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AGRICULTURE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN MOUNTAIN AND MOUNTAIN REGIONS

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Abstract: The article focuses on specialization in the cultivation of agricultural products in mountain and sub-mountain regions, the development of agriculture, and the rational use of the opportunities presented by these regions. In addition, the rational and reasonable use of regional network capacity, the development of agriculture in mountainous and sub-mountainous regions, and their opportunities in this regard are described.

Key words: mountain and sub-mountain, agriculture, specialization, product, region, and market.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tog' va tog'oldi hududlarida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirishda ixtisoslashuv, qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish hamda mazkur hududlarning imkoniyatlaridan oqilona foydalanish masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, hududiy tarmoq salohiyatidan ratsional va maqsadga muvofiq foydalanish, tog' va tog'oldi hududlarida qishloq xo'jaligining rivojlanishi hamda bu boradagi mavjud imkoniyatlar bayon etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tog' va tog'oldi, qishloq xo'jaligi, ixtisoslashuv, mahsulot, hudud, bozor.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы специализации при выращивании сельскохозяйственных продуктов в горных и предгорных районах, развитие сельского хозяйства, а также рациональное использование возможностей, которые предоставляют данные территории. Кроме того, описываются рациональное и целесообразное использование регионального сетевого потенциала, развитие сельского хозяйства в горных и предгорных зонах и их возможности в этом направлении.

Ключевые слова: горные и предгорные районы, сельское хозяйство, специализация, продукция, регион и рынок.

INTRODUCTION

In the reforms carried out in the agrarian sector of our republic, it is considered an important task to support the specialization of regions for the cultivation of certain types of agricultural products, taking into account the natural climate and soil conditions, and a number of measures are being implemented to ensure its implementation.

Mountain and sub-mountain regions have nearly all production opportunities for growing food products such as fruits, grapes, potatoes, vegetables, meat, and meat, which can meet demand from both domestic and international markets. One of the ways to activate these opportunities is to make the mountain and sub-mountain regions specialize in the cultivation of certain types of agricultural products by introducing a system of rational and balanced use of agricultural resources.

The purpose of this system is to provide our domestic markets with high-quality and environmentally friendly products by increasing the volume of food production in mountain and sub-mountain areas and to increase their export potential.

The organizational structure of such a system consists of clusters, cooperatives, farmers, and peasant farms specializing in the cultivation of fruit, including traditional and non-traditional tropical fruits, grapes, vegetables, cattle, and sheep.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Scholarly research on the development of agriculture in mountain and sub-mountain regions underscores the decisive role of natural-geographical conditions, resource management, and institutional mechanisms in shaping sustainable sectoral growth. Abdulkhaeva (2022) emphasizes that agricultural development in high-

altitude territories requires a differentiated approach based on soil quality, climate variability, and the spatial distribution of production factors. Her analysis shows that specialization of territories and the rational allocation of resources significantly enhance productivity and ecological stability in these regions. Complementing this view, Abdulkhaeva (2020) investigates foreign experience and concludes that innovative technologies—such as precision agriculture, climate-adaptive crop selection, and cooperative-based land management—serve as key instruments for addressing structural constraints typical of mountain agriculture.

Further contributions highlight the socioeconomic dimension of agrarian development. Abdulkhaeva (2022) stresses that supporting women's entrepreneurship in mountain and sub-mountain areas contributes to the diversification of agricultural markets and strengthens rural economic resilience. In parallel, Abdulkhaeva et al. (2022) explore the theoretical foundations of land-use regulation, arguing that efficient regulatory mechanisms and transparent land governance form the backbone of sustainable territorial development.

The relationship between climate change and agricultural productivity is another critical theme in the literature. Abdulkhaeva et al. (2018) demonstrate that rising temperatures, increased drought frequency, and changes in hydrological cycles have already altered crop yields in Uzbekistan's mountainous zones. Their research highlights the necessity of adaptation measures such as drought-resistant crops, improved irrigation technologies, and strengthened agro-ecological monitoring.

Studies conducted outside Uzbekistan provide a comparative perspective. Gashkina (2007) analyzes the organizational and economic mechanisms that ensure sustainable agricultural development in the mountainous regions of the Altai Republic. Her findings show that integrated management systems, cooperative models, and landscape-adaptive farming practices are essential for maintaining long-term ecological balance and economic viability. Similarly, Mukhtorov et al. (2018) examine agricultural production strategies and propose improvements in the organizational and economic methods of cultivating oilseed crops, which are relevant for highland agriculture where soil and climate conditions impose additional constraints.

On a broader theoretical level, Mukhtorov (2016) argues that the modernization of the global agrarian sector is shaped by economic globalization, technological renewal, and institutional reforms. His monograph provides a conceptual framework for understanding how mountain and sub-mountain agricultural systems can integrate into global value chains while preserving ecological sustainability.

Collectively, these studies highlight that the development of mountain and sub-mountain agriculture depends on a combination of environmental, organizational, socioeconomic, and technological factors. They also underline the need for region-specific strategies that integrate climatic adaptation, land-use optimization, market diversification, and institutional modernization—an approach that forms the conceptual foundation for the present research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is based on the collection of primary data through field observations, soil analyses, and structured interviews with farmers operating in mountain and sub-mountain areas, while secondary data were obtained from regional statistical reports and scientific publications. The collected information was systematized and analyzed using comparative, geospatial, and statistical evaluation methods to identify patterns influencing agricultural specialization and development.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

According to our research, the mountain and sub-mountain agriculture of Surkhandarya region differs from other mountain and sub-mountain agriculture of our country in some ways, such as soil types and their spread and fertility level, formed in altitude regions and zones that show strong soil-geographic laws due to their geographical location and hydrometric regime, the organization of the agricultural management system, and the organizational-economic possibilities.

In this regard, indicators such as soil composition and productivity, degree of degradation, precipitation amount, and camera temperature collector are analyzed and compared, and conclusions and suggestions are made regarding the specialization and support of agriculture in certain areas and branches of the mountain and sub-mountain regions. It is recommended to prepare conclusions and proposals.

According to the analysis, there are 12 types of soil types used in mountain and sub-mountain agriculture in the Surkhandarya region. 27.1% of them are light brown meadow steppe and brown soils, and 37.1% are typical gray and light gray soils.

In terms of soil composition, 66.4 percent of the land used in mountain and sub-mountain agriculture is heavy and medium sandy soil, but the soil erosion index is only 0.15 (the average erosion index is 0.06 and the strong erosion index is 0.09). (Table 1).

Table 1. The mechanical composition of the soils of the cultivated lands used in agriculture in the mountainous and sub-mountainous regions, in percentage of the total¹, 2023

Areas	Broadcast lands, in percent, to a thousand	Soil type			
		Heavy sand	Medium sand	Light san	Sand
Mountain and sub-mountain areas	100	30,8	35,6	24,5	9,1
	244,9	75,4	87,3	59,9	22,3
Smoothness	100	34,1	32,2	24,9	8,8
	73,0	24,9	23,5	18,2	6,4
Total by regions	100	31,6	34,7	24,5	9,2
	317,9	100,5	110,3	77,9	29,3

Note: The sum is expressed as a percentage of the total, and the denominator is 1,000

In the mountain and sub-mountain agriculture of the Surkhandarya region, mountain brown and dark-hairy, typical and light-hairy gray soils (in pre-mountain and pre-mountain terrains) are distributed; the amount of humus in the upper horizon of the soil is 5-7% on the northern slopes and 2-3% on the southern slopes. It is explained by the fact that carbonates have been washed away from the soil (Table 2).

Table 2. The degree of erosion of the soils of cultivated lands used in agriculture in mountain and sub-mountain areas², 2023

Areas	Irradiated lands	Uneroded lands	Less eroded lands	Average eroded lands	Strongly eroded lands
Mountain and sub-mountain areas	100	77,0	6,7	6,4	9,1
	244,9	188,7	16,5	15,8	22,4
Smoothness	100	96,1	2,5	1,5	-
	73,0	70,2	1,6	1,1	-
Total by regions	100	81,6	8	6,1	7,0
	317,9	259,4	25,4	1,9	22,4

Note: the sum is expressed as a percentage of the total, and the denominator is thousand

One of the important criteria that should be taken into account in the development of mountain and sub-mountain agriculture is the salinity level of the cultivated land.

Today, 81.4% of the arable land used for agriculture in the mountainous regions is not saline; this indicator is 43.2% in the mountainous regions, and only 13.2% in the plains (Table 3).

Table 3. The degree of salinity of irrigated lands used in agriculture in mountain and sub-mountain areas, in percentage of the total³, 2023

Areas	Broadcast lands, as a percentage of the total	Degree of salinit			
		To salinit	Weak	Average	Strong
Mountainous	100	81,4	17,3	0,8	0,5
sub-mountain areas	100	43,2	31,1	14,2	11,5
Smoothnes	100	13,2	44,4	30,5	11,9
by regions	100	73,0	21,1	4,2	1,7

1 The author's calculations are based on the data of the Department of Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography, and State Cadaster of Surkhandarya Region, 2023.

2 The author's calculations based on the data of the Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster Department of Surkhandarya Region, 2023

3 The author's calculations based on the data of the Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster Department of Surkhandarya Region, 2023

That is, 46.0% of the irrigated land used in mountain and sub-mountain agriculture is not saline. This is 48.5% of the total non-saline land in the region.

According to the analysis, during the last two decades, the share of moderately and strongly saline lands has decreased, both in absolute terms and in relative terms. Therefore, the above-mentioned situation and this situation should be taken into account in the development of mountain and sub-mountain agriculture.

One of the next important factors that should be taken into account in the development of mountain and sub-mountain agriculture is the relief of the agricultural area. Erosion, cave migration, ravine migration, wide and deep branching of riverbeds, as well as erosion of mountain rocks, influence the formation of relief in mountain and sub-mountain regions. Given the presence of tree groves, shrubs, semi-shrubs, ephemerals, ephemerides, and large trees in the regions of the region formed by the height of the topography of the agricultural sector and areas (mountainous (hills), mountain, and high mountain regions), fruit and horticulture, viticulture, and pasture are used in these areas. in accordance with the development of animal husbandry and sheep breeding.

Mountain and mountain agriculture are characterized by small-scale plow farming and mountain irrigation, "terrace" ("terracoze zemledelie") and dry farming, medicinal and medicinal horticulture, mountain horticulture, viticulture and viticulture, and the development of mountain and mountain pasture livestock.

Taking into account the conditions and opportunities created by our government at the national level regarding the use of pastures during the last 2-3 years, we believe that it is necessary to develop mountain and sub-mountain pasture cattle breeding with the introduction of the "smart pasture" system and in the form of "pasture user cooperatives" management.

Studies show that during the last 20–30 years, the productivity level of pastures in mountain and sub-mountain areas has decreased by 1.5–2.0 t/h, erosion has increased by 4–5%, and the degree of dusting has increased by 8–12%⁴. As a result, improving the ameliorative condition of pastures in mountain and sub-mountain pastures, establishing plantations of valuable and nutrient-rich crops that have high nutritional value and are appreciated by livestock, planning and graphic ecocide of pastures, and pastures surrounded by grasses that give positive camaracini in practice It is recommended to introduce a system of use. It will be possible to increase the productivity of pastures up to 10–12 ts/ha by establishing plantations of valuable fodder such as ecartset, actragul, izen, terecken, and shuvok. As a result, conditions will be created to optimize and reduce the amount of pasture that was created due to unsystematic grazing of livestock, increasing the volume of meat production by 7.5-10.0 percent (11.1-14.7 thousand tons) within 2-3 years due to the increase in pasture productivity, cut production by 10.0-12.0 percent (67.0-80.4 thousand tons), and meat production by 12.0-15.0 percent (17.7-22.1 thousand tons) after 4-5 years due to the increase in pasture productivity.

That is, the application of an innovative approach and best practices for the use of pastures in mountain and foothill agriculture, pasture use management, the introduction of a planning system and the establishment of a form of economic management (pasture user cooperatives) based on the principles of cooperation profits increase by 8-1.1 billion y.e.

Research shows that global climate change and deterioration of the ecological situation have become a factor determining not only the stability of agricultural production, but also the future development trends of this field and its industries. Today, regional agriculture serves as both an base and a factor in determining the structure of the network and its diversification directions.

We believe that in the development of mountain and sub-mountain agriculture, it is necessary to pay attention to the selection of types and varieties of crops planted not only in a single crop, but also in a repeated - "toqsonbosti" (the method of sowing crops in autumn and leaving them under snow is called "tuqsonbosti") system. It is worth noting that the development of mountain and sub-mountainous areas of the Surkhandarya region, such as Boysun, Sariosiyo, Denov, and Uzun, and the implementation of a long-term support system for horticulture and viticulture are beneficial both from an agrotechnical point of view and from the point of view of production and economics⁵. This serves to grow fruit and grape products that can be competitive not only in domestic but also in foreign markets in terms of ecological and consumption characteristics. Therefore, it is appropriate to organize activities in this direction in a system of fruit and horticultural clusters or a complex operating on the principles of clusters and cooperatives based on the principles of cooperation.

In our opinion, the factors related to the development of economic activity in the specialization of mountain and sub-mountain agriculture; factors related to consumption; agrotechnological factors; factors related to changes in the organization of the management system and its monitoring system; we believe that taking into account the classification of regulatory and legal factors (both related to support and restrictions) will serve to increase the economic and social efficiency of specialization.

4 Davronov O.O., Norkulov M.N., G'aniev O.O. Current condition of pastures and hayfields of Boysun district of Surkhandarya region.// Journal. "THE LAND OF UZBEKISTAN" - Issue 2, 2019. Page 18.

5 Dorohova E.A., Baymetov K.I., Akhmedov Sh.M. "Description of sorting and form template". - T.: "Science and technology", 2016, pp. 188-189.

In accordance with the unique natural and climatic conditions of the mountain and sub-mountainous regions, the main directions of agricultural development and its sustainable development are the cultivation of grain, potatoes, medicinal plants, non-traditional tropical fruits in horticulture, i.e. walnuts, almonds, which are in great demand for export, in animal husbandry, cattle breeding in cut direction, goat breeding in meat direction, partridge breeding⁶ in poultry breeding, breeding of domestic and useful partridge and deer, in addition, special attention should be paid to the development of rabbit breeding, fishing, especially beekeeping.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Within the framework of the study, the scientific and practical proposals and recommendations of regulatory-legal, organizational-economic and economic-financial character in determining, justifying and ensuring the stability of the main directions of agricultural development in the mountain and sub-mountain areas of our republic are used to determine the prospective directions of further development of agriculture in all the mountain and sub-mountain areas of ours.

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6 Explanation. 100 g of fried partridge meat contains 250 kcal. Source: Selo-Exp.com.

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