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Economic role of fruit and vegetable growing in the development of national economy (EXAMPLE OF FERGANA REGION)

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ABSTRACT: This research paper presents the essence of agrarian reform and the role of fruit and vegetable production in the country, particularly in the Ferghana region, the specialization and transformation of fruit and vegetable production in the regional agroindustrial system, the problems of developing the network services infrastructure, and the specialization of the regional districts. per capita production of vegetables, melons, potatoes, fruits and grapes, depending on the needs of the population in the region. brought lots of information on the production increase, the economic analysis.

KEY WORDS: Specialization, concentration, agriculture, product realization, farming.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the course of economic development, agriculture must always be closely linked to industry, trade and other sectors. This is because satisfying the country's demand for food and agricultural products depends not only on the state of agriculture, but also on its harmonious development with industry. It is also worth noting that "... the implementation of measures to accelerate the development of industrial production and construction in the countryside, the creation of compact enterprises on processing fruits and vegetables and livestock products, equipped with modern techniques and technologies" is also reflected in the global financial crisis. The impact on the Uzbek economy is important in overcoming the consequences.[1]

Production is the main form of social work distribution. The process of social labor division affects all sectors of the economy, including agriculture. However, agriculture has its own distinctive features that reflect the patterns of economic and natural processes of reproduction, and to some extent influence the level of social work placement in the industry.

Establishing a reasonable balance between agriculture and industry in the leading role of industry is an important principle of agricultural production. The pace of technical equipment in agriculture and the expansion of agriculture and livestock sectors to a large extent depend on the level of deployment and development of industry. Production in relevant areas of the country to produce food for the population [2]

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and, as a consequence, the development of agricultural products, especially perishable, low-carbohydrate (fruits, vegetables) production.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SYSTEM

When deploying agriculture, it is necessary to take into account the level of development of all types of transport, including vehicles. Availability of highways, railroads and waterways in the region, better transportation means will enable the rational placement of agricultural production, deepening the specialization of enterprises, reducing the time of delivery of agricultural products and industrial goods to consumers, and thus significantly reducing production costs. In this regard, the allocation of material resources for the delivery of agricultural products and logistics in agricultural placement is determined. For these purposes, the following parameters may be used:



$$T_m + E_m K_c = T_x$$

where T_m - unit cost of agricultural products, UZS;

Feed is the normative factor of efficiency of capital investments

K_s - capital investments per unit of product, UZS;

T_x - cost of delivery of unit of product to consumer, soum;

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Clearly the purpose of the regional economy is also influenced by the needs of the domestic and foreign markets and the regional specialization and distribution of labor. Hence, industrialized regions, natural resource zones, industrialized regions, foothills, and agricultural regions. For example, although the Ferghana region has developed industry, it is worth noting that chemicals and other mineral resources for refining are limited and imported from the region.[3]

In our country, special attention is paid to the cultivation and processing of fruits and vegetables, grapes. The resolution "On Organizational Measures for the Reform of the Fruit and Vegetable and Grape Industry" is a guide to this. Creation of new high-yielding varieties of fruit and vegetables in the regions is currently underway.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Consistent work is also being done on this issue. In 2016, the Ferghana region produced 414,000 tonnes of fruits, 783,000 tonnes of vegetables, 277,000 tonnes of potatoes, 71,000 tonnes of melons and 113,000 tonnes of grapes. 120 million more than the needs of the region dollars worth of goods were exported.

This year, it is planned to grow more than 1,800,000 tonnes of fruits and vegetables, of which about 300,000 tonnes will be exported. In this process, the geography of export of agricultural products is expanding. Currently, various fruits and vegetables grown in our country are exported to many countries. Great results are achieved in the implementation of modern agricultural technologies in agriculture, in the study of the experience of developed countries, in the creation of high-yielding, early maturing and disease-resistant varieties.

It is well-known that the climatic conditions of Fergana region are favorable for the production of many types of fruits and vegetables. In terms of taste and breadth of variety, fruits and vegetables produced in this region are one of the most competitive in the world. At the same time, it will be successful only if there are enough varieties and hybrids of fruit and vegetable products necessary for better quality fruit and vegetable production.[4]

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Grouping of Fruit and Vegetable Production Areas of Fergana Region by Production Per Capita and Coefficient

ProductType	Those with a coefficient of specialization were greater than 1	Percapitaproduction
Potatoes	Margilan city (1,06) City of Kuvasay (1.62) Five t (1.30) In Buvai t. (1.14)	Kuvasoy city (3,12) Baghdad (1.07) Five (1,45) In Buvai (1.08)
Vegetables	Fergana city (1.30) Kuvasoy city (1,17) Altyaryk t (2,27) Rishtan (1.52) Rock (1,17) Fergana t. (1.58)	City of Kuvasay (2,24) Yazyavan (1.41) Altyaryk (3,21) Koshtepa (1,90) Rishtan (1.75) Rock (1,17) Fergana (1,10) Power (1,00)
Melons	Baghdad t. (1.08) Buvai t (1,54) Dangarara t. (5,33)	City of Kuvasay (1,00) Baghdad (1.27) Buvai (1.47)

	Stone t. (1.45) Fergana t. (1.12) Uzbekistan (1,87) Pipeline (1.08)	Dangara (1.15) Stones (1.45) Favorite (1,00) Uzbekistan (1.84) Power (1,13)
Fruits	City of Kuvasay (3,35) Baghdad t. (1.03) Five t (1.04) Rishtan t (1.32) Soh t (1,08) Fergana t. (3.22) Uzbekistan t (1,18) Pipeline (1.08)	Kuvasoy city (6,44) Baghdad (1.27) Five t (1,17) Rishtan t. (1.53) Soh t. (1.35) Fergana t (2.24) Uzbekistan (1,16) Kuva t (2,16)
Grapes	Margilan (1,65) Buvai t (1,15) Altiriq t. (2,76) Kushtepa t. (2,66) Fergana (2,34) Uzbekistan (1,92)	City of Kuvasay (1,24) Baghdad (1.07) In Buvai (1,10) Dangara (1,06) Summer (1,00) Oltiriq (3,63) Kushtepa (3,46) Fergana t. (1.63) Uzbekistan t. (1,89)

On increasing production of vegetables, melons, potatoes, fruits and grapes in Ferghana region in 2017

№	Regions	Vegetables			Fruit			Grapes		
		Theplanfor 2016	2017 withtheadition	Growthpercentage	Theplanfor 2016	2017 additionally	Growth	Theplanfor 2016	2017 Inadditionally	Growth
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Margilancity	0,4	0,4	125,0	4,8	5,2	108,0	3,0	4,0	136,6
2	Ferganacity	0,6	0,8	139,6	10,2	12,2	119,1	0,5	0,7	134,5
3	CityofKuvasay	4,9	6,8	139,2	64,5	86,4	134,0	3,3	3,4	102,2
4	Kokandcity	0,1	0,1	110,8	0,3	0,4	117,0	0,2	0,2	138,8
5	Baghdad	6,7	9,0	134,7	26,5	33,9	127,8	5,4	7,5	138,1
6	Besairiq	6,8	9,4	138,5	30,9	43,1	139,4	0,5	0,7	138,8
7	InBuvai	6,4	8,9	138,5	8,5	11,2	131,5	6,0	8,2	137,0
8	Dangara	6,1	7,9	130,0	11,8	12,5	106,3	4,8	6,2	130,1
9	Yazyavan	28,5	38,4	134,9	8,7	11,0	126,4	3,2	3,7	114,7
10	Altyaryk	4,2	5,7	135,7	15,9	20,9	131,6	25,0	34,7	138,5
11	Kushtepa	5,0	6,5	129,7	14,8	18,5	124,7	19,5	21,9	112,3
12	Rishtan	4,7	6,3	133,1	30,9	40,2	130,0	2,3	3,2	139,7
13	Soh	0,5	0,7	139,0	12,1	13,3	109,8			
14	Tashlak	5,3	6,9	129,5	15,8	21,3	134,9	4,8	6,6	136,8
15	Uchkaprek	3,6	5,0	139,3	15,2	20,3	133,6	1,8	2,4	136,3
16	Fergana	3,1	3,9	126,5	56,5	75,0	132,8	11,5	15,9	138,7
17	Furket	5,3	6,7	127,0	4,1	4,5	110,3	0,9	1,1	124,6
18	Uzbekistan	7,1	8,4	117,9	29,5	45,6	154,5	10,5	13,9	132,5
19	Kuva	9,5	11,7	122,9	55,5	70,1	126,4	3,4	4,5	132,1
	Total:	108,7	143,5	132,0	416,5	545,5	131,0	106,5	138,8	130,3



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Data of the Fergana regional statistical department

As can be seen from Table 2, crop yields are high in Altyaryk and Rishtan districts. This means that they are more specialized in vegetable production.[6]

The following priority areas may be considered appropriate for the development of agriculture in the region and the use of low-cost technologies:

- Conducting systematic marketing research on domestic and foreign markets, coordinating the production and supply of various modern techniques and mechanics used in horticulture, viticulture, melon growing and livestock, which provide the introduction of economical agricultural technologies required for agriculture;
- Oshirish increasing the competitiveness of agricultural machinery, expanding the range and supply of export products;
- provision of material and technical resources and spare parts for machine-building and agricultural machinery;
- Implementation of scientific and technical activities in the field of agricultural mechanical engineering aimed at creating new and upgrading existing ones to produce modern high-performance agricultural machinery and equipment through the introduction of modern energy and metal-saving technologies.

In our view, the current tasks of fruit and vegetable growing are:

- First, to increase the productivity and lower the cost of fruit and vegetables;
- secondly, to eliminate seasonality in providing the population with fruits and vegetables;
- Thirdly, expanding the range and quality of fruits and vegetables.

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