

Scientific and Theoretical Aspects of Urban Agriculture in Agro-economic and Geographical Research

Zulhumor T. Abdalova¹, Imongali N. Islamov²

¹Associate Professor, Ph.D, Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

²Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the agro-economic-geographic researches of the suburban economy, classical and modern studies of the scientific-theoretical basis of the economic geographical aspects of the formation and development of urban agglomerations as a result of the urbanization process of social division of labor are highlighted. The impact of various socio-economic relations characteristic of the historical stages of the society on the formation, development characteristics, function, and specialization of the suburbs has been studied. The importance of agro-economic-geographical criteria in the territorial arrangement of social-production infrastructure objects in the territorial and network structure of the suburban economy, population settlement systems is revealed.

Keywords: Social Division of Labor, Regional Systems, Suburbs, Urbanization, Agglomeration, Suburbanization, Residential Areas, Suburban Zone, Land Cadastre, Infrastructure, Specialization.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of suburban agriculture is directly related to the emergence of cities, cities are the result of the social division of labor. Territorial development and deepening of social division of labor leads to the formation of suburban agriculture. It is known that urban agglomerations play the role of "growth poles" in the socio-economic development of the country and regions, forming economic, social, economic, cultural-household relations between the big city and its surroundings. According to the famous urban scientist G. M. Lappo, "Urban agglomerations are a compact territorial group of population settlements united into a single, dynamic system with various intensive connections" [1].

Despite the limited growth opportunities in urban agglomerations, business activities, i.e., innovation, production, social, household, cultural, demographic and other types of interactions form a single regional system, which in turn directly and indirectly affects the networks and territorial structure of the suburban economy. At the same time, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas, 2/3 percent of the country's economic potential and 85% of its cultural-historical, intellectual and informational resources are located in cities [2]. In turn, large cities and agglomerations lead to the formation and development of suburban agriculture.

Suburban agriculture is an area located close to a large urban area, and it is an area specialized in the development of non-perishable and non-processed agricultural products for urban residents.

The city becomes invisible as a consumer of the products produced by its surrounding agriculture and as a region that supplies the suburbs with means of agricultural production. The need to provide the city residents with consumer products, food, and raw materials necessary for life activities affects the structure and specialization of the agricultural sectors of the suburbs.

The main feature of suburban agriculture is the specialization of agriculture in fruits and vegetables, potatoes, milk, meat products, eggs and other types of products with low and high transportability for the population of large cities.

Currently, there is no single approach to choosing a foreign analogue of the term "Suburban Zone" in the Uzbek language, the most common term can be called "urban fringe" or "rural-urban fringe", while different researchers interpret it differently. At the same time, terms such as "suburbs", "periurban territories", "outskirts" are often used, such an approach is more typical for researchers or for a certain time and country.

The suburban zone is a complex object that combines the characteristics of cities and villages, and the issues of demographic,

economic, and social interaction formed between this territorial system require a complex analysis from an economic geographical point of view.

THE MAIN PART

The formation of suburban agriculture is directly related to the emergence of cities, cities are the result of the social division of labor. Territorial development and deepening of social division of labor leads to the formation of suburban agriculture.

The concept of "suburb" is reflected in the geographical proximity of the territory to a large city (city core) and the manifestation of functional, economic, cultural-household and other types of relations between them. Relations between the city and its surroundings were deeply studied by the great scientist E. B. Alaev, who noted: "The lower district provides food for the rural population, and raw materials for the industry. In turn, the suburbs have an active influence on the direction of development and specialization of agriculture" [3]. Suburban zones are formed around large cities and are formed in urban agglomerations. On the outskirts of large cities are suburban areas, satellite cities, recreational areas, and agricultural fields.

Therefore, there are different approaches to the concept of "suburb" at the moment. From a legal point of view, in the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the suburban zone is defined as "Suburban zones include the lands outside the city limits that form a single social, natural and economic territory with the city. In suburban zones, the area of agricultural production around the city, recreation areas of the population, spare land for the development of the city will be allocated. Also, the suburban area is studied by using the method of transport zoning and dividing it into three zones of the suburbs in this way (Figure 1).

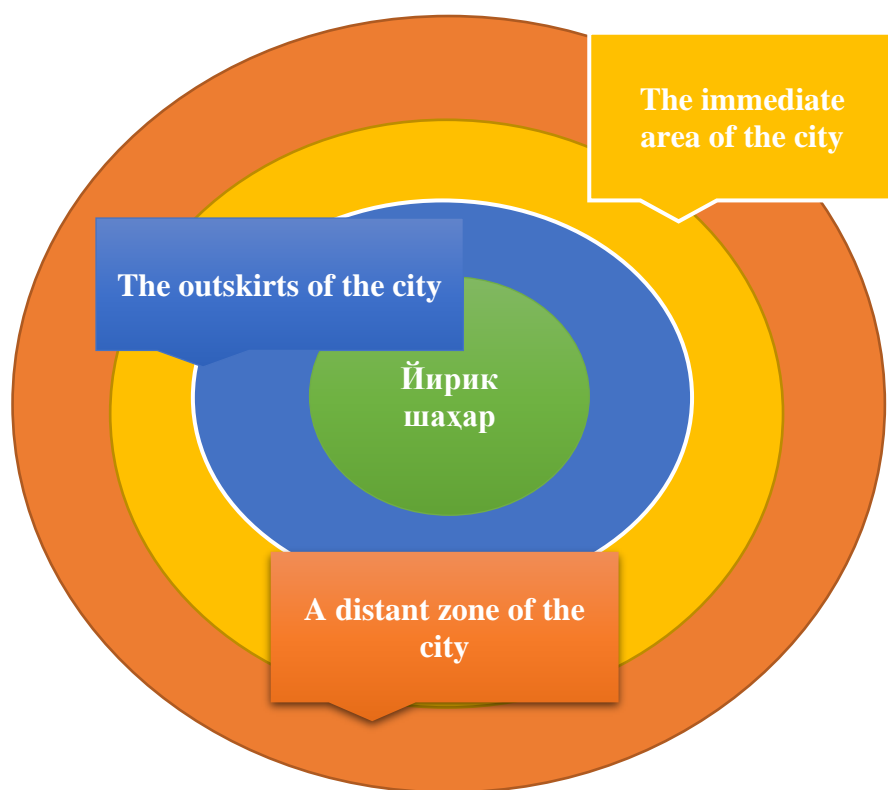


Figure 1. Suburban areas

The transport zoning method is developed from the point of view of the geographic location of the suburban area in relation to the city center and the convenience of transportation, in this drawing, it includes the "periphery of the city", the areas that use high-speed transport and easy access to the center, "close proximity of the suburbs" zone" includes areas where public transport is available, while the "remote suburban" zone includes areas where public transport is practically not involved. The geographical location of the suburban area in relation to the center determines the performance of different functional tasks of each zone, at the same time, the functional composition of the suburban areas is influenced by the geographical features of the area and social-economic factors.

A large city is important for the consumption of agricultural products and the supply of technical and industrial products, and on the one hand, it has a direct and indirect effect on the development of the suburban economy, the composition of

production, and specialization.

The suburb is a complex territorial object, which, in turn, embodies both urban and rural characteristics. Description of suburbs includes economic geographic location (informal city limits), population (density, population growth dynamics, labor resources and their employment), land use, infrastructure and service sectors.

It is known that the improvement of the regional structure of the national economy will solve the economic and social development of the regions, the increase in employment, the improvement of the standard of living of the population, and similar problems. In the current period, the scientific study of large urban suburbs is of special interest from the point of view of providing and designing settlements with master plans, creating infrastructure systems, using them for industrial, agricultural, ecological and other purposes. In this context, suburbs are the object of study of many disciplines, and each discipline studies within its own research subject or aspect. Regional economy, economic geography, urban studies, land cadastre and other disciplines are conducting scientific research on suburban areas. Therefore, the research of suburban agriculture from the economic geographical point of view and the disclosure of its scientific-theoretical aspects are carried out within the directions of agricultural geography, on the one hand, and urban geography, on the other hand.

The theoretical and practical aspects of territorial research of the suburbs were studied by classical scientists Y. Tunen, V. In the works of Launhard, A. Lyosh, foreign scientists Dj. Warwein, M. O. Hauke, E. Mills conducted scientific research on the territorial composition of agglomerations and suburban agriculture.

N.N. Saushkin, N.N. Baransky, S.A. Kovalev, V.A. Kamensky, G.M. Lappo, M.A. Strongina, I. Bystryakov, M. Budko, Yu. Georgiev, N.F. Timchuk, E.B. Alaev, V.V. Trushkov, V.I. Fedoseev, P.M. Polyan, T.I. Selivanova, N.V. Zubarevich, E.V. Yarotskaya, N.V. Emelyanova, N.R. Izhguzina, L.S. It was considered in the works of economic geographers and urban scientists of the CIS, like Dorofeeva.

Geographic aspects of suburban agriculture in Uzbekistan Z. Akramov, O. Ata-Mirzaev, K. Abirqulov, E. Ahmedov, T. Ahmedov, M. Abdusalomov, T. Jumaev, A. Sodikov, A. Soliev, F. Egamberdiev, A. It was studied by Qayumov, B. Mirtursunov, Kh. Khalilova.

Various socio-economic relations characteristic of the historical stages of the society are reflected in the formation of suburban areas, development characteristics, functions, specialization, types of activities of the employed population and other aspects.

The interrelationship between cities and villages has varied over historical periods. Initially, the city was a village-like settlement, where the inhabitants were engaged in handicrafts. The city and its suburbs were engaged in the same type of work, and there were no sharp economic differences between them.

"In the ancient East, 1 thousand years before our era, ancient cities developed in trade hubs, where crafts were developed, these cities were granted exemption from taxes, the city was surrounded by strong walls, stone houses and valuable statues, cultural monuments were built. At the same time, conflicts began to arise between the city and its surrounding villages" [5].

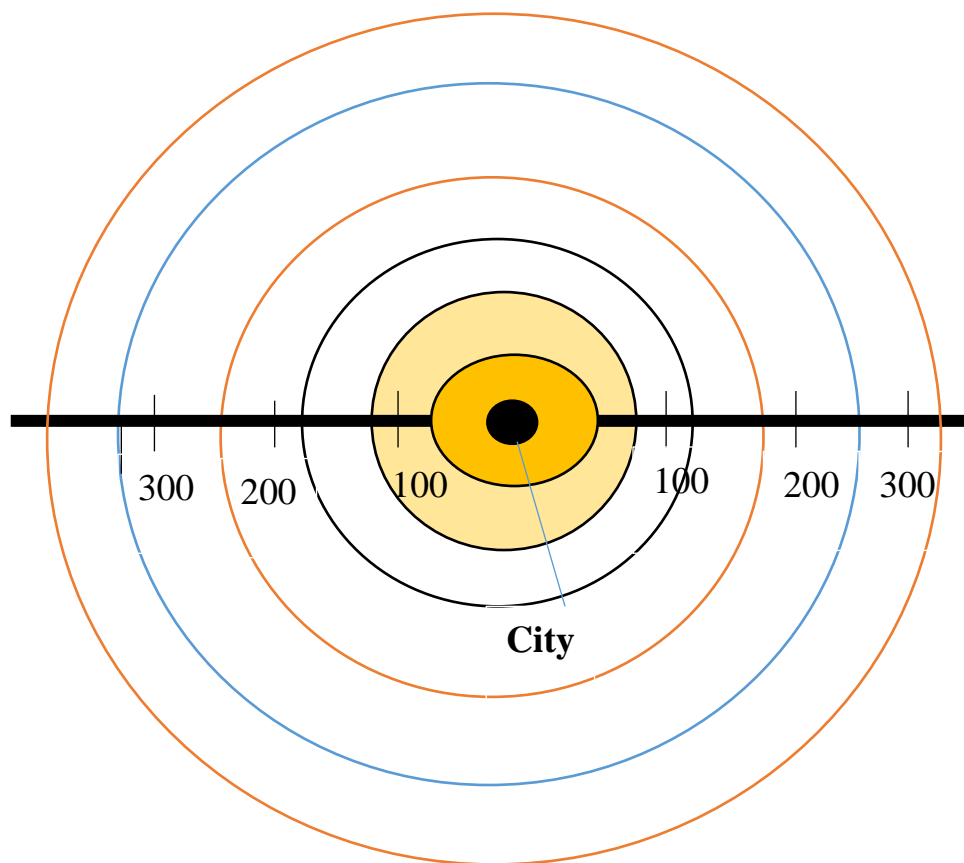
The first suburbs date back to the period of the first cities. In ancient times, large cities were surrounded by a high wall, and small villages were formed around it, which had organic economic relations with the city, such as the supply of agricultural products, trade, etc. Originally, the term Surban (Suburban) was first used by the Roman statesman Cicero to refer to the large mansions and courtyards built around Rome by large landowners and aristocrats.

In the earlier 190 AD, during the Eastern Han Dynasty, near the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty (190 BC, when Dun Han destroyed the city), the capital Luoyang was occupied mainly by emperors and officials. The majority of the population lived in small towns around Loyan, which has since been called the suburbs [6].

During the Middle Ages in Europe, urban populations grew as a result of a constant influx of people migrating from rural areas. Cities have expanded mainly at the expense of the suburbs. Most of the poor people lived around the big cities [7].

The classic theory of regionalization and development of suburban agriculture was first revealed in the works of Johan Tunen and Wilhelm Laungard.

In 1826, the theory of agricultural standards was developed by the German scientist Y. Tunen in his scientific work "Isolirovannoe gosudarstvo v ego otnoshenii k selskomu khozyaystvu" in 1826, "A separate state, its relationship to agriculture and the national economy". Johan Tunen creates a theoretical concession of the laws of agricultural settlement. In this scientific study, it considers the factors of production costs, soil fertility and vegetation characteristics, transport costs in relation to market prices. Y. Tunen considers the example of an economically separated state, the only consumer of agricultural products and the population of the country with industrial products at the scale of a large city. The scientist creates a system of circles of concentration in areas with different diameters around the central city with different specialization zones of agriculture around the big city and the theory of decreasing intensive agriculture as you move away from the cities. (Fig. 2)



Picture 2. "I. Peoples of Tunin" (according to V.P. Kholina) [8]

1. City
2. Vegetable and horticulture specialized in commodity products
3. Forestry
4. Dairy farming
5. Extensive animal husbandry
6. Unused lands

Johann Tünen, who did all his research on agricultural land, was actually the first to show differential rents in settlements. Tünen divides suburban areas into three zones, the ring close to the city center is the suburbanization zone, the middle ring is the suburban zone, and the far ring, the periphery, is called the migration zone. In this context, the value of land is also classified differently depending on the functional importance of the separated rings.

This model creates a theory of localization and specialization of agricultural production around large cities.

Later, in 1885, Wilhelm Launhard, based on his assumptions and principles, supplemented the model of Y. Tunen, created in his work entitled "Mathematical foundations of the study of the national economy" ("Matematicheskoe obosnovanie uchenia o narodnom khozyaystve"). The Tünen model diagram (Diagram model Tünen) further modifies the location of perishable, heavy and bulky goods in peri-urban areas [9]. The diagram shows the influence of rent relations on the specialization of suburban areas in agricultural products and the effect of land prices, for example, the vertical lines represent the price of each piece of land, and the horizontal lines represent the distance from the city. consists of, and the upper part shows the type of manufactured products.

The development of urbanization processes led to the expansion and deepening of the relationship between the city and its surroundings. The development of urban agglomerations takes place at the expense of the transformation of the surrounding territories, and urban agglomerations become the main centers of economic growth and social development. The development of suburban areas was initially stimulated by the formation and development of suburban economy in countries with a high level of industrialization and urbanization.

In the 20th century, between 1920 and 1960, suburban zones are characterized by quality development. The need to build production facilities, develop infrastructure elements, and create workplaces has led to the development of suburban areas. In addition to the usual functions of suburban areas, the role of production, transport, and social functions will increase.

The relationship between a large city and its suburbs is one of the main features of the urbanization process, and it should be noted that the urbanization process began to develop rapidly in the 70s of the XX century. This process, in a broad sense, ensures that the urban lifestyle permeates all aspects of our lives [10].

Cities have a large demographic, social, economic and scientific competence, and play an important role in the formation of political and socio-economic processes taking place in the country and the region. Cities, their role in the development of society, especially one of the founders of economic geography N. N. Baransky clearly and succinctly stated: "Cities - as a result of the management of this country from all economic, political-administrative, cultural aspects, led to the growth of urban agglomerations [11]"

One of the main features of the urbanization process is related to the development of urban agglomerations. The number of world agglomerations is growing rapidly. Global processes of agglomeration are creating complex forms of urbanized regions, megacities.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, as a result of the development of railways and highways in the world, the rapid increase of suburban zones, the increase in the oscillating migration of the population between the city and its suburbs [12]. At the same time, the growth of the suburbanization process depends on the development of personal, public transport, the popularization of the "city-country yard" or "city-garden" recreation style, which has increased the population's departure from the city [13]. As a result, most of the suburban zone consists of "residential" cottage settlements, and organic connections are formed between them. "Depending on the natural and economic geographical features of the place, agglomerations have different regional configurations such as "striped", "linear", "chain", "star". The composition of their territory is also complex, and for the full formation of agglomeration, it is necessary to have the core of the main city, satellite cities, and intensive connections between them" [14].

Usually, the zone of suburbanization is more in the form of a "star" configuration, and mainly population centers are located along the main transport highways. For example, in the 1970s in France, it was observed that suburban areas first developed rapidly, then slowed down and stabilized somewhat. These areas are not only "residential" areas of the city dwellers, but also active business zones with rapidly developed industrial enterprises, cultural and educational institutions, and transport infrastructure. Gradually, the suburbs changed from their original agricultural function to a more urban function. Implementation of the non-agricultural function of the suburban areas, first of all, makes the relationship with land resources expensive for these areas even more acute. The growth and expansion of cities at the expense of surrounding areas increases the demand and need for land. The main economic key to the development and growth of cities is the price and rent of land in land use. In the emergence of city-creating and serving enterprises, any geographical factors, together with favorable economic geographic location, infrastructure structure, economic situation, market conjuncture, financial and investment factors also play a big role [15]. Here, Johann von Thunen was the first to prove that the profitability of the land is not in its fertility, but rather in the distance from the city center. Despite the fact that his research was carried out on all agricultural lands, settlements showed the importance of land differential profitability.

According to economists, the price and rent of land plots increase as they get closer to the city center, and their function is different in different zones of the city [16].

The historical center of the city is home to administration, international organizations, corporate offices, cultural and entertainment centers. The favorable geographical location of the object serves as a leading factor of development, therefore the price (rent) of land areas in the city center is high, and this price decreases further away from the center. The city can be conditionally divided into three zones, the heart of the city is the business center, the offices of famous companies, banks, legal and financial organizations are located, the middle zone contains industrial enterprises, and the peripheral part of the city consists of housing complexes with a "residential" function. will be [17].

Within the framework of agglomeration, production, investment activities, and social relations develop between urban and rural settlements. Although the mechanism limiting the growth of cities has been implemented, a steady trend of self-development of cities is observed.

Urbanization directly and indirectly depends on the formation and development of urban agglomerations and suburban zones, its function, the political, economic, social processes and characteristics of the country.

According to foreign and Uzbek scientists, the formation and development of suburban areas in post-Soviet states happened later, and each stage of development has its own characteristics and differs from each other.

The stages of the formation of suburban areas were described by urban scientist G.M. Lappo studied the local, integrated and complex stages, analyzed the characteristics of the development and location of the urban network and systems, the factor of agglomeration, the importance and role of the transport network.

During the Soviet era, in the 1930s and 1950s, as a result of the development of the industrialization process, large urban agglomerations and suburban zones were formed. The high concentration of production and labor resources in large cities did not allow the proportional placement of production facilities in suburban areas. As a result, the population of large cities has led to a sharp increase. As a result of the rapid migration of the population within a large city and its suburbs, it led to the rapid development of suburban areas.

According to the population census conducted in 1926, 9 large urban agglomerations of Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Kharkiv, Odessa, Baku, Tbilisi and Tashkent were formed in the countries of the former union [18].

In order to alleviate the situation in large cities, the event of construction of working settlements will be implemented in the suburbs. With the creation of industrial facilities in working settlements, the surrounding area will be excluded from the fulfillment of the agricultural function. High-rise buildings, social infrastructure objects were formed in the suburbs. It should be noted that in that period, the formation of the suburbs took place due to the deconcentration of production and the industrialization of the suburbs in large cities.

Later, in the 1950s and 1960s, in order to rebuild cities from the war and solve the problem of suburbs, a decision was made in the former union about all peripheral areas and suburban zones, but until then, the legal status of suburbs, their theoretical basis and their formation mechanism did not exist.

It is important to continuously provide the city population with food products. He also deeply interpreted the theoretical issues of the economic and social development of the city and its surrounding area, the influence of the city on the neighboring cities and towns, and the relationship between large cities and the economy around them.

The use of the economic potential of the country depends on the level of development of the transport system. The issues of connection between the city and its surrounding urban settlements and rural areas did not escape the attention of the great scientist G. M. Lappo. He stated: "The deepening of the geographical division of labor, while ensuring social production and its territorial organization, forms a system of transport, energy, gas supply and communication, which has a great influence on the location and development of production forces [19]. Russian scientist N. N. According to Baransky, roads and cities constitute the economic basis and framework of any region, leading to the development of complex forms of the territorial system of cities, which is a characteristic feature of urbanization. Consequently, large cities and suburbs appear as an inseparable unit, and economic, social, cultural and household relations are observed between them. At the same time, new opportunities will be opened for the division of labor between the center and the surroundings, and for increasing the social activity of the population.

The following comments of G. M. Lappo are also worthy of attention: "The most important thing when studying the functions of cities is to determine its territorial expression (function). To determine this, it is necessary to determine the relations between its multifaceted activity and related production (sale of raw materials, fuel, auxiliary materials, semi-finished products and finished products), the sphere of services to the population and economic sectors of the city and its surroundings, public education, health care, culture., requires the study of relations within science and art" [20].

Together with the city and its suburbs, it forms regional-economic integration, this mechanism embodies positive and negative features such as dynamism-inertia, concentration-dispersion, specialization-integration, urban-rural lifestyle, elevation-backwardness.

GM The following opinion of Lappo deserves attention: "The city is a socio-economic whole with the surrounding area. Over time, it will expand even more as a result of the growth and development of the city and the region surrounding it" [21].

The cities follow the countryside. Cities, villages serve as a decisive factor in the improvement of rural areas of economic and social development. The infrastructure of rural settlements, their functions, the lifestyle of the population, and the labor activity of the employed population are influenced by the big city. The stratum of the rural population that is not engaged in agriculture is quite large, especially in regions where industrial agriculture is more important than industrial agriculture. Modern urbanization is causing serious changes not only in the development of cities, but also in the surrounding rural areas. It is said that, firstly, the territorial growth of cities will dramatically expand their area at the expense of the surrounding rural areas, and secondly, they will absorb the urban way of life into the rural environment. As a result, the number and weight of the non-agricultural population living in rural areas is increasing..

In the 80s and 90s of the 20th century, theoretical issues between the city and the surrounding area began to be studied more deeply and in more detail than in the previous period. During this period, the process of urbanization was directly related to the development of industry and the growth of large cities. The growth of the economic, social and cultural activities of a large city, in turn, leads to an increase in the load on the inner territory of the city. After the city has fully utilized its resource potential, it begins to develop at the expense of the peripheral areas. According to the urban scientist N.F.Timchuk, "The central role of cities becomes brighter and more important the more comprehensive the basic functions are." The city is not limited to its territory, their influence spreads to other cities and especially to the regions adjacent to it" [22].

Research results. A large city and its surroundings are economically, socially, and demographically interconnected and form a

single system that complements each other. The effect of urban agglomeration is reflected in the location of industrial facilities serving or processing the city in the peripheral areas, in the supply of labor resources, and in the influence of the urban lifestyle. V.V. Trushkov noted: "The outskirts of the city are relatively independent. It can affect the center of agglomeration. This effect is as follows: provides a large city with labor force, serves as one of the sources of urban population growth, uses the urban lifestyle (primarily in the field of spirituality and enlightenment), etc.

A functional approach is the most effective way to define a suburban zone. In this way the following can be put forward as criteria;

First, the urban environment is functionally connected with the developed production in the center of the agglomeration (workshops of the main enterprises, transport fleet, warehouses, ports, etc.);

One of the main conditions is the existence of networks serving the suburban area with legal status. It can be a building materials industrial enterprise. Such tasks are also performed by agrarian complexes; Exchange is typical [23].

The outskirts of the city are functionally connected with the central city by production, socio-demographic, cultural, ecological, recreation, communication and other types of relations. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of tourism, recreation and sports bases are located in this area. (Figure 4)

Also, the main functions of suburban zones were given to the recommendations on planning and development of suburban areas of large cities adopted by the Department of Regional Planning and Urban Development of the Permanent Commission on Urban Planning of the European Union Member States in 1964. This includes the performance of functions under suburban zones according to recommendations:

- Sanitary function - creating comfortable conditions in order to improve the ecological situation of the city and to relax the residents of the city and to strengthen the health and safety of the population.
- Service - systems serving a large city include waterworks, treatment plants, thermal power stations, warehouses, refrigerators, warehouses, airports, supply bases and hokozas.
- The supply function - the production of food for the city population, especially agricultural products that are perishable and difficult to transport, as well as production of food products and other industrial products.
- Economic function - includes settlement of population and urban objects in the suburbs.

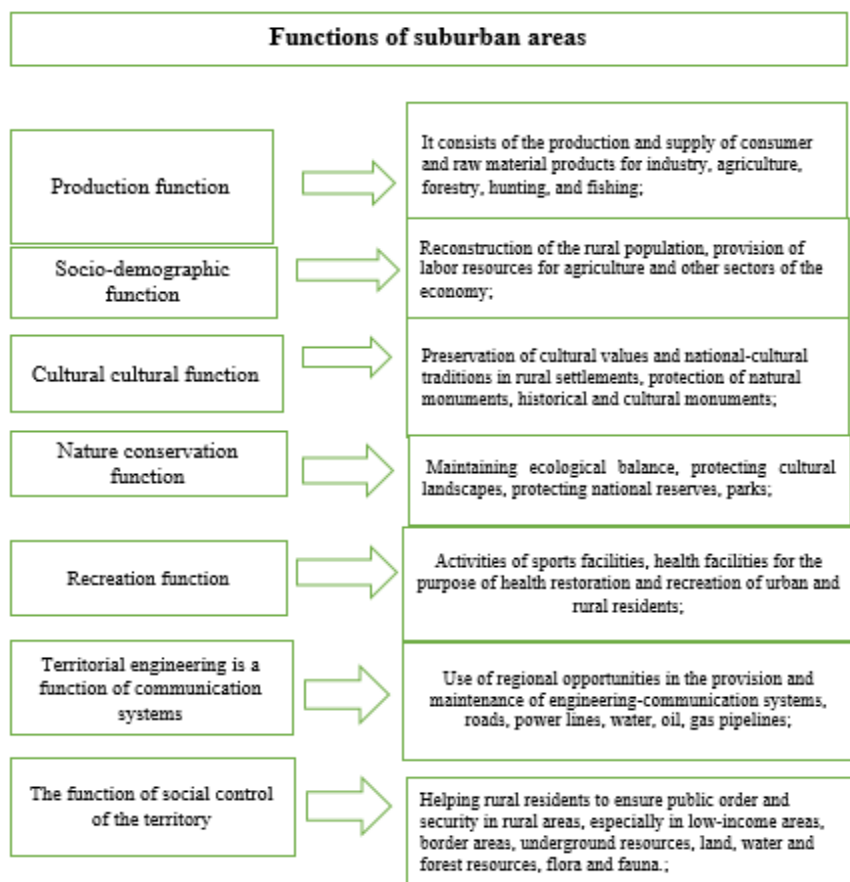


Figure 3.

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- Economic function - includes settlement of the population and urban objects in the suburbs.

A lot of changes were made in the initial recommendations made on the formation of functions of suburban zones. Recently, it can be recognized that the role of recreational and sanitary-hygienic function of suburban zones has increased.

The multifunctionality of the suburbs is manifested in the provision of the food consumption needs of the city residents and specialization in the production of goods with added value. In addition, satellite cities, separate industrial enterprises, airports, railway stations, ports, as well as water supply facilities serving the large city, treatment plants, trade bases and other facilities are located around the city.

It is important to continuously provide the city population with food products. Also, he deeply interpreted the theoretical issues of the economic and social development of the city and its surrounding area, the influence of the city on the neighboring cities and towns, and the relationship between large cities and the economy around them.

Suburban agriculture is an important part of the agrarian sector and has a significant role in ensuring the food security of the population and implementing the agrarian policy. In order to ensure the population's need for food products, the largest part of the land area of the suburban area is allocated for the delivery of agricultural products, namely vegetables, fruits, milk and meat products. Agro-industrial complexes, cluster farms, greenhouses, greenhouses, experimental stations, etc. are located in the suburban zone. Providing food to the population of a large city is the main task of suburban agriculture, however, it is necessary to ensure the mutual interaction of many sectors in the effective organization of the processes from the cultivation of products to the production of finished products.

The territorial location, development and specialization of suburban agriculture depend on natural and socio-economic factors. Natural factors include soil, climate, terrain, and vegetation, while socio-economic factors include population, urban agglomerations, industrial structure, infrastructure, and resources.

Agro-climatic resources, heat, humidity, and temperature, which determine the vegetation period necessary for the growth and productivity of agricultural products, serve as determining factors for the territorial composition of agriculture and its specialization. Consequently, "the impact of large cities on agriculture is comparable to the impact of natural conditions" [24].

It should be noted that cities affect the agricultural sector. The need to provide the city population with food products, the core of the agglomeration and its surroundings are managed as a single territorial complex. Also, the specialization of suburban economy changes based on the demand and needs of the population. The large concentration of population in urban agglomerations increases the need to improve the efficiency of the local food base, the achievement of which, in turn, requires highly intensive forms and methods of agricultural development in the suburban zone, such as irrigated farming, greenhouse farming, mechanized fodder preparation complexes, broiler poultry farming, and requires the development of resources.

It is known that it depends on the economic direction of the suburban area, the size of the suburban area, the size and function of the big city. The growth of the city, the expansion of its functions, in turn, leads to the territorial expansion of the suburbs, at the same time, the composition of land use, the network of population settlements, the composition of economic networks, and the development of infrastructure. At the same time, suburban zones are formed around urban settlements of different sizes and functional typologies. From this point of view, it is appropriate to take into account the integrity of the ecological and economic system of the city and its suburbs when implementing measures for the use of nature in the suburban area. The rapid development of the city, the growth of the population, and the strengthening of the agglomeration process require the expansion of the territory of the suburban zone. Therefore, taking into account the specific and objective need of the boundary of the suburban area, it is appropriate to take this objective into account when developing regional planning schemes and master plans.

The importance of the "agglomeration effect" in the development of the suburban zone is shown in the fact that, as the central city moves away from the "core", many enterprises are provided with land and labor resources, engineering and communication systems, and highly qualified specialists. The influence of agglomeration is reflected in the communication of

the industrial enterprise, in the approach to the quality communication system, as well as in the interaction of the central core and the suburban area. "It is appropriate to use the "efficiency of agglomeration" as a lever in the development of cities and their surrounding areas, bringing them closer to large consumer markets" [25]. In this case, the realization of "agglomeration efficiency" depends on the development of high-level transport infrastructure.

In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the planning of suburban areas, which initially concerned large suburban areas, became widespread and the term "complex-urban-urban area" began to be widely used. Currently, in the practice of settlement planning, it is established to design suburban zones with a population of not less than 250 thousand people.

Any city develops in connection with the suburbs and more remote areas. In this respect, it is difficult to develop a typology of urban settlements based on their economic and geographical location. The population of a large city determines the radius of its influence on the surrounding areas, for example, the average width of the suburban area can be accepted for cities with 1 million inhabitants:- 35-50 km, from 500 thousand - to cities with 1 million people - 25-30 km, 500 for less than a thousand - 20-25 km.

The rapid development of the city, the growth of the population, and the strengthening of the agglomeration process require the expansion of the territory of the suburban zone. Therefore, taking into account the fact that the border of the suburban area is variable, it is appropriate to take into account this objective need in territorial planning of settlements [26].

The connection of the city with the environment is reflected in a number of concepts, "city-district", "regional city" and others. Since the end of the 20th century, the number of functions performed by urban systems has increased, as a result of which their impact on the environment has increased.

The formation and development of the suburban zone is an objective necessity and appeared at certain stages of the development of society. Its main function is aimed at providing urban residents with food products and industrial production with agricultural raw materials. From this point of view, it is of great importance to determine the border of the suburban zone in the territorial placement of economic and social infrastructure objects and in determining the perspective. The boundaries of the suburbs depend on the size of the central city, topography, vegetation and hydrographic conditions. According to Kh. Khalilova, "when determining the border of the suburban zone, it is appropriate to take into account the function of the economy, the level of development of the transport network and the interrelationship between the city and the surrounding area" [27].

In the current period, the interest in the development and specialization of farms located in the suburbs has increased even more. One of the main reasons for this is the emergence of a group of countries in the world that have chosen a market model of development from a planned economy based on public property.

Therefore, it is not by chance that most of the researches in this direction correspond to the contribution of the countries with the passing economy. At this point, it is necessary to emphasize that especially in the post-Soviet countries, the growing demand for new food products, which are less transportable by the population of large cities, requires the formation of intensive agricultural enterprises in the surrounding regions. In this case, the size of cities, their location in relation to natural zones and districts, and the level of land development have a particularly great influence on the formation of the specialization of economic types. Various types of highly intensive farms are forming around cities with a population of more than one million. They are divided into separate types of agricultural regions [28].

Therefore, agriculture around large, large and very large cities is divided into special types of agricultural districts.

In Uzbekistan, such an agricultural region exists around the city of Tashkent. "Administratively, it includes the capital of the Tashkent economic region - the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region. This region accounts for 1/6 of the country's population and ¼ of its gross domestic product. Due to the availability of raw materials, energy, and consumers, leading factors and necessary conditions have a significant impact on the development of Tashkent region. [29]. Unlike Tashkent region or other regions, cotton growing or grain growing is not developed in it. In the region, the highly intensive and highly commercial sectors are vegetable growing (carrots, greens, strawberries, tomatoes, cucumbers, red beets, turnips, radishes, etc.), potato cultivation, horticulture and viticulture, some types of vegetables, lemons and various flowers. enabling greenhouses and greenhouses are widespread.

In this place, Belarusian scientist N.N. One can agree with Gurin, who states that; It has a significant influence on the development of rural settlements and economic sectors of the rural areas attracted to it with the "City Center" of various intensity levels. As a result, two types of settlements and farms, i.e. "Periurban" and "Remote type systems" are distinguished from each other. In addition to agricultural production, suburban rural areas are closely related to the national economy of the main city [30].

Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy and, in turn, political, economic, and social processes affected urbanization and the development of cities. One of the most important features of the years of independence is explained by the rapid growth of the population of the capital and the increase in migration in the "urban-rural" direction.

From this point of view, scientific research of Tashkent suburban economy is of theoretical and practical importance in

providing food and agricultural products to the residents of the capital city.

The connection of the city with the environment is reflected in a number of concepts, "city-district", "regional city" and others. Since the end of the 20th century, the number of functions performed by urban systems has increased, as a result of which their impact on the environment has increased.

Suburban agriculture is a component of the country's agrarian sector, and the reforms carried out for the purpose of sustainable development of agrarian production and creation of a competitive environment are of great importance.

Since the independence of Uzbekistan, reforming the agrarian sector, which is a component of the economy, forming market economic relations and implementing institutional changes has been manifested in the priority directions of state policy. Ensuring the country's food security and developing the production of agricultural products, increasing the efficiency of agrarian production networks, improving the incomes and quality of life of the rural population is reflected in the ongoing policy. The role and importance of agrarian policy, which is a component of the state, is important in eliminating socio-economic disparity between regions, in ensuring sustainable development of territories, and in improving the well-being of rural areas.

"In Uzbekistan, market relations based on mixed ownership are forming in agriculture. This, in turn, leads to the establishment of agricultural enterprises based on different forms of ownership in rural areas [31].

The main directions and principles of the agrarian policy carried out by the state are to ensure the sustainable development of suburban agriculture, to improve the structure of the regional network taking into account the natural and socio-economic conditions, to increase the efficiency of agricultural production in order to provide the city population with quality agricultural products, to solve social problems and aimed at solving problems.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Various socio-economic relations characteristic of the historical stages of the society reflect the formation of suburban areas, development characteristics, functions, specialization, types of activities of the employed population and other aspects.
2. Economic-geographic research and scientific-theoretical aspects of peri-urban agriculture are carried out within the directions of agricultural geography, on the one hand, and urban geography, on the other hand.
3. The development of urbanization processes led to the expansion and deepening of the interrelationship between the city and its surroundings. The development of urban agglomerations takes place at the expense of the transformation of the surrounding territories, and urban agglomerations become the main centers of economic growth and social development. The development of suburban areas was initially stimulated by the formation and development of suburban economy in countries with a high level of industrialization and urbanization.
4. Urbanization directly and indirectly depends on the formation and development of urban agglomerations and suburban zones, its function, the political, economic, social processes and characteristics of the country.
5. As a result of the development of the industrialization process, large urban agglomerations and suburban zones are formed. The high concentration of production and labor resources in large cities did not allow the proportional placement of production facilities in suburban areas. As a result, the population of large cities has led to a sharp increase. As a result of the rapid migration of the population within a large city and its suburbs, it led to the rapid development of suburban areas.
6. The big city and its suburbs appear as an inseparable unit, and economic, social, cultural and household relations are observed between them. At the same time, new opportunities will be opened for the division of labor between the center and the surroundings, and for increasing the social activity of the population.
7. The multifunctionality of the suburbs is manifested in the provision of the needs of the city population for food products, specialization in the production of goods with added value. In addition, satellite cities, separate industrial enterprises, airports, railway stations, ports, as well as water supply facilities serving the large city, treatment plants, trade bases and other facilities are located around the city.
8. The formation and development of the suburban zone is an objective necessity and appeared at certain stages of the development of society. Its main function is aimed at providing urban residents with food products and industrial production with agricultural raw materials. From this point of view, it is of great importance to determine the border of the suburban zone in the territorial placement of economic and social infrastructure objects and in determining the perspective. Demarcation of suburban areas depends on the size of the central city, topography, vegetation and hydrographic conditions.

9. The territorial location, development and specialization of agriculture in the suburbs depends on natural and socio-economic factors. Natural factors include soil, climate, terrain, and vegetation, while socio-economic factors include population, urban agglomerations, industrial structure, infrastructure, and resources.
10. In the current period, the interest in the development and specialization of farms located in the suburbs has increased even more. One of the main reasons for this is the emergence of a group of countries in the world that have chosen a market model of development from a planned economy based on state public property, in turn, political, economic, and social processes affect the development of urbanization and urban agglomerations, suburban zones, which requires the conduct of agro-economic geographical research.

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