



**The importance of geographical location in the development of agriculture and its relevance
(on the example of Khorezm region)**

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Abstract. *Agriculture is the main source of most of its products today. It currently supplies raw materials for a number of industries that produce consumer goods. Due to the different regions and different environments on the surface, different agricultural products can be grown in these areas as well. This article provides information on the possibility of growing different agricultural products in different parts of Khorezm region and the importance and convenience of geographical location in the development of the economy.*

Keywords: *agricultural land, geographical location, domestic market, external market, investment, labor resources.*

Introduction: People in the territory of Khorezm region since ancient times. has been engaged in farming. Many years ago, various branches of agriculture were used in the region. Due to the existence of the Amudarya, it was used for many purposes. For example, fishing from the Amudarya, its hunted from the animals found in the tugai landscape on the coasts, as well as dug ditches and canals and began farming by extracting water. It is called Khorezm oasis. What is the oasis itself? The oasis is said to be a place in this desert that has been rehabilitated by pumping water. It can be seen that Khorezm region is located mainly in the desert zone. There are deserts on all sides of the region. Khorezm region is mainly located between two deserts. They are surrounded by the Kyzylkum Desert in the north and northeast, and the Karakum Desert in the south and southwest. To the south and southwest of the province, the desert has penetrated considerably. Nevertheless, there are enough favorable conditions for the development of agriculture in the region. During the reading of the article, opinions and comments were given on the development of the agricultural sector in which parts of the Khorezm region.



The data in this figure are based on data from the Khorezm Regional Statistics Office [3].

TOTAL AND SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE TOTAL VOLUME OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE 1,699.0 bln. soums 89.4%

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY 5,373.7 mlrd. so'm 103.8%

The main part: Agriculture is the most important part of the economy of Khorezm region. The reason is all the countries in the world. the regions also raised the development of their economies first and foremost only through the development of agriculture. The main place for the development of agriculture in Khorezm region is the geographical location of the region. If we look at the map of the world, the economies of the coastal states are highly developed (except for some), the main reason for which is the relevance of the geographical location, ie convenience or inconvenience. Below we give some information about agriculture in Khorezm region.

The total area of agricultural lands in the region is 408,749 hectares. The total area under crops is 262,143 hectares. In total, 12 cotton farms in Khorezm region (area 82,757 hectares, yield 33.2 hectares, production capacity - 275,102 tons)and 3 fruit and vegetable agroclusters (area 1,580 hectares)operates. There is 1 agrologistics center.

There are 3,917 farms in the region. Of them, 1,516 are cotton and grain, 728 are horticulture, 49 are viticulture and 80 are vegetables. - gardening, 19 - vegetable and grain, 44 - mulberry, 81 - poultry, 540 - fishing, 22 - beekeeping, 243 - other areas.

212 hectares of land in the region are distributed to greenhouses by 148 farms.

Currently, 8,084 hectares of land are allocated for gardens, of which 3,221 hectares are intensive gardens.

The main land area is 202,776 hectares. Of them: 15,000 hectares of land temporarily allocated to young people; technical crops (cotton) - 82,757 hectares: grain (wheat) - 33,200 hectares; nutritious corn - 2,680 hectares, rice - 6,090 hectares; legumes - 4,552 hectares (mosh); oilseeds 1,830 hectares (soybeans 1,000, sunflowers 333 hectares, sesame 497 hectares); vegetables - 6,538 hectares, of which: tomatoes - 121 hectares, cucumbers - 48 hectares (in greenhouses); tomatoes - 1,656 hectares, cucumbers - 701 hectares, carrots - 1,911 hectares, onions - 955 hectares, cabbage - 318 hectares, greens - 223 hectares (of which: dill - 95 hectares, parsley - 64 hectares, onions - 64 hectares, radishes 96 hectares), bell peppers - 191 hectares, peppers - 64 hectares, eggplant - 127 hectares, beets - 127 hectares (in the main crop areas in spring); melons - 9,493 hectares (watermelon - 2010 hectares, melons - 6,783 hectares, squash - 700 hectares); potatoes - 2,237 hectares, fodder crops - 46,915 hectares, other crops - 861 hectares, low-grade perennial trees - 5,623 hectares (fruit trees - 2,500 hectares (legumes - 926 hectares, fruit trees - 1,575 hectares)); vineyards - 1,545 hectares, mulberries - 1,578 hectares. Land area for secondary crops - 34,000 hectares. Of them: vegetables -1112 hektar, sabzi - 574; pomidor - 92 hektar, sholg'om - 93 hektar; turp- 151 hectares; cabbage 152 acres, eggplant 531 acres; beets 50 hectare; melons (watermelon) - 347 hectares, oilseeds - 1,223 hectares (of which: sesame - 632 hectares, sunflower - 591 hectares); legumes - 2,814 hectares (mosh); rice - 23,910 hectares, food crops - 4,594 hectares. Land area planted between rows of fruit trees and vineyards - 9,447 hectares (orchards - 8,042 hectares, vineyards -1,405 hectares). Crops. August-September: onions - 738 hectares; garlic - 217 hectare. In the spring: tomatoes - 1,286 hectares, cucumbers - 1,078 hectares, carrots - 1,037 hectares, onions - 108 hectares, cabbage - 158 hectares, greens - 83 hectares, bell peppers - 124 hectares, peppers - 62 hectares, eggplant 124 acres, beets 83 acres; melons - 720 hectares.

In 2020, 99,000 tons of agricultural products were exported.

From the above data, it is clear that the region has all branches of agriculture, which are geographically located, ie rice and moist crops in areas with high water content. and in areas with moderate water supply, it is necessary to determine the prospects for the development of specific agricultural sectors. In arid desert areas, it is possible to develop the livestock sector of agriculture.

So it is clear that each region was unique. has a natural geographical location, specific problems and specific advantages. The natural geographical location of Khorezm region also has its advantages and disadvantages. The purpose of writing this article is to know the advantages and disadvantages of each region in order to develop it and improve the living standards of the people in that region. Only then can great results be achieved [4].

Conclusion: Khorezm region has enough land for agricultural development, sufficient labor resources, and through their rational use can achieve great results. There are many shortcomings in the region due to the fact that agriculture is currently developing mainly in an extensive way. Geographical location of the region in terms of location, many of which are positive. The reason is that the region is well supplied with water and land resources, which is due to the convenience of geographical location. Therefore, high good results can be achieved through the use of intensive methods for the development of agriculture in the region. One of the intensive methods is to introduce drip irrigation in all districts of the region, which can save a lot of water per year. and more of the



Amudarya water flows into the island sea, filling the dehydrated salt fields (the dried bottom of the island). It is also necessary to increase the number of intensive orchards, vineyards, anoraks and other agricultural sectors that are scarce in this area. As a result, the region's domestic market and exports can also find buyers in foreign markets. This, in turn, will serve to increase the socio-political potential of the region. It can be seen that one or more types of farms can be managed in all regions of the region, which of course depends on the importance of the geographical location. Agricultural and food security in Khorezm region, which provides for the digitization of agriculture, the introduction of market principles in the interaction between agricultural entities, the introduction of advanced experience and scientific achievements, modern resource-saving and intensive agrotechnologies. It is necessary to implement a unified state policy in the field, as well as to develop other ideas and proposals.

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