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# ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF FERGANA REGION)

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**Abstract:** The main goal of the scientific article is to substantiate the scientific-methodological and practical aspects of the expansion of direct horizontal cooperation between agriculture and processing enterprises through the introduction of a cluster mechanism. Designation is defined as the primary goal.

**Keywords:** economy, agriculture, regional economy, fruit and vegetable growing, cluster, cluster mechanism.

The natural and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan are favorable for the production of many types of fruit and vegetable products. Fruit and vegetable growing is an integral part of botany. Therefore, fruit and vegetable crops are not always indistinguishable from other crops. Cabbage, potatoes, carrots, squash, beets, watermelons, corn, etc. can be grown as vegetable crops, as well as fruits such as apples, apricots, peaches, pomegranates, grapes as food, feed for livestock and raw materials for technical purposes.

In particular, the consumption of vegetables by the population of Fergana region since 2020 has been in line with scientific standards. Potato consumption in 2020 was 65.4 kg per capita per year, which is 5.2 kg less than the minimum norm. Consumption of melons, fruits and grapes is much higher than the minimum norm, in 2017, respectively, per capita per year consumed 977.8 kg more melons, 27981.3 kg of fruits, 8003.7 kg more grapes. This shows that Fergana region is a favorable place for growing fruits and vegetables due to its large population.

It is proposed to increase the minimum annual production of vegetables in Uzbekistan to 164 kilograms, melons to 98.7 kilograms (including melons - 54.8, watermelons - 36.5, pumpkins - 7.4), and potatoes to 50 kilograms. In order to fully meet the needs of the population, the country annually spends an average of 3 million. tons of vegetables, 2.4 mln. tons of melons should be produced. But in 2018, 7218.2 thousand tons. vegetables, 1546.8 thousand tons of melons, 2696.4 thousand tons. fruits were produced or 312.0 kg of vegetables, 51.0 kg of melons, 67.2 kg of fruits per capita.[1]

In Fergana region, this figure in 2018 was 22.8 kg of vegetables, 954 kg of melons and 7.6 thousand kg of fruits per capita.[2]

World agriculture produces 600 types of fruits and vegetables. As mentioned above, only 40 types of fruits and vegetables are grown in the country, which is determined by climatic features and traditions. The judicious combination of indoor and outdoor planting of fruits and vegetables allows them to be stored properly, to provide consumers with them throughout the year. To solve the food problem, it is

[1] Data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
[2] Data of the Main Department of Economy of Fergana region.

necessary to increase fruit and vegetable production in the near future and increase its cost-effectiveness.

Many fruit and vegetable crops are grown in the open and require special cultivation equipment. Vegetables are more complex than fruits, and special production technology is used for each crop, which makes it difficult to mechanize their processing (Figure 1.1).

Not only storage methods but also harvesting methods affect the storage and quality of the product. The losses in harvesting fruits and vegetables are especially large (mechanical deterioration of seeds, high degree of contamination of their soil and varietal residues). When storing tomatoes harvested with a combine for 12 hours, seed loss naturally increases to 3.3 percent, while the share of non-standard products is 37 percent. Therefore, part of it needs to be processed at the production site. The fruits have a similarly perishable property. The dynamics and growth rates of fruit and vegetable production, and the level of raw material supply of the fruit and vegetable processing industry depend on the level of development and placement of vegetables in the country.

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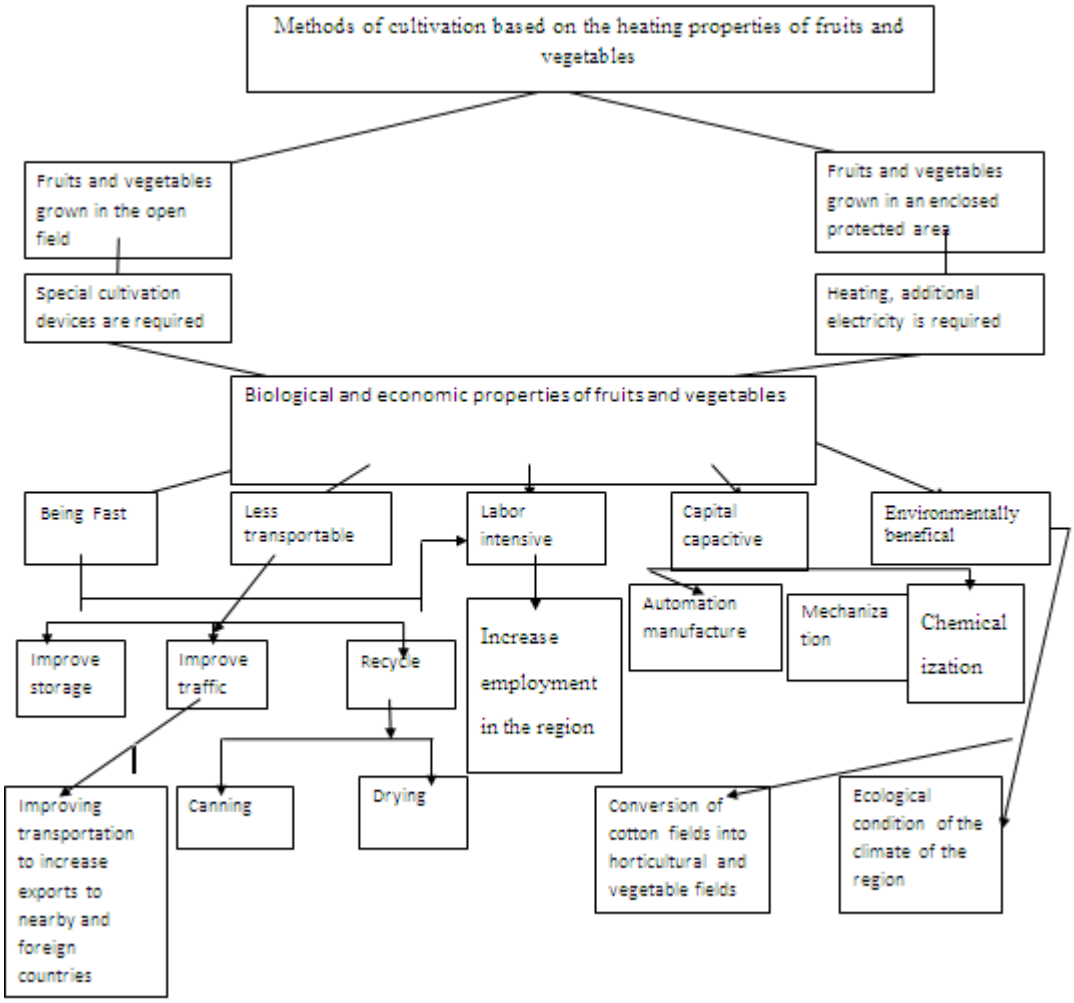


**Figure 1.1. Biological and economic characteristics of fruit and vegetable growing**[3]

Many fruits and vegetables are very hot, which means that the conditions in all regions of the country are sufficient. This primarily applies to tomatoes, bell peppers, eggplant, some green vegetables and

The dissertation was developed on the basis of a monographic study of the scientific literature.

fruits such as apples, apricots, figs, grapes. In order to fully provide the population with them in the required range, it is necessary to produce these products in all regions of the country.

The laws of development of socio-economic processes in the region, the location of productive forces can be used to analyze the territorial organization of the economy and determine the prospects for its development.

First of all, they indicate the need for specialization and integration of the economies of the regions of Uzbekistan, the development of international economic and social ties. This, in turn, requires the creation of conditions for increasing the migration activity of the population in the regions, the development of the housing market and social infrastructure in the region.

Second, the results of research on the location of productive forces, the definition of the laws of territorial organization of the economy combine the possibility of defining a general principle of formation and development of regional economic structures and future placement of the population, which in turn serve as a model of sustainable development.

One such model (the theory of oikumenopolis) was developed by the Greek scientist K. Donsiadis suggested.[4] According to his theory, in the future, virtually the entire population of the earth will be concentrated in a single oikumenopolis, which will be partially spread to the ocean shores and other places that are more convenient in terms of socio-economic development. At the same time, the occupation of the rest of the land is reduced compared to the current situation, which contributes to the preservation of the natural environment. This model will have a zoned appearance, gradually replacing each other, the zones will be arranged in the following order:

- ✓ intensively developed zone of the economy, production of specialized products of the region;
- ✓ Zone of production and placement of intra-regional products (services); - nature protection zone.

The three zones in the model are represented differently. The areas occupied by them are determined by the characteristics of the production of specialized products of the region and its importance in the territorial division of labor, the level of satisfaction of the needs of the local population and the preservation of the ecological situation in nature.

The first inclusive zone, located close to the region’s highways, specializes in manufacturing functions. To a certain extent, this zone can be considered as a regional production workshop in the inter-district division of labor. Most of the specialized industries are primarily located in the immediate vicinity of highways, where large tonnage products are produced. It is advisable to use the central parts of large cities for banking, cultural, educational, scientific research, innovation, information marketing and other activities. They are located next to residential quarters, production facilities, cultural heritage sites, natural landscapes used for recreation and improvement of the ecological situation in it. The population density and habitat in the area will be lower than in modern cities.

In the effective functioning of the studied production zone, a great role is given to transport, first of all, backbone transport, which continues the production process in the field of circulation. Accurate and uninterrupted operation of main transport, increase in freight speed and volume, introduction of innovations and organization of production will significantly reduce the cost of production of industrial, agricultural and other products in the region, increase its competitiveness.

The main goal of the second zone is the reproduction of the population living in the region. If the first zone allows for the most efficient use of human labor and access to livelihoods, a market for public services will be formed in the second zone, which is located far from the main industrial areas and close to nature. The zone provides an opportunity to meet the needs of the region's population in housing, land, food, recreation and education. It specializes in the production of products and services for the population living in the region.

[4] Kurnosov VV Regional Economics: Fundamentals of Theory and Methods of Research Study Guide. - M.: KNORUS., 2010. 67-b

In the Fergana region - the second zone of post-industrial development of cities and a large number of cottage and country houses, holiday homes, sanatoriums, sports bases and clubs, construction companies, agro-industrial complex (ASM), light industry, retail and other enterprises, mainly in Fergana and others. Small enterprises that serve the population of the districts and are located outside the scope of more industrial intensive development of the territories. In addition, the second zone will develop science-intensive industries, information technology-based industries, human development activities and the activities of those who come to the region for labor resources in a post-industrial society.

The recreation facilities of the zone are located in a wide range of holiday homes, boarding houses, tourist bases, fishing markets, hunters and others.

The third area, which is more conducive to intensive farming, ensures the sustainability of regional development, which is necessary for human vital activities. Here, better conditions are created for the restoration and preservation of natural zonal landscapes typical of these areas. The breadth of nature protection zones is determined by the state of ecological balance in the region, the country and the planet in general, and the uniqueness of the flora and fauna distributed here.

The economic profile, the sectoral structure of the economy, forms a network of specialization to a large extent. No work on the regional economy can be solved without defining the field of specialization. Therefore, while the territorial specialization of social labor underlies market specialization, the definition of the specialization network is based on the separation of the share of participation in the social division of social labor in the district.

The localization coefficient describes the concentration of the network being studied in the region. If this ratio is greater than one, the network in the region is a market specialized network.

The objectivity of the existence of regions creates the conditions for their separation and scientific management of the country's economy. A major researcher in the field of economic zoning, N.N. Kolosovsky gave priority to the problem of dividing districts among the many areas of scientific understanding of regions.

The natural and climatic conditions of Fergana region are very favorable for growing fruits and vegetables, and the population has a thousand years of experience in gardening and vegetable growing. Natural and biological properties of fruits and vegetables require the development of storage, transportation, processing, export of fruits and vegetables in the country, the organization of greenhouses with high yields. Measures related to transport services will be needed to develop the export of products.

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