



**"Development of a model of agricultural placement and specialization in the Samarkand region in the conditions of a market economy  
(On the example of the Samarkand region)"**

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**Annotation:** *in the years of independence, radical reforms were carried out in the Republic with the introduction of market principles and full change of forms of ownership to the agricultural sector, as a result of which new forms of economic activity appeared, which were reflected in the development of the agricultural economy. As a result of the implementation of the measures taken within the framework of the strategic development of Agriculture in terms of diversification of production and ensuring food independence, high rates have been achieved in the field in recent years.*

**Keywords:** *market economy, positioning fundamentals, agrarian industry, sustainable development.*

Great importance is attached to the changes in the agrarian sector in the entire chain of economic reforms in our republic. This is due to the fact that most of the population lives in the village, the economy is in the agrarian-industrial style, as well as the role of Agriculture in solving vital problems. Now the same agrarian sector of the economy has great opportunities. Taking advantage of these opportunities, it is possible not only to improve the provision of the population with raw materials of food and industry but also to make the living of the rural population of the Republic comfortable. Changes in agriculture are carried out by democratic methods, first of all, on account of a radical change in the existing socio-economic relations in the field of Agriculture. It is necessary to restore the forms in which the organization of Labor is understandable and useful to the peasant. Our systematic work on diversification of agriculture, more rational use of land and water resources, and increasing the income of farmers through the cultivation of export-oriented products is also gradually yielding fruit. For example, at the end of the 2021 year, instead of cotton and grain in the low-yield areas of 145 thousand hectares, cabbage, various vegetables, and greens were planted on 62 thousand hectares of land and exported thousands of tons of products derived from these areas. Also, 21 thousand hectares of intensive gardens and new vineyards, 1 thousand 500 hectares of greenhouses have been restored.

We can talk more about our achievements and results in the field of Agriculture. But it does not suit us to sit on admiring achievements, to be given peace of mind. Because we all know very well that there are still untapped opportunities in the field of agriculture, problems, and shortcomings waiting for their solution. In the strategy of actions for further development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the most important tasks for the modernization of agriculture among all spheres are clearly defined and consistently carried out, which serve as the basis for great success in the sphere. Agricultural placement is a form of the social division of Labor, a geographical (territorial) division,

which arises from the peculiarities of agricultural production. In general terms, it shows itself as the distribution of agricultural production according to natural, social, demographic, and political conditions, formed on the basis of certain principles on the territory and under the influence of a number of factors. The effective functioning and development of agricultural enterprises in the Republic are largely dependent on the conditions created for them. The issues of modernization and upgrading agrarian production to a new level are becoming one of the urgent tasks of this day. In this regard, it is worthwhile to study and practice the experience of advanced countries in such areas as livestock, grain, and potato growing, to study modern irrigation systems, energy-saving technologies, and agrotechnologies, which are of paramount importance in our climatic conditions, to develop a set of specific measures to further improve the work of seed-selection and increase the productivity of agricultural production. 132 thousand tons of agricultural products were processed and 100 million dollars of finished products were exported. 724 thousand tons of wild fruits were sold abroad and brought to our country with 856 million dollars of currency. Agricultural deployment is the production of these particular products across the province, district, and other regions of the country, the process is variable according to the development of long-running production forces. The most complete placement of Agriculture in this region is explained by such indicators as the volume of production of a certain type of product, as well as the contribution of individual regions to the total volume of gross and commodity products of this or that type.

In the process of economic reform, property relations are radically changed, without bringing all the re-structures into one condition of a private character, respectively, if the social Labor distribution is not carried out, the economic efficiency of production will not rise, and the enormous tasks set before agriculture will not be fully fulfilled.

*Placement of production is the placement of one or more of these types of agricultural crops or livestock, as well as services rendered to them, taking into account the natural and economic, and environmental factors of the districts of the country for the purpose of production and service of agricultural products. The placement of agricultural production indicates the distribution of social labor from the quantitative side and determines what kind of agricultural crops each farm, district, province, located on the territory of the country, Plant, Store the type of livestock and provide them with the appropriate service.*

*The correct way of specialization is an important condition for increasing production efficiency. It follows the general economic laws of the market economy such as the law of the division of labor, the growth of labor productivity, and the exchange of places of types of Labor. Specialization contributes to a sharp increase in labor productivity, profitability, and income of the farm.*

*Specialization of agricultural production full implementation of the main tasks facing enterprises IE, advanced production, environmental clean agrotechnical, zoo veterinary, technical service, organic and mineral fertilizers, as well as means of protection of plants and livestock, science achievements, introducing the work experience of the plantations, using them productively, each hectare of land suitable for agriculture with low expenditure of Labor and funds and on account of conditional head goods will ensure the possible rapid and stable reproduction of agricultural and livestock products.*

The following factors influence the specialization and placement of production in agricultural enterprises:

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- taking into account market demand;
- productive and full use of production resources;
- bringing production closer to consumers;
- meet their demand, on account of the products produced in each economic district itself;
- Take into account the division of labor in the Republic, regions, and districts and organize the labor market.

When placing agricultural production, it is necessary to pay attention to the following factors::

- take into account the demand of large industrial centers and cities;
- to the character of agricultural products, rapid deterioration, transportation difficulty, transportation movement, etc.;
- to bring food closer to livestock for the cultivation of milk, yogurt, oil, and other products of the nature of the raw materials consumed for the cultivation of the product;
- to the condition of vehicles and roads;
- to the location and level of development of products processing, storage, and reseller enterprises;
- residents of the region, part of its manpower, labor qualifications, etc., and the availability of vacancies.

The interdependence of agricultural production with soil and climatic conditions composes the need for the distribution of labor in it geographically, and this feature is reflected in its location. The placement of Agriculture is inextricably linked with its specialization. Before the implementation of the specialization, the natural and economic conditions of the territory and farm are meticulously accounted for, and then the rational location of agricultural production is ensured.

*Specialization is the product of the distribution of social Labor, which arises under the influence of economic laws, each socio-economic formation is unique.*

*The division of Labor takes place at all stages of social production, reflecting the level of productive forces. Therefore, specialization is a process Rich in changes, which develops and improves tirelessly.*

**When it** comes to specialization in agriculture-is understood as the adaptation of some economic regions of the Country, Districts, and some farms to the cultivation of many of these or that type of product. The specialization of Agriculture opens up wide opportunities for the expansion of education, the conduct of networks on the basis of intensive technology, the introduction of progressive forms and methods of Labor Organization, the improvement of workers ' skills and the growth of labor productivity, the creation of conditions for rational use of Labor tools and products. In the process of deepening the level of specialization, agricultural production will be improved, and these changes will lead to an increase in the economic efficiency of 6 whole agriculture along with the sectors in it.

Economic-based placement and specialization of Agriculture is carried out on the basis of a certain level of legislation:

- Taking into account market requirements,
- Full use of production resources,
- Zoom in places that require product production,
- Providing the territories with self-food,
- Ensuring economic independence of the country,

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- Taking into account the international division of Labor

Specialization in agriculture is carried out on the scale of some regions of the country, Region, District, economy, and departments. Therefore, there are the following forms of specialization in agriculture:

- 1) specialization in zones,
- 2) Farmlararo specialization,
- 3) specialization within the farm.
- 4)specialization within the network

Specialization in zones is the specialization of the region and agricultural regions of the country and other similar known territorial units.

When it comes to the specialization of the farm, it is understood that the adaptation of farms and other agricultural enterprises to the cultivation of a certain agricultural product.

Specialization within the farm-this is understood as the specialization of the farm in internal departments, small community groups, and enterprises in the cultivation of certain agricultural products.

When it comes to specialization within sectors, it is said that farms and their departments ultimately adjust the production of products according to technological stages. Bunda differs between the processes of production, the farms that are separate in their own way, and their divisions. This type of specialization is now widely used in dairy and meat cattle breeding, especially in poultry farming.

Various factors influence the specialization of agricultural enterprises. One of them is the natural-climatic conditions and geographical location of the enterprise. In the steppe zones, in very low areas of natural precipitation, areas that require little water are developed. Therefore, enterprises located in the steppe zones are specialized in sheep farming, as well as in the direction of horticulture, enterprises located on the slopes of mountains, horticulture.

Another important factor affecting the specialization of agricultural enterprises is the level of development of infrastructures that provide services to production in the area where the farm is located.

The increase in the level of specialization can also be influenced by the agrarian economic policy of the state. In particular, in the years of independence, the state-recognized cotton and grain cultivation as one of the strategic directions, as a result of the introduction of state orders on cotton and grain, the main part of agricultural enterprises in the direction of farming specializes in the cultivation of cotton and grain.

**According to the level of specialization, farms are divided into the following groups:**

- 1) Narrowly specialized farm,
- 2) Specialized farming,
- 3) Multi-specialty (sectoral) economy,

The first group, as a rule, consists of one branch, the share of which in the structure of commodity products is 90-100% (poultry factory, wheat complexes, greenhouses and hothouses, fruit growing, farms).



The second group includes farms that are now relatively common, with main, ancillary, and service sectors. The farms in this group are divided into three groups depending on the number of main sectors and their size:

a) one main sector is farming with a share of commodity production of more than 50% (cotton, livestock, poultry).

b) consists of two main sectors, each of which has a share of not less than 20% in the commodity production, and together includes farms that make up more than half of the commodity production (grain-cotton, grain-livestock, vegetable-dairy, horticulture)

c) It consists of three main branches, which account for three-quarters of the agricultural commodity production and include farms with several auxiliary branches (grain-cotton-livestock, grain-potatoes-livestock, etc.)

With the transfer of a number of technological functions of agriculture to industry and services, agricultural labor activity is shrinking: agriculture, which creates finished products - often participates as a supplier of raw materials. The economic efficiency of agricultural production often depends not only on its own activities but also on the processing, storage, delivery, and other services of agricultural products, communication, and work between them. depends on being well established. This will create conditions for the integration of industries with agricultural enterprises. At the heart of the merger lies the same goal of creating a particular product, that is, a single technological process.

Unlike horizontal agricultural cooperatives, such mergers are called vertical agro-industrial integration. Associations specific to agro-industrial integration have emerged primarily in perishable agricultural sectors (grapes, fruits, vegetables, milk, essential oils, etc.).

At present, the country has the following forms of vertical agro-industrial structures:

\* Agro-industrial enterprises,

\* Holding companies (agro-industrial associations),

\* Agrofirma (firms),

\* Scientific production associations.

\* An agro-industrial enterprise is an organizational structure of production in which the production and processing of agricultural raw materials are organized in an integral way. These include farms and factories that have agricultural processing units.

\* In such enterprises, product loss is prevented and high economic efficiency is achieved.

\* Holding companies (agro-industrial associations) are a number of agricultural, and industrial enterprises, as well as refrigeration, storage and transport, and even commercial farms, which are especially involved in the production of canned fruits, grapes, wine, and other products. common.

The agro-industry of the region's economy specializes mainly in the cultivation of cotton, grain, and livestock products. The total sown area in 2000 was 461,000 hectares, which is 12.2% of the country's arable land.

Of the total sown area, 202,000 hectares are allocated for the cultivation of grain (the region ranks first in the country), 150,000 hectares for cotton, 4,100 hectares for potatoes, 10,600 hectares for vegetables, and 55,000 hectares for fodder. Annually, depending on weather conditions, the region produces 300-500 thousand tons of grain (3.9-4.0 million tons in the region), 265-380 thousand tons of cotton, and 140-160 thousand tons of various vegetables. It also grows 38-40 tons of fruit and

about 45,000 tons of grapes. In addition, the region has agricultural crops such as sunflower, tobacco, and flax.

The total sown area is 3775 thousand hectares, including 1612 hectares of grain, 1444 hectares of cotton, 52 hectares of potatoes, 94 hectares of vegetables, 36 hectares of melons, and 128 thousand hectares of fodder. Harvest in 2000; 3116 thousand tons of grain (including 3352 tons of wheat), 729 thousand tons of potatoes, 2637 tons of vegetables, and 3002 thousand tons of cotton.

The number of cattle in Samarkand is 580 thousand heads (2nd place in Uzbekistan), sheep and goats - 1.9 million heads (1st place). About 110,000 astrakhan skins and 1.8-1.9 thousand tons of cocoons are grown annually. Silkworm breeding is developed in irrigated farming areas, and pastures, wool, and meat cattle breeding are mainly developed in the desert region.

Agriculture plays an important role in the national economy of the Samarkand region. This network creates the bulk of the gross product. Samarkand region accounts for 10% of the gross agricultural output of Uzbekistan, including 10.6% of cotton, 7% of cocoons, 19% of astrakhan, 16% of wool, and 11.1% of the grain.

Natural conditions are favorable for the cultivation of agricultural products. The climate is sharply continental, the cold period is 210-242 days, and the sum of positive temperatures is 4760-5200 degrees. The region has considerable land resources. The area suitable for agriculture is 2194 thousand hectares, of which 698.3 thousand hectares are arable land, and 449 thousand hectares are irrigated and cultivated. The remaining 1430.8 thousand ha. The area is used as pastures.

Most farms in the region (state and collective) are mainly engaged in cotton growing, as well as grain, fruit, and grape growing, dairy farming, and dairy, and meat production.

Agriculture is the main branch of agriculture in the region. 70% of the gross agricultural output comes from agriculture. Soil fertility is a major factor influencing productivity. Therefore, improving the reclamation of soil and increasing its fertility is an important agronomic measure in agricultural production. It is of greater importance than agricultural crops.

Improving the efficiency of social production in a market economy requires further improvement of the location of productive forces, specialization, and comprehensive development of all sectors of the national economy of the republic and administrative-territorial units, rational use of labor resources, and natural resources, regional planning, and population. The management of the network requires a rational combination of network principles. The positive solution to these problems will allow to improve the rational organization and location of production, make fuller use of social, labor, and natural resources, and improve the structure of the agricultural production sector, to ensure a high level of reproduction.

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