

Scientific and Theoretical Foundations of Agricultural Geography

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Annotation. The article analyzes the scientific and theoretical foundations of agricultural geography. It is covered about the research and main ideas of scientists in the field of agrogeography

Key words: geography, agriculture, economic space, specialty, location

Introduction. Agricultural geography is one of the most important branches of modern economic and social geography belonging to the economic wing. While agriculture and its territorial systems serve as an object of scientific research of agricultural geography, research on the problems of territorial organization and development of agriculture constitutes the subject of agricultural geography. Agriculture is the most important and large sector of the economy and is a component of the agro-industrial complex. Its main task is to supply the population with food, clothing products, raw materials to a number of industries (food, omukhta em, textile, pharmaceutical and other). Geography of Agriculture-a science that comprehensively studies the laws of territorial organization and development of Agriculture [7]. And in a brief description, agricultural geography is the science of the territorial systems of agricultural sectors.

The development of agricultural sectors has several geographical features. Such features are reflected in the dependence of Agriculture on natural conditions even during the science and technology revolution, the ability to quickly adapt to local and market economies, differences in production types and labor productivity between certain countries and the level of commodity creation. These differences are characterized by the degree of assimilation of natural conditions and resources in the territory on the farm.

Materials and methods. In all countries of the world, to one degree or another, there is an agricultural sector. However, its level of development varies. Natural conditions have a great influence on the specialization of Agriculture and the efficiency of production. Natural conditions are understood as land and water resources that are the basis of Agriculture, agroclimatic resources necessary for the growth and development of cultural crops, that is, natural plant resources used as sunlight and heat, moisture, natural soil fertility, and the fodder base of livestock.

The specialization and location of agricultural sectors is influenced by certain social-economic and geographical factors, namely the international division of Labor, the territorial location and level of development of productive forces, the economic and geographical position, the availability of labor resources, as well as the need for various agricultural products.

The emergence of agricultural geography is primarily associated with the research of Western scientists. In particular, "Isolated government" by Johann Henry Tyunen (1926.) in the work of regions agriculture economically geographically comprehensively analyzed or for the first time the economic laws and theoretical foundations of agricultural settlement were developed.

German scientist Johann Henry Tyunen creates a positioning system of agricultural networks around the city. This system is known in the literature as "Tyunen rings". Because, different industries specializing in the cultivation of different products are arranged ring-like around the Consumer Center. I.G. According to this idea of tyunen:

- first ring-Horticulture □ Vegetable growing and partial dairy farming;
- the second is Forestry (for firewood in the same period);
- the third is the ring – potatoes, barley cultivation and seed production, dairy farming;
- fourth – high-fertile grain production and dairy-meat cattle breeding;
- fifth – grain production;
- the sixth ring is pasture livestock.

The scientist was the first to raise the issues of land use and introduced into the scientific literature the concept of "Economic Space" [3]. In its above model, it pays great attention to the fact that the product is delivered to the market, that is, to the consumer inexpensively and with intact quality. So I.G. Tyunen is the creator of the initial scientific basis for the placement of agricultural sectors or agricultural geography.

The first economic geographical analysis of agricultural settlement began to appear from the second half of the XIX century. And in the days of the former Union, N. from the scientists of the center. N. Kolosovsky, A.N. Rakitnikov, V.G. Kryuchkov, K.I. Ivanov, A.M. Nasanov, Yu.G. Saushkin, V. Research on scientific-theoretical and practical issues of Agriculture was carried out by Maksimov and many other scientists.

At this point, it should be noted that even now N.N. Territorial production complexes founded by kolosovsky, as well as K.I. The theories of the "geographical conveyor" founded by Ivanov have not lost their relevance. On the basis of these scientific concepts, the embodiment, specialization, combination and cooperation of the technological process of production of agricultural products in a given territory, which gives the highest efficiency in each area and at the level of enterprises, is of exceptional economic importance [2].

Territorial complexes and cycles of energy production in which one sense M. It stands essentially close to Porter's cluster theory. In the cluster, not only production, but also non-production enterprises and firms, organizations can increase the competitiveness of products, that is, they chip, harmonize, integrate among themselves within the framework of a single goal. The organization of HICHM and clusters in a certain area, in a geographical space, substantiates their totality, similarity [8].

The forms of social organization of production in the deployment of agricultural sectors – incarnation, specialization, combination, cooperation – have a more specific feature than industry and transport. Placing agricultural sectors close to each other brings economic efficiency, but this incarnation is strikingly different from industrial in territorial terms. Consequently, the combination is of great importance in the development of the agro-industrial complex, which, in turn, causes cooperation.

As you know, in a particular area, on the basis of the complex organization of enterprises, the rational use of transport, raw materials, fuel resources and infrastructure leads to economic efficiency. According to the calculations of scientists, if enterprises are organized in the form of territorial complexes, connected by mutual production and technological relations, then the total costs will be reduced by 15-20%.

V.G. Kryuchkov by definition "the territorial organization of agriculture is the optimal placement of agricultural enterprises and agro – industrial complexes that perform a certain task in the process of territorial division of Labor, formed under the influence of complex natural and socio-economic factors. Here, the elimination of factors that negatively affect the placement is carried out from the point of view of the development of agriculture, based on the need of society. In the agrarian sphere, the incarnation is areal-like, consequently, its economic efficiency is not so noticeable. Specialization in this network, on the other hand, is carried out in different forms: a) through the incarnation of production, there will be natural and economic conditions for the development of the main sector, which produces commodity products; b) by cooperating agricultural sectors, the final product of a separate farm will not be used in another production cycle [3].

K.I. There are favorable conditions for the practical implementation of Ivanov's idea of the "geographical conveyor" in Uzbekistan. As a result of geographical conveyors, continuity in the production and consumption of agricultural products is ensured in accordance with the existing conditions, the technological cycle is organized complex and systematic in various natural and economic regions.

K.I. Ivanov noted that there are 2 types of geographical conveyors in agriculture:

1. Territorial production (geographical) conveyors that effectively use regions producing various agricultural products. In this case, the hypothesized conveyor "tape" should be repeated at a certain stage, without spending any time, adding the agricultural product of one region to the second region.

2. Effective use of lands with developed seasonality geographical conveyors. In doing so, the conveyor "tape" being made passes through the regions where one and several agricultural products (vegetables, fruits) are made at different times and receives the finished product for delivery to consumer regions [2].

Both types of geographical conveyors are a form of territorial and periodic organization of agricultural production. Although each of them corresponds to a different level, in turn these conveyors have a regional and sectoral nature. Geographical conveyors are allocated regionally to microconveyors-within the framework of one and several side – by – side agricultural enterprises, mesoconveyors-areas that cover several lower administrative regions, macroconveyors-areas affected by two or more natural zones. From a sectoral point of view, it is possible to form farming conveyors specializing in livestock and poultry, as well as cotton, grain, fruit and vegetable crops, which grow meat, milk, eggs and other products.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, strong attention began to be paid to the first scientific researches belonging to the Geographical Study of agricultural production from the second half of the last century. Especially during the former Union, the scientific research of the structure, territorial organization and specialization of the Republican agricultural sector increased. In particular, the first monographic studies on agricultural geography in Uzbekistan were conducted in the middle of the last century by professors Z.M. Akramov and A.N. Rakitnikov Conducted in the cooperation . They led a complex economic and geographical expedition organized in the Zarafshan Basin and in 1961 published a monograph entitled "agricultural geography of Samarkand and Bukhara regions" in two volumes [7]. Economic geographical aspects of the development of agricultural sectors on the example of different regions M.Yusupov(Andijan region), R.Khadiev(book-Shahrisabz bat), A.Valikhanov (Kokand Oasis), E.Umarov (lower Amudarè), A.Ro ziev (Surkhandarya Region), B.Ishchanov (Khorezm Oasis), S.Saidkarimov (Right Bank of Zarafshan), T.Egamberdiev (Keles Valley), K.Gurbanov (Mirzachul), B.Mirtursunov(mountainous districts of the Tashkent region), S.Bagiev(suburb of Tashkent City), X.Khalilova (suburb of Samarkand), yu.Ahmadaliev (Fergana Valley), R.Usmanov(suburb of Fergana), A.Kholmiraev (Fergana Valley), K.Khidiraliev(Syrdarya region), M.Fayzullaev (Southern Uzbekistan), F.It was studied by such scientists as Rajabov (Kashkadarya region). It should be noted that in the Geographical Study of Agriculture in Uzbekistan, the Department of economic and social geography of the former faculty of geography of Tashdu (now Uzu) has a special place [6].

Issues of regional specialization and development of livestock of Uzbekistan Q.A.Abirkulov, Republican agrarian and industrial complex and its scientific and practical issues A. Roziyev and A. Sodiqov learned faithfully. Currently, as modern agrogeographic research, research is being carried out on the territorial issues of the placement of Agricultural Sectors based on the natural, socio-economic capabilities of the regions, the improvement of the territorial composition of new forms of ownership of the agrarian sector, the use of land and water resources in agriculture.

Results and discussion. Noting the great importance of land for agriculture, it should also be mentioned that not every land area has the possibility of intensive use in this area. Consequently, the agricultural potential of the territories is determined by the ratio of cultivated or arable land and total land area, the size and composition of the Land Fund. Especially with the irrigated land area, the level of provision of the rural population has a great meaning. The amount of land area that can be used also depends on the geomorphological condition of that place [4].

Conclusions. In conclusion, to date, the theoretical foundations of agricultural geography have been formed and are developing. The territorial organization of Agriculture is inextricably linked with the process of historical development of the productive forces of society. Depending on the level of development and scientific technical progress of society, the agricultural system and the directions of its territorial organization change. As a result of the deepening of the development of society and the division of Labor, agricultural production consists of a simple and Chaos system, territorial simple groups, sectoral and intersectoral complexes based on Labor Cooperation and integration.

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