



DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOOD MARKET IN THE FERGANA REGION

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Annotation

The article reveals the internal possibilities of food production in the Fergana region. A set of measures has been developed for implementation in the Fergana Valley to achieve the strategic indicators of the agricultural development program in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2030. Practical recommendations and scientific conclusions aimed at improving regional food markets are proposed.

Keywords: Fergana region, food market, agriculture, strategic indicators, program, stage, domestic market, specialization.

Introduction

The future development of the food market in the Fergana region is closely linked with the profound qualitative changes taking place in today's economy and social life. These include: changes in the demographic situation in the region, the regional role of transport in the regions; level of land resources and their use in agricultural production; meeting the needs of the population and overcoming social, economic and environmental problems; status of use of scientific and technical achievements; indicators of participation in the domestic and foreign markets; the process of intensification of the national economic complex, etc. The above processes have a strong impact on the pace of socio-economic development of the region and determine the direction of improvement of the food market.



In recent years, there have been quantitative and qualitative changes in the development of the food market in the Fergana region. This process has completely changed the socio-economic image of the regions. Such changes are, first of all, the development of natural resources, the increase in the level of agricultural specialization, the development of the textile industry, the formation of new economic centers, the strengthening of intellectual potential. The same situation puts on the agenda the formation of a new economic space in the Fergana region, which will create conditions for improving the food market. This stems from the concept of food security and priorities are set taking into account the specifics of the region.

The main part

The correct definition of long-term priorities for the development of the food market in the Fergana region and its viability is closely linked with the regional economy. Because the economy of the regions, based on the interconnected and unique features of the natural-historical whole, serves to make full use of existing natural, socio-economic opportunities and to eliminate environmental problems and deepen the division of labor in the region. The economy of the regions, along with the creation of a highly efficient production system and ensuring its continuous development, also creates the necessary opportunities to pursue a socio-economic policy that is appropriate for each region.

Also, the demand for interregional relations will increase in the Fergana region due to the increase in production, the development of inter-sectoral relations, the expansion of the role of intensive factors. Because the region's participation in the world economy will pave the way for the next stages of socio-economic development. At the same time, the main focus should be on improving the structure of the economy, which is adaptable to market competition.

In recent years, the country's agricultural reform, in particular, the improvement of public administration, the widespread introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal framework of relations between producers, processors and sellers of agricultural products, attracting investment in the sector, introduction of resource-saving technologies and agriculture. Some work is being done to provide manufacturers with modern equipment. At the same time, the lack of a long-term strategy for agricultural development was hampering the efficient use of land and water resources, attracting large-scale investment in the sector, high incomes for producers, and increasing product competitiveness.

Therefore, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5853 dated October 23, 2019 "On approval of the Strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" was adopted and the following were identified as priorities for the implementation of the Strategy [1]:

development and implementation of the state policy of food safety, providing for food safety and improvement of consumer rations, providing for the cultivation of the required amount of food products;

creation of a favorable agribusiness environment, providing for the production of high value-added agricultural and food products;

introduction of mechanisms to increase investment attractiveness to modernize, diversify and support sustainable growth of the agricultural and food sectors;

implementation of rural development programs aimed at promoting balanced and sustainable development of rural areas, etc.

The following indicators are envisaged in the development of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 by fulfilling the tasks set within the framework of this Strategy [1]:

1.1 million hectares of agricultural lands will be developed, 535.6 thousand hectares of arable, pasture and other lands will be used more efficiently;

the regions will be specialized, conditions will be created for growing the same products in one place, introducing agro-innovative ideas, increasing productivity and improving product quality;

the state's participation in the production of raw cotton and grain will be phased out, a system of contracts between producers and recipients of raw cotton and grain will be established depending on the volume of production;

achieving sustainable production, storage, deep processing and export growth of quality competitive fruits and vegetables;

grain grains will be sold without restrictions at exchange trades, public procurement will be reduced, and intervention mechanisms will be introduced in the grain market;

An additional 3.4 million tons of agricultural processing capacity will be created, and the processing rate will reach 30%.

In achieving these strategic indicators, it is important to take into account the socio-economic development of the regions, the stability of material and intangible production, economic specialization and opportunities for future development of productive forces. Accordingly, the location and specialization of food production in the Fergana region will be based on the following measures:



In Andijan region, firstly, the development of arable farming, rice, horticulture, viticulture, vegetables and melons, secondly, the creation of an economic system based on intensive development, thirdly, the development of constantly increasing production capacity, fourthly, stratified "plain", "mountain" It is of practical importance to create a system of "mountain" production, and, fifthly, to enrich the material, technical and intellectual potential with foreign best practices;

In Namangan region, firstly, to determine effective directions, taking into account the agro-climatic features of agriculture, and secondly, in the hills and foothills (Chartak, Yangikurgan, Chust, Kosonsoy) "food factory", in the plains (Uchkurgan, Naryn, Mingbulak) supplier of raw materials development of livestock industries in the suburbs (Turakurgan, Namangan, Uychi), and thirdly, the placement of the food industry on the basis of agricultural raw materials;

Prospective development of the food market in Fergana region, firstly, the organization of horticulture, vegetables and potatoes on the basis of the formation of specialized agricultural zones, secondly, ensuring sustainable development of Quvasoy specialized agro-region, thirdly, development of agriculture in line with industry, fourthly, specialization in livestock deepening, fifthly, the development of competitive food industries in the international market, sixthly, the gradual solution of important socio-economic tasks for the region on the basis of ensuring the integrated development of all economic sectors.

It should be noted that the development of three-stage programs is important in achieving the strategic indicators of agricultural development for 2020-2030 and a set of measures to be implemented in the Fergana region. At the same time, each stage should prepare the ground for the next stage and serve to gradually harmonize the general directions of improvement of the food market.

Therefore, in the first phase of short-term programs, it is expedient to develop and implement general directions for improving the food market, taking into account the existing socio-economic opportunities, in-depth study and analysis of the causes of the problems. This will create conditions for the realization of areas of socio-economic importance for the Fergana region, the convergence of a more complex "separated" economic system and will serve as a basis for significant changes in the second stage.



In the second stage, the role of the regions in the domestic market, economic specialization, participation in interregional cooperation, use of available local resources, taking into account the level of production and consumption of value-added food, eliminating inconsistencies in agro-industrial production, development of the region's foreign markets. there is a need to create an effective network structure of the food industry, to identify rational ways to provide the population with a wide range of food products. At this stage, there is an opportunity to create a harmonized form of interregional productive forces. A mutually beneficial mechanism for solving legal, social and economic problems emerging in the new economic environment will be created, which in turn will pave the way for a slightly higher third stage of further development of the productive forces.

The third stage is the period of development of productive forces, coordination of regional opportunities with socio-economic and intellectual resources, creation of effective forms of international trade and capital outflow, full functioning of the regional food market and a completely new qualitative change in socio-economic relations. is distinguished by At this stage, market relations play a decisive role, sectors of the economy are formed on the basis of market demands, and the concept of "depressed region" disappears.

At all stages, it should be borne in mind that the management of the food market is based on state protection and it involves incentives through economic means. Especially in the socio-economic processes associated with the innovation policy of the state, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the regional food market.

In general, the improvement of the food market consists of a number of complex processes, such as measures for organizational and economic renewal and the implementation of innovative strategies. This will serve as a basis for long-term economic growth and high living standards in the Fergana Valley.

Conclusion

The principles of developing economic ties should be the basis for improving the regional food market. The principles of developing economic ties are to provide food through domestic production and deepen the regional division of labor.

Improving the food market in the Fergana region depends on many factors. These include: the availability and utilization of production capacity; rational integration of food production zones with consumption zones; quality changes in the structure of food production and consumption; the possibility of rational placement of production and the



development of new territories; integration in the development of the food industry and agriculture; the ability to replace one type of food with another in personal and industrial consumption; changes in production technology and the introduction of new advanced types of material resources; changes in the transport network in line with the changing food market; increase in living standards.

Under the influence of these factors, there will be positive changes in the food market, the conditions of regular exchange between individual regions will change, a certain level of stability of market relations will be decided, production will specialize. Otherwise, there will be disparities in the use of agricultural raw materials, the location of the food industry, the over-transportation of food products, the rational self-sufficiency of the regions with food products.

Therefore, the location of the agricultural sector and the food industry should take into account the density of the population, natural and economic conditions and the concentration of production of certain types of products. This means that it is necessary to produce the required amount of products at the expense of interregional exchange.

It should be noted that the socio-economic development programs developed by separating the regions of the Fergana region are limited and unscientific.

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