



## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF A GEOGRAPHIC CONVEYOR IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

In the article, regional integration of various sectors based on regional agricultural production complexes or systems, ensuring continuity in the production and consumption of agricultural products in accordance with existing conditions as a result of geographical conveyors, complex and systematic organization of agriculture in various natural and economic regions through the technological cycle stated.

**Keywords.** agriculture, incorporation, specialization, geographic conveyor, cluster.

### Introduction

Under the influence of innovation in the conditions of the market economy, the deepening of the division of labor and the expansion of integration processes are characteristic of the highest stages of the development of society. This process is expressed, first of all, in the development and generalization of social production, that is, in the deepening of specialization, the growth of incorporation, the expansion of forms of cooperation and combining. The emergence of inter-industry and regional production complexes (RPC) is the result of this process. Regional production complexes or systems of agriculture are based on the territorial integration of different sectors, for example, the mutual location of agriculture and animal husbandry, in turn, the close location of internal sectors of agriculture.

### The Main Part

At this point, it should be noted that the regional production complexes founded by N.N. Kolosovsky and the "geographic conveyor" theories founded by K.I. Ivanov have not lost their importance even today. On the basis of these scientific concepts, it is of great economic importance to incorporate, specialize, combine and cooperate the technological process of production of agricultural products in a certain area, which is the most effective in each region and at the level of enterprises [1, 2].

Regional complexes and energy production cycles are essentially close to M. Porter's cluster theory. In the cluster, not only production, but also non-production enterprises and firms, organizations will increase the competitiveness of products, that is, within the framework of a single goal, they will stick together, harmonize and





integrate with each other. The organization of RPC and clusters in a certain area and geographical space justifies their commonality and similarity [3, 4].

The forms of social organization of production in the location of agricultural sectors - incorporation, specialization, combination, cooperation have their own characteristics compared to industry and transport. Agglomeration of agricultural industries creates economic efficiency, but this integration is territorially different from industry. Therefore, combining is of great importance in the development of the agro-industrial complex, which, in turn, causes cooperation [5, 8].

In the agricultural sector, the incorporation is territorial, therefore its economic efficiency is not very noticeable. Specialization in this sector is carried out in different forms: a) natural and economic conditions exist for the development of the main sector producing commodity products through the incorporation of production; b) through the cooperation of agricultural sectors, the final product of a separate farm is not used in another production cycle (3, 9, 10).

In the south and in places relatively low above sea level, late-ripening crops and their varieties were located. In the far north and in the highlands, ultra-early plants were cultivated. Between them was located the whole range of crops and varieties that use the entire growing season. In the same direction was the selection of agricultural plants - both folk and scientific. This had important advantages: the more fully the growing season is used, the more products can be harvested from a unit area. Later crops and varieties tend to be more productive. In view of the poorly developed inter-district communications and the lack of transport means, each district produced products, as it were, for itself. Such spontaneously created zoning has led to the fact that throughout the country, most crops and varieties ripen at the same time - in September and October. At this time of the year, an excess of fresh agricultural products is formed. Autumn in all the languages of the peoples of the extratropical zone is called the "velvet season" or equivalent terms. But at other times of the year there is no or little fresh food. They can be grown in greenhouses and greenhouses. However, this is expensive and not always cost-effective. Greenhouse culture is possible only where there are cheap sources of thermal energy.

There are favorable conditions for implementing K.I.Ivanov's idea of "geographical conveyor" in practice in Uzbekistan. As a result of geographic conveyors, continuity in the production and consumption of agricultural products is ensured in accordance with existing conditions, the technological cycle is organized in a complex and systematic manner in various natural and economic regions [1, 6, 7].





There are 2 types of geographic conveyors in agriculture:

1. Territorial production (geographic) conveyors that effectively use regions that produce various agricultural products. In this case, the assumed conveyor "belt" of agricultural products from one district to another must be reproduced at a certain stage without any time delay.
2. Geographical conveyors of effective use of seasonally developed lands. In this case, the assumed conveyor "belt" passes through the regions where one or more agricultural products (vegetables, fruits) ripen at different times and accepts the finished product for delivery to the consumption regions.

Both types of geographical conveyors are a form of regional and periodic organization of agricultural production. Although each of them corresponds to a different level, in turn, these conveyors have a regional and network character. Geographical conveyors are regionally divided into microconveyors - within one and several adjacent agricultural enterprises, mesoconveyors - areas covering several sub-administrative regions, macroconveyors - areas affected by two or more natural zones. From the point of view of the network, it is possible to form agricultural conveyors specializing in livestock and poultry farming, which grow meat, milk, eggs and other products, as well as cotton, grain, fruit and vegetable crops [1, 4, 8].

Special attention should be paid to the specialization of production when studying the problems of agricultural development and territorial organization. Because specialization (network and regional) is the most effective form of organizing and improving agriculture. Agricultural specialization means the correct location and economic justification of its separate branches, which is the basis of the territorial division of labor and is distinguished by the development of its productive forces and the fact that it has a commodity character, that is, agricultural specialization serves as an integral part of the acceleration of production.

## **Conclusion**

It is known that the composition and main directions of Uzbekistan's agriculture differ in regions horizontally (from south to north) and vertically (plains, foothills and mountains). If, taking into account the conditions of the regions, the crops are placed according to the agrobiological characteristics of the breeds of livestock, the conditions for obtaining products in the form of a geographical conveyor will be created. In other words, it allows to continuously supply the population's demand with ecologically clean agricultural products throughout the year.





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