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Analysis Of Some Problems In The Development Of Agricultural Sectors In Tashkent Region

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Abstract: This article analyzes the main problems observed in the process of sustainable development of Agriculture in the Tashkent region. The socio-economic, natural and environmental factors that affect the formation, specialization and development of agricultural networks in the territory are covered on a scientific basis. The article delves into the territorial differences in the composition of agricultural production and the systemic features inherent in them. The agro-economic and geographical significance of the territorial placement of the system of population settlements and production infrastructure is also revealed. The study serves to assess the agricultural potential of the region and develop scientific conclusions for its improvement.

Keywords: Agriculture, agroeconomics, territorial development, specialization, land resources, water supply, environmental problems, agrarian sectors, production infrastructure, demographic factors, Agrotechnology, resource use, salinity, productivity, market infrastructure, sustainable development.

Introduction: Tashkent region is one of the largest agro-economic regions of the Republic, in which the development of Agriculture is closely related to natural resources, labor resources and agrotechnical opportunities. Theoretically, the main factors affecting the sustainable development of Agriculture in the territory are determined by soil bonity, water supply, rational use of land resources and agro-climatic conditions. Nevertheless, in recent years, anthropogenic pressure, intensive exploitation of lands and a decrease in water resources have a negative impact on production efficiency. The water deficit is theoretically one of the main factors determining agricultural stability, and the high share of irrigated land in the Tashkent region makes this problem even more acute. Soil degradation, salinity and erosion processes are seen as environmental factors that reduce agrarian potential. The migration of labor resources and the shortage of qualified personnel in the agrarian sector are also theoretical problems that limit the efficiency of production. Also, insufficient development of market infrastructure, poor logistics chains and low product processing capacity impede the agro-economic stability of the area. According to the theoretical approach, innovative technologies, digitization, water-saving techniques, modern greenhouse complexes and the wide introduction of a cooperative system should be the main drivers of agricultural development. However, a lack of financial resources and limited access to credit for business entities are causing delays in these processes. Therefore, in theory, one of the priorities of Agrarian Policy is the systematic analysis of the factors that hinder the development of Agriculture in the Tashkent region and the development of mechanisms for their elimination. Achieving sustainable agricultural development in the regions of the Republic is a key factor in improving the standard of living of the population.

Regional economic policy should be focused on the long-term development of territories, based on the conceptual policy carried out at the country level and at the expense of the effective use of resources available in them.

This requires, first of all, the determination of moving forces in processes that determine economic growth in the change in quantitative and qualitative indicators of the state of economic systems. The separation of economic growth factors that apply to each region makes it possible to determine the options for a long-term economic growth strategy and their effectiveness. This, in turn, creates the need for a scientific approach

to the categorization of Regions, directions of development and the criteria for their separation.

The issue of distribution of networks and determining their priorities is determined by sorting out the mutually interchangeable production in regions and substantiating the complex and special development of the regional economy. For this reason, great attention should be paid to the issue of the development of networks that are somewhat economical in each region, in which it is advisable to place them in favor of most networks, and not only for certain sectors.

The socio-economic development of the region is associated with investments in strengthening the material technical base of material and intangible networks, modernization of means of production, increasing production efficiency and productivity. The main capital spent on strengthening the material technology base of agriculture, creating modern technologies and technologies, creating productive, fast-growing varieties and breeding livestock plays an important role in eliminating shortcomings and problems in the industry.

In Tashkent region, investments in fixed capital of 1,606.1 billion were made in 2010, in 2015 - 4,428. 1 billion, and in 2021-47,709. 3 billion.n Tashkent region, investments in fixed capital of 1,606.1 billion were made in 2010, in 2015 - 4,428. 1 billion, and in 2021-47,709. 3 billion. Consequently, in the dynamics of investments in fixed capital in the districts of the region over 2010-2023, the slow development of investments in most districts was noted, especially since the lowest indicators can be observed in the districts of Upper, Middle, new, Tashkent.

Agro-industrial production khajmi Na is associated only with the level of development of Agriculture, the development of infrastructure of balkim production, transport, power supply, communications of water facilities, material and technical resources, engineering, zoovetenaria, agrochemical services and other services.gro-industrial production khajmi Na is associated only with the level of development of Agriculture, the development of infrastructure of balkim production, transport, power supply, communications of water facilities, material and technical resources, engineering, zoovetenaria, agrochemical services and other services. The fact that the suburbs carry out economic, production, trade, domestic-cultural and various communications between khududi and a large city and progress depends on the state of the highways. The length of the total highways in Tashkent region is 14326 km, the roads of regional importance are 10364 km and the highways of general use are 3965 km.

The coating and quality of highways in the center of districts, rural settlements, economic importance in this khududud does not meet the level of demand, in the growth of efficiency of domestic automobile transport, in the increase of competitiveness of the farm, in the increase of investment attractiveness of khududud, roads are subject to reconstruction and modernization. This problem is especially evident in the hudud, which move away from the center of the urban agglomeration.In Tashkent region, 28 km of highways, 46 km of gas and 593 km of water pipes were laid in the period 2016-2020.his problem is especially evident in the hudud, which move away from the center of the urban agglomeration.In Tashkent region, 28 km of highways, 46 km of gas and 593 km of water pipes were laid in the period 2016-2020. The provision of autonomous infrastructure in this khududud is different from the Bashkir districts of the region of course, 28 km of Automobile years, 46 km of gas and 593 km of water pipes were laid in the Tashkent region in the period 2016-2020. However, the high density of the population and the expansion of the city at the expense of these raions is problematic in the provision of the population with communications. The problem of drinking water is especially relevant in the districts of Zangiota, Tashkent and Qibray, which are adjacent to the city.owever, the high density of the population and the expansion of the city at the expense of these raions is problematic in the provision of the population with communications. The problem of drinking water is especially relevant in the districts of Zangiota, Tashkent and Qibray, which are adjacent to the city. In Tashkent region, attention is paid to providing the population with quality water in districts, if in 2010 water pipes were drawn to districts included in suburban raions at a length of 64.6 km, then in 2021 the indicator was 116.6 km. However, compared to the data of the last year, work on the provision of water autonomy was not carried out. Especially in the new and Middle districts, the scale of these works on the region is slow.However, compared to the data of the last year, work on the provision of water autonomy was not carried out. Especially in the new and Middle districts, the scale of these works on the region is slow.

If we are familiar with the state of commissioning of gas pipelines in suburban districts, then in 2010 25.6 km of gas pipelines were conducted in bu Khudu, then in 2020 only this indicator was 1.7 km.

Degradation of productivity and quality of suburban agricultural land is associated with atmospheric air pollution. Pollution of atmospheric air under the influence of various industrial, transport, household waste has been recorded in the studied gods. Degradation of productivity and quality of

suburban agricultural land is associated with atmospheric air pollution. Pollution of atmospheric air under the influence of various industrial, transport, household waste has been recorded in the studied gods. An analysis of atmospheric air pollutants from 2014-2021 showed that emissions in Zangiota district (7,500.8 t,) in the Middle District (18,768. 4 T) and Yangiyol district (767.6 t) polluted the basin. This indicator is the same as the air pollution indicator in industrial cities of the Tashkent region. If the pollution indicator of the highest Basin is reflected in the Upper-Central District, the wind direction of emissions from the region's Angren-Ohangaron Mining Industry Zone is affected by these gods, Zangiota can be explained by the greater proximity of the capital city to the Yangiol districts. Although the indicator of air humidity has decreased a little over the years under study, this situation is generating negative damage to the quality of the lands used in agriculture, soil fertility, crop production, water pollution, public health and other.

Tashkent region leads the Republic in the development of the industrial sector. But a large part of the industrial output corresponds to the contribution of large cities in the region. Within provincial districts, suburban districts lead in terms of the volume of industrial output. Based on the economic and demographic situation that exists in them in suburban districts, it is advisable to establish a few industrial enterprises at the expense of foreign investment.

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