



TERRITORIAL SPECIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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Annotation. This article analyzes the territorial specialization of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its modern development trends. Agricultural specialization, formed in different regions of our country, was studied on the basis of natural-climatic conditions, water resource supply, labor resources and the peculiarities of economic infrastructure. During the analysis, new trends such as the agroclaster system, product diversification, water-saving technologies and the expansion of export geography were identified, defining the existing problems and ways to eliminate them. The results of the article serve as a scientific and practical basis for further optimization of the territorial development of Agriculture of Uzbekistan and ensuring inter-sectoral balance.

Key words: Uzbekistan, agriculture, territorial specialization, agroclaster, product diversification, water saving technologies, exports, rural infrastructure, livestock, cotton growing, horticulture.

РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ СПЕЦИАЛИЗАЦИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ЕГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется территориальная специализация сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан и современные тенденции его развития. Сельскохозяйственная специализация, сформировавшаяся в различных регионах нашей страны, изучалась на основе особенностей природно-климатических условий, обеспечения водными



ресурсами, трудовыми ресурсами и экономической инфраструктурой. В ходе анализа были выявлены новые тенденции, такие как агрокластерная система, диверсификация продукции, водосберегающие технологии и расширение географии экспорта, а также определены существующие проблемы и пути их преодоления. Результаты статьи послужат научной и практической основой для дальнейшей оптимизации территориального развития сельского хозяйства Узбекистана и обеспечения межотраслевого баланса.

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, сельское хозяйство, территориальная специализация, агрокластер, диверсификация продукции, водосберегающие технологии, Экспорт, сельская инфраструктура, животноводство, хлопководство, садоводство.

Introduction. The role of the agricultural sector in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is incomparable, it forms a significant part of the country's gross domestic product. Agriculture in the Republic is an important resource not only for ensuring food security, but also for employment and export income. The diversity of Uzbekistan's climate, the diversity of soil resources, and the location of water sources have contributed to the territorial specialization of agricultural sectors.

Regional specialization is the development of a country or region on the basis of natural, economic and social factors, oriented towards certain agricultural sectors or products. Territorial specialization of agricultural sectors of Uzbekistan has also been formed for many years, and today it is enriched with new directions.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the territorial specialization of Agriculture of Uzbekistan, the factors that shape it, development processes, existing problems and future prospects.

Literature review. In the study of territorial specialization of Agriculture of Uzbekistan and its development trends, a number of domestic and foreign sources, scientific articles, educational manuals, state programs and statistical materials were analyzed. This tutorial, written by Mahmudov, studied in detail the formation, branches, territorial specialization and natural and economic conditions of



Agriculture of Uzbekistan. The work is scientifically based on the regional distribution of cotton, grain, horticulture and livestock. D. Through egamberdiyev's textbook" geography of the agro-industrial complex", the system of interdependence, production, processing and realization between agriculture and industry is studied from a geographical point of view. The book focuses specifically on agroclusters, logistics, and territorial specialization.

Research Methodology. The territorial specialization of Agriculture of Uzbekistan is formed mainly on the basis of the following factors:

1. Natural-geographical factors.

- climate: a large part of the territory of Uzbekistan has a subtropical and continental climate, which expands the period of crop production. However, in some regions there is a shortage of water.

- soil: in different regions of the Republic, there are rich soils, salty and sandy soils, which determine specific opportunities and restrictions on the cultivation of products.

- Water Resources: Uzbekistan is an irrigated farming country. Amudarya and Syrdarya are the main sources of water.

2. Economic factors. Market demand, ease of transportation and economic ties play an important role in determining which product is grown in which region.

3. Socio-demographic factors. Population density, availability of Labor and experience of labor resources are important in the development of agricultural sectors.

4. Historical and political factors. As a result of agrarian reform after independence, sectoral specialization was revised. Cotton production was cut and food production was given priority.

Agricultural specialization by regions of Uzbekistan is described as follows:

1. Cotton areas. Cotton farming has historically been the leading branch of Agriculture in Uzbekistan and still retains its importance. Cotton farming developed in the following regions: Fergana Valley: Andijan, Namangan, Fergana; Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya.



2. Gallic areas. Grain production has become a strategic branch in recent decades: Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya regions.

3. Fruit and vegetable and horticultural areas. Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Samarkand, Surkhandarya; Uzbekistan is currently actively expanding the export of fruits and vegetables.

4. Livestock areas. Navoi, Bukhara, Republic of Karakalpakstan; steppe and semi-desert regions, mainly sheep, goats, cattle, camel herding developed.

5. Areas of horticulture and greenhouse farming. In surkhandarya, Andijan, Namangan, Fergana, Tashkent regions, the production of pulses and greenhouse products is widely grown. There is an opportunity to get a harvest 2-3 times a year.

In regional specialization, problems also arise, which are given in the following order:

1. Water deficit: agriculture, which relies on irrigated agriculture, remains at great risk in conditions of water scarcity.

2. Soil salinity and degradation: in cotton growing, the level of salinity has increased as a result of improper watering for many years.

3. Transportation and logistics problems: in some remote areas, the system of delivering products to the market is not well established.

4. Obsolescence of agricultural techniques: the lack of modern techniques and technologies in many regions negatively affects productivity.

5. Underdeveloped rural infrastructure: water supply, energy and storage infrastructure are not sufficiently developed in certain areas.

The solution to these problems is the development of modern trends in the development of Agriculture of Uzbekistan and measures for this.

1. Diversification of networks. -step-by-step transition from cotton to grain, fruit and vegetable and livestock industries; - work is underway in the direction of growing unconventional crops, including products such as pistachios, almonds, olives.

2. Introduction of water-saving technologies. Advanced methods such as drip irrigation, plastic pipe irrigation, rain irrigation are expanding.



3. Development of ecological and organic farming. - taking into account the export requirements, conditions are being created for the production of environmentally friendly products; - organic agricultural areas are expanding.

4. Development of the agrocluster system. New agroclusters are being set up and farms, logistics centers, exporters and processors are working in a single system.

5. Introduction of digital technologies. - satellite monitoring, drone monitoring, automated irrigation systems are widely used; - agrotechnical services are provided online.

6. Expansion of export geography. Fruits and vegetables and pulses are exported to new markets such as Russia, China, the European Union, the UAE.

7. Increase in the potential of agrotourism.

- tourism infrastructure is being developed in rural areas;

- farms are becoming centers of agrotourism. Future prospects are established during the implementation of trends.

The territorial specialization of Agriculture of Uzbekistan is expected to develop in the future in the following areas:

- further saving water resources and digital resource management; - wide introduction of innovative technologies, especially artificial intelligence and big data technologies into practice;

- further development of regional agroclusters and logistics centers;

- rational use of land to achieve environmental sustainability;

- increase the income of the rural population through agrotourism and the development of rural infrastructure.

Analysis and results. The specialization of agricultural activities in the regions of Uzbekistan on the network and product was formed under the influence of several natural, economic and social factors. Specialization in the Republic was analyzed as follows:

- Fergana Valley regions (Fergana, Andijan, Namangan) are mainly specialized in cotton, Horticulture, Vegetable growing and viticulture. The relative adequacy of Water Resources makes intensive farming possible;



- Specialized in the cultivation of cotton, grain, vegetables and pulses due to the hot climate and long growing season of surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions;
- Bukhara and Navoi regions are desert regions, specializing mainly in livestock, grain, fodder crops and partial gardening;
- The Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan are dependent on Water Resources and specialize in cotton farming, grain farming and animal husbandry;
- Intensive vegetable growing, horticulture, viticulture and greenhouse farms developed around the Tashkent region and the city of Tashkent.

As a result of the analysis, it is determined that the territorial specialization of Agriculture was formed under the influence of the following main factors:

- natural climatic conditions: temperature, fat content, growing season and soil types;
- water supply: irrigated areas, use of water resources of Amudarya and Syrdarya;
- transportation and logistics infrastructure: fast transportation of products and export options;
- labor resources and experience of the local population.

Conclusion/Recommendations. The territorial specialization of Agriculture of Uzbekistan has been formed for many years and is enriched with new directions and opportunities based on the requirements of the present time. Reforms carried out by the country's leadership to modernize agriculture, conserve water resources, grow environmentally friendly products, establish agroclusters and increase export capacity serve to make Uzbekistan's agricultural system more sustainable and modern. Regional specialization remains the mainstay in the process.

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