

Scientific and Theoretical Basis of the Development of the Fruit and Vegetable Network (Example of Fergana Region)

Israilova Hikoyat Musakulovna

Tashkent State named after Islam Karimov Technical University Almalyk Branch
"General Professional and Economic Sciences" Department Senior Teacher

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The precise expression of the purpose of the regional economy is also influenced by the demands of the domestic and foreign markets and the regional specialization and division of labor of the economic sectors related to them. Based on this, industrially developed region, natural resource region, industrialized region, mountainous region, agricultural region etc. are created. The theoretical foundations of production deployment developed by foreign scientists and regional specialists are of great scientific and practical importance for countries that are going through a transition period and are implementing their own regional policy, including Uzbekistan. They are based on deep scientific research, rich experience and regional expertise.

The research of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the regional economy in Uzbekistan can be divided into two periods: pre-independence and post-independence periods:

a) On the scale of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in general, studies of the theories and methodological foundations of the regional economy in the pre-independence period. Ziyadullaev S.K., Bedrintsev K.N., Dosumov R.D., Iskandarov I.I., Ubaydullaeva R.A., Kadirov A., Abdusalyamov M.A., Gafurov A.A., Soliev A. S. and others' scientific works were carried out based on the principles of scientific research in the period before independence.

b) The research conducted after independence is aimed at developing the theory and methodology of the regional economy as a component of the national economy, based on the requirements of market economy principles. Among them, Abdurashidov B.A., Otamirzaev A.B., Ahmedov T.M., Vohidova S.,

Abdullaev O., Imomov Sh.B., Gafurov A.A., Egamberdiev F.T. etc., attention is paid to the general trends, sectors and industries of the regional economy, and theoretical and practical aspects are explained in them.

There are scientific studies and literature devoted to the economy of the Fergana region, the deployment of its productive forces, the development of industry, agriculture and other sectors within the framework of a single region of the region's economy. Among them are Akromov Z.M., Ghafurov A., Abdullaev O., Ghaforov A. there are scientific works and several magazine articles, which are also mainly expressed under the influence of the ideologies of the Soviet era. Only in the last two books, including O. Abdullaev's (2000 edition), the natural-historical, socio-economic and ecological integrated system of the Fergana Valley in the example of Fergana, Andijan, Namangan (Uzbekistan), Osh and Jalalabad (Kyrgyzstan) and Khojand (Tajikistan)

regions an attempt was made to reveal its essence, characteristics, production relations. In the book of A.Gaffarov, the features of the development of the productive forces of the Fergana Valley region in the early 90s, in the first years of the formation of market relations, were studied. A. Gofurov's book is dedicated to the study of these problems in the context of limited mineral resources. However, in the conditions of liberalization of market relations of Fergana region, modernization of production and the influence of the world financial and economic crisis, there are no integrated scientific studies dedicated to the study of the problems of the period when the new owner layer of farmers-peasant farms separated and developed in agriculture.

Developed countries consider the following factors in the deployment of productive forces in a market economy:

Cheap raw materials and their reserves.

Availability of cheap labor.

Product sales market.

Foreign economic relations and foreign trade.

Political-economic stability.

Social factors, tax, financial benefits.

The laws of location of productive forces are reflected in general relations between productive forces and regions. At the current stage of economic development, it is necessary to pay great attention to the high efficiency of production and the possibility of obtaining maximum income in the rational placement of productive forces. At the same time, the issues of economical use of natural resource potentials and improvement of ecological conditions should also be taken into account.

The main laws of placement of productive forces in market conditions are as follows:

rational and efficient deployment of productive forces by regions;

complex development of regions;

equalizing the level of socio-economic development of regions.

Reasonable and efficient placement of productive forces means minimizing production costs and placing all stages of production (up to the finished product) in a specific area, because the profit amount is greater in finished products than in raw materials. Different regions of our country differ from each other according to the amount of natural resource reserves, the composition of their components, and their geological potential. In this case, the transport factor, which ensures the proximity of production to raw materials, fuel, energy and consumption sources, is of great importance.

Territorial division of labor between regions is one of the important conditions for effective deployment of productive forces in the market economy. Regions differ according to the level of economic development, natural resource potential, natural and demographic characteristics. Therefore, each region specializes in a specific field based on its unique characteristics and exchanges products with other regions based on economic relations.

The principles of deployment of productive forces are reflected in the territorial distribution of production during a certain period of the country's economic development. We can think of these principles as ways of doing business. The principles of production location in the market economy can be understood as a specific scientific rule of state economic policy.

Product production should be carried out in such regions, where its continuous growth, and reduction of socially necessary labor costs for its acquisition and shipment should be achieved. Therefore, it is necessary to save social expenses and take the opportunity to get the maximum amount of products in the placement of agriculture. For this purpose, for a number of years, the

analysis of labor costs and material funds per unit of product is carried out dynamically for natural regions and economic districts. Maximum saving of labor costs is the main criterion for rational placement of agricultural production.

Establishing a reasonable ratio between agriculture and industry, in the context of the leading role of industry, is an important principle of agricultural production deployment. The technical equipment of agriculture and the rate of expansion of the farming and animal husbandry sectors depend to a certain extent on the level of industrialization and development. Placement of industry in the relevant regions of the country helps to increase the concentration of production to provide the population with food and, as a result, to develop the production of agricultural products, especially perishable, less transportable (fruits, vegetables).

When placing agriculture, it is necessary to take into account all types of transport, vehicles, including the level of development of the road network. The presence of highways, railways and waterways in the region, the better development of transport means, provides an opportunity to rationally place agricultural production, deepen the specialization of enterprises, shorten the delivery time of agricultural products and industrial goods to consumers, and thereby significantly reduce production costs for freight transportation. In connection with this, the expenditure of financial means for the shipment of agricultural products and material and technical means during the settlement of agriculture is determined. For these purposes, the following cost indicators can be used:

$$Tm + Em \times Ks = Tx$$

where Tm is the cost of a unit of agricultural product, soum;

Em is the normative coefficient of efficiency of capital investments

Ks – capital investments per product unit, soum;

Tx - costs of delivering a product unit to the consumer, soums;

The development of means of transportation and the expansion of communication routes play an important role in the placement of multi-ton and perishable products that require rapid delivery to storage and processing areas. This applies primarily to products such as milk, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. In this case, it is necessary to avoid sending agricultural and industrial goods to far and unreasonable places. In the process of long-distance transportation and multiple shipments, a large part of the product loses its consumer properties and is damaged.

Highly intensive agriculture is meaningless without implementing the achievements of scientific and technical development and improving the material and technical base of the industry. With the growth of agricultural machinery, the level of mechanization of farming and animal husbandry increased sharply, the labor capacity of production of the main types of agricultural products decreased. The development of science and technology leads to the introduction of new, high-yielding varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, high-yielding breeds of animals, the use of advanced technologies for growing crops, the widespread use of chemical and biological means of protecting plants from pests and diseases, and the use of new forms and methods of agricultural production. will help.

In turn, the saving of social labor depends to a large extent on scientifically based territorial proportions. In all economic regions, agriculture is the main component of the entire economic complex. The effective development of agriculture in a specific economic region depends on the successful implementation of the industrial sectors that provide it with means of production, the activities of enterprises and organizations on processing raw materials and providing services to agricultural production. Placement of productive forces in economic districts provides for proportionate development of industrial and agricultural sectors and collective use of available resources.

In the process of deployment and development of productive forces in the market economy, the problem of using nature in the regions is urgent. At present, it is necessary to eliminate the evils of economic irresponsibility, such as harming nature, producing products that are not environmentally friendly, and selling natural resources cheaper than world prices. In order to improve the economic situation and achieve effective use of nature, the following economic supports are necessary:

creation of the legal and regulatory basis of the system of environmental restrictions on regions and ecosystems within the framework of the deployment and development of productive forces;

introduction of an environmental tax and a system of payments for the use of nature that encourages reproduction and rational use of natural resources;

limiting the consumption of natural resources, the release of pollutants, disposal of waste, as well as the formation of a system of indicators for the effective and comprehensive use of natural resources.

In the present conditions, types of economic cooperation such as joint financing and viewing of economic objects, establishment of joint ventures, cooperation in finance and banking, cooperation on the basis of compensation, foreign trade are of great importance.

Thus, together with the laws and principles of the placement of production forces, the factors that theoretically determine the localization of production, the location of some economic sectors, and the formation of territorial production complexes of various categories of regional complexes in economic regions, regions, and districts are also of great importance.