because this factor increases quantitatively or after the minimum is eliminated, the yield increases until another factor involved in metabolism becomes a minimum. Ultimately, based on the use of all methods of plant breeding, a specific optimum is achieved;
- in order to obtain a high yield from agricultural crops, the presence and penetration of all plant life factors in an optimal proportion, that is, the combined effect of all factors, is necessary. It should be noted that the optimal ratio varies for certain crops;

- none of the factors can be replaced by another, they are all equivalent. For example, in conditions of high temperature and low rainfall, potatoes produce as low as in cold and rainy summer.

In the early stages of economic development, special attention should be paid to the excessive manifestation of certain elements of nature, because they can negate the work of several years and even decades. For example, in the desert and forest-steppe zones, the probability of drought recurrence is up to 30 percent, that is, these areas will experience drought 30 times during a century. In the forest zone, they can be repeated every 40-50 years. Severe frosts, as a type of unfavorable event, are especially dangerous for perennial plants, because if the garden freezes, you can wait 5-7 years for the next crop. The current practice of using flatlands and unregulated rivers for farming during floods can lead to the complete disappearance of the crop layer, thereby leaving these lands out of circulation for many years.

In general, unfavorable and dangerous events affecting agriculture include record floods and high water, hurricanes and storms, earthquakes and floods, avalanches and long periods of winter ice cover on pastures. storage, dry winds, water and wind erosion. Among the specific phenomena, it is possible to note the mass reproduction of pests, the absence of pollinating insects, and others.

The main obstacle to agricultural development can be a seemingly simple factor such as low soil fertility or low rainfall, which affects productivity and therefore production profitability. Here you need to think about which direction of business to choose. Perhaps the wide road is the most correct, both from the point of view of profit and from the point of view of nature.

Thus, before starting the formation of economic specialization, it is necessary to provide its scientific basis in the form of justifying the development of possible industries from the point of view of all natural components, and to determine which conditions help to obtain it. As a reference, we note that specialization in agriculture is determined by the composition of commodity products. Marketable output is the portion of gross output sold outside the farm. The size of the product can be expressed in money and in kind.

The combination of all possible components of the natural environment in interaction with agriculture is given in natural-economic, agro-natural or climatic zoning for agriculture. This is done by scientists of various fields: agronomists, soil scientists, geographers, ecologists. Breeders add uniqueness by offering specific plant varieties or livestock species that produce maximum yields in that region. Valuable information about the possibilities of growing each crop in a certain area is available in agroclimatic reference books, specialized literature and relevant atlases.

Individual branches of agriculture are very different from each other according to the nature of labor intensity, as a result of which one of the most important economic factors to be taken into account in the development and settlement of agriculture is the supply of labor resources. We are talking about the social potential of villages performing agricultural tasks.

The number of rural residents living in different regions of the country may have a different attitude to the number necessary for the effective operation of agricultural enterprises with appropriate specialization. These possible relationships can be seen in the following three cases:

1. If there is an excess of rural population in some areas, then there will be a deviation of agricultural production from the optimum for this area to the more labor-intensive and intensive side. The most typical example is the increase in intensity in the surrounding areas of large cities.
2. On the other hand, if the rural population is less than the required amount and the deficit is not covered by attracting labor force from other places for the agricultural season, it is usually observed that the production deviates from the sectors that require less labor than the optimum for a given area.
3. If the amount of the village population corresponds to the required amount, then there is no deviation from the optimal characteristics in production.

In fact, another effect of settlement on the nature of agriculture is that the number of workers employed may depend significantly on the recruitment of additional workers from elsewhere during the agricultural season. Different regions have different conditions in terms of their ability to attract additional labor from neighboring regions.

Regional differences in labor supply conditions for agricultural production should also include wage differences (the same example applies here with farmers). Such unequal conditions also arise due to different costs of supplying consumer goods, unequal costs of providing all the needs of the population in general, as well as different physical, cultural and household conditions in workplaces. The lack of certain conditions and the deterioration of people's living conditions should be compensated by an increase in wages.

An important economic factor affecting the location of agriculture is the economic-geographical location, which determines the level of convenience in relation to places of consumption of agricultural products. That is, there are differences in the costs required to transport agricultural products to places of consumption and the costs necessary to deliver agricultural products.

Among the personal expressions of the degree of preference of the economic geographical location, the following should also be used:

- a) conditions for export of individual agricultural products determined by the location of relevant enterprises for their processing;
- b) the possibility of developing industrial relations with industrial enterprises through the use of industrial waste;
- c) situation related to regional energy and water systems;
- d) the situation in relation to different types of transport and individual transport routes.

Based on these considerations, one of the most general indicators of the level of convenience of an economic-geographical location for agriculture is the average distance from a certain area to all places where food can be consumed, It is assumed that consumption is directly proportional to population.

Territorial isolation and remoteness of the enterprise sharply reduce the range of economic specialization sectors, and sometimes the marketability of production. In such cases, in order to create high profitability, the finished product should be stored for a long time, transportable, specific to the market of a certain region, and, perhaps, their consumption should be occasional. For example, honey or medicinal herbs.

The introduction of land use fees has led to a significant reduction in agricultural functions in a number of areas with high land prices. It is not economically feasible to use these areas for agricultural land or they require re-specialization for more intensive production. This economic situation has developed in many suburban areas of the country.

Another factor that significantly differentiates agriculture is the environmental condition of the natural environment. A large anthropogenic pressure on the environment leads to the removal of part of the land from agricultural use and in some cases greatly limits the agricultural production, where it is possible to produce several products that do not accumulate harmful substances and radionuclides. In this regard, farms producing ecologically clean plant and livestock products began to appear later. In the conditions of refusal to use pesticides and mineral fertilizers, the yield on these farms decreases sharply, but due to the reduction of chemical processing and energy costs, high demand and prices for environmentally friendly products, agriculture is simple over time. more profitable than agriculture.

The existence of conditions - the "laws" of plant life and the biological (in the sense of plant or animal ecology) specificity of each species lead to the formation of certain areas where a certain product can be obtained. The combination of different crops in rotation, the presence of natural forage lands, and the predominance of the use of some livestock from the produced feed on one farm give it a type that reflects both the natural and economic conditions of this specific area.

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