

Factors Affecting the Efficient Activity of the Food Market in Fergana Region

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Abstract

The article analyzes the political, natural and socio-economic factors affecting the food market of the regions of the Fergana Valley. Based on the analysis of political factors, problems related to the use of transboundary water resources and transport corridors are revealed. Natural factors were evaluated from the point of view of economic conditions. The directions related to socio-economic factors are scientifically based.

Keywords: region, food market, political, natural, socio-economic factors.

Introduction

Market relations determine the main parameters of the development of economic sectors and the social sphere. Because the task of connecting different interests is performed by the market. The food market is distinguished by a number of features. This is explained by the dependence of the "production-consumption" system of food products on natural, biological, physiological and socio-economic processes. Accordingly, the increase in the total volume of production is also a complex problem, which is determined by the differences in natural and climatic conditions, agro-resource potential and economic development of these regions.

At the moment, due to significant differences in the levels of economic development of the country's regions, different natural and climatic conditions, national division of labor and participation in specialization, a unique food market is formed in each region. The formation and development of the food market of the Fergana Valley, on the one hand, is under the influence of macroeconomic factors specific to all regions of Uzbekistan, and on the other hand, the specific characteristics of the region affect this process. In this regard, it is important to systematically study the specific characteristics of the food market in the Fergana Valley according to the reasons and nature of its emergence.

Analysis of literature on the topic

In the analysis of the factors affecting the food market, it is possible to observe the research conducted in the conditions of foreign countries, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), CIS countries and Uzbekistan.



Political factors affecting the food market in the United States are explained by the environment and consumer safety. Economic factors include changes in population incomes and transportation costs. In social factors, the healthy lifestyle of rural and urban population is taken into consideration, because a healthy lifestyle means an increase in the demand for food products. In technological factors, it is envisaged to achieve efficiency through the mechanization and development of food production. Environmental factors focus only on climate change. In terms of legal factors, the US Department of Agriculture plays a key role and regulates, controls and evaluates the sale of food products [1].

In the studies carried out in European countries, climate change, water scarcity and risks related to civilization, social, demographic and technological trends were studied as factors affecting the functioning of the food market [2]. Also, attention is paid to risk factors in food production [3].

In this regard, the research of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is also important, and together with the above directions, gender factors are also being studied (inequalities in the ownership of agricultural land between men and women can threaten national food security) [4].

In the studies carried out in the Russian Federation, the factors influencing the activity of the food market are divided into several groups. In particular, the cause of economic growth, demand influencing, determining the interaction of supply and demand, regulating, allocating resources, institutional and leading, natural-climatic, social, economic and scientific-technical factors have been studied [5]. In some studies, the factors influencing the food market are interpreted as infrastructure provision [6]. Factors influencing the innovative development of the food market are also considered. In this, the availability of natural resources, scientific potential, large volumes of regional markets, the production of ecologically clean food products and the possibilities of transition of farms to the market economy were studied as motivating factors [7].

Natural, economic, organizational-legal, organizational-technical and technological factors influencing the competitiveness indicators of the food market have been studied in the studies conducted in Uzbekistan [8]. Internal, external and mixed factors of ensuring competitiveness were also taken into account [9]. Natural, labor, technological and investment resources and infrastructure were studied as factor conditions from the point of view of development of competitive environment in the production of food products [10]. Factors affecting the development of the regional food market are divided into economic, scientific-technical, social and natural-climatic groups [11].

In general, the analysis of scientific literature is based on:

- the analysis of factors affecting the food market in foreign countries and FAO's research directions is mostly combined with globalization;
- The distinctive features of the research carried out in the Russian Federation are that the factors affecting the food market are divided into many groups and analyzed from the point of view of the possibilities of transition to a market economy;



- The analysis of natural, social, economic and other factors in research conducted by scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at ensuring competitiveness.

In the above studies, the change of natural resources under the influence of political factors and the limitation of the possibilities of exploitation of natural resources are not sufficiently disclosed. In particular, the research of social factors has different directions, and in some cases only demographic processes have been analyzed.

In our opinion, the study of social factors is not limited to the analysis of population and labor resources. Demographic studies are conducted from the point of view of territorial organization of production. On the one hand, it reflects the demand in the market, and on the other hand, it reveals the existing economic opportunities of the region. In this case, social factors are studied in the system of "population - labor resources - economic potential" or are called socio-economic factors.

Research Methodology

In this work, a multidimensional hierarchical classification method was used to evaluate the efficient operation of the food market. The natural-economic potential and production forces of the regions of the Fergana Valley were analyzed based on the population. Existing food production zones were compared based on the principle of "comparative convenience". Index indicators were formed that allow for a comprehensive assessment of the extent of incorporation. Today's socio-economic burden of food production has been determined. As a result, there is an opportunity for a complex analysis of political, natural, socio-economic factors directly and indirectly connected with the production of food products.

Results and Discussion

In the regional food market research, first of all, the assessment of the various factors that can affect the market situation can be the starting point of the decision taken on the management of the economy in the individual regions. In this case, it is not appropriate to forcefully introduce a single model of agrarian sector reform for all regions without taking into account the political, natural and socio-economic conditions.

Political factors. The Fergana Valley is located in the east of Uzbekistan, its territory is surrounded by mountains on three sides and is 22.2 thousand km. It consists of ² depressions. Andijan (4.2 thousand km. ²), Namangan (7.44 thousand km. ²) and Fergana regions (6.76 thousand km. ²) of the Republic of Uzbekistan are located in the Fergana valley, with a total area of 18.4 thousand km. ². It is bordered by Jalalabad, Osh, Batken regions of the Kyrgyz Republic in the north, east and south, and Sogd region of the Republic of Tajikistan in the west. The regional and republican boundaries formed in the Fergana Valley are connected with historical and political factors. During the Kokan Khanate (1710-1875), Tsarist Russia (1876-1917) and Turkestan ASSR (1918-1924), the entire valley was administered administratively as a Fergana province, and the existing forms of population settlement and division of labor were to a certain extent developed. had a positive effect on the development of release forces. The process of administrative demarcation implemented in 1924 denied the economic activity



and political generalization of the peoples of the Ferghana Valley within the framework of a single administration. In 1927-1928, some territories of Uzbekistan were transferred to Kyrgyzstan. State borders were based on national principles and copied from European countries. Nevertheless, the nationality of the population was not taken into account. The cities of Osh and Jalalabad, Nowak, Ozgan, which formed the Uzbek nation, remained part of Kyrgyzstan [12].

In 1991 (the emergence of independent states), the national demarcation implemented in the Fergana Valley in 1924-1930 showed its negative consequences. Fergana Valley has agricultural land in Uzbekistan, water resources in Kyrgyzstan, and roads and railways connecting to the outside world in Tajikistan. Especially in Kyrgyzstan, some areas of Sokh District, Rishton and Fergana Districts of Fergana Region were formed as enclaves and exenclaves. The villages of Vorukh and Juydam of Tajikistan have also formed an enclave in Kyrgyzstan. In Uzbekistan, the village of Sarvak in Tajikistan and the village of Barak in Kyrgyzstan were formed as enclave areas. As a result, the Ferghana Valley has become an area where the interests of the Central Asian countries collide.

In 1992-1997, political wars in the Republic of Tajikistan intensified and continued until 2003, resulting in an unsatisfactory level of security of transport routes connecting with the outside world. This had a negative impact not only on the Fergana Valley, but also on all regions of Uzbekistan, the free movement of vehicles and household goods was restricted. In addition, the Kyrgyz Republic approached the distribution and management of water resources from the point of view of its national interests and led to a change in the flow regime of the Syr Darya. Especially in Jalalabad, Osh and Batken regions, activities related to the development of irrigated agriculture are causing negative changes in the plains and hills of the Fergana Valley, such as the rise of groundwater, salinity and water shortage. Despite the measures implemented by Uzbekistan, the water supply of agricultural land remains dependent on the water management policy of Kyrgyzstan.

Of course, the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the sovereignty of other countries, respects the inviolability of their territories and borders. In turn, it ensures peaceful coexistence with other countries, economic, cultural, science and technology, and cooperation in solving global environmental problems. In order to achieve these goals, special attention was paid to the priority directions of the regional policy of our country - ensuring internal stability, correct organization of regional labor distribution, elimination of differences in the interregional level of socio-economic development. During this period, it was necessary to ensure food security and transport independence, and the following urgent measures were implemented in the regions of the Fergana Valley:

- In 1994, the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on "Issues of introduction of the Dutch technology of potato cultivation" was adopted in order to use the variety seeds of the Dutch selection and the complex modules of potato cultivation according to the Dutch technology [13]. The complex technology of potato cultivation was placed in the farms of Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions and the seed breeding base was developed.



- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 1996 on " Issues of organizing the seed production of grain crops in Andijan region " in order to ensure food security and create a solid seed production base of grain crops. accepted [14] . Development of technology for obtaining high grain yield, creation of new and disease-resistant varieties of grain crops was organized.
- reconstruction works were carried out at Kamchiq Davan, and in 2000, a transport infrastructure meeting international requirements was formed. in 2016 The commissioning of the Angren-Pop electrified railway line connected the Fergana Valley with other regions of Uzbekistan and created a single national railway system.

To date, the regional policy of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the regions of the Fergana Valley. In particular, the acceleration of market relations in the agricultural sector and the development of small business and private entrepreneurship [15], improvement of land reclamation conditions [16], increasing the potential of the regional industry [17], development of fruit and vegetable growing in the cluster method [18], Many government decisions and measures aimed at the development of scientific and practical potential in the field of agriculture [19], socio-economic development of the region and increasing the welfare of the population are being adopted.

These measures made it possible to diversify, reducing dependence on raw materials, develop industries with a high share of added value and master high-tech production, create favorable conditions for economic growth and increase the investment attractiveness of regions, and reduce regional disparities in socio-economic development. . As a result, Fergana Valley is 17.3 percent of the GDP of Uzbekistan percent, 19.9 percent in industry, 26.4 percent in gross agricultural product, 25.1 percent in grain growing, 30.0 percent in potato growing, 32.4 percent in vegetable growing, and 43.0 percent in fruit growing [20, 2018]. Of course, the achieved results depend on the region's natural resources, which is reflected in the country's regional policy.

of natural factors, the surface structure, which affects the economic potential of the region, occupies an important place. Because natural resources - climate, land and water resources - are formed in accordance with the surface structure, and this, in turn, allows the development of agriculture and food industry. also the cost, price and volume of production of food products are formed depending on the natural resources of the region. Regional differences in economic development arise at the level of exploitation of natural resources.

of the Fergana Valley descends from the surrounding mountains towards the center or rises from the center in a plain-hill-mountain system. In the part of Uzbekistan, there is no high mountain area. The foothills are 0.22 thousand km to the south. ² and 0.02 thousand km to the southeast. consists of ² . In the north, the plain-hill-mountain system is fully formed. The plain is surrounded by hills in a semi-arc shape, and can be divided into northern and southern hills. The main part of the plain is located on the left bank of the Syrdarya (Map 1).

Card 1



Surface structure of the Fergana Valley part of Uzbekistan¹

In the Uzbek part of the Fergana Valley, the total plain is 7.25 thousand km.², the mountain range is 6.96 thousand km.², Adirorti hollows 2.99 thousand km.², 0.64 thousand km before the mountain.² and the mountain area is 0.56 thousand km. is². In general, the surface structure of the Fergana Valley is positively evaluated for the location of agriculture and processing industry. And the study of administrative regions reveals the problems of reducing production costs, setting prices and ensuring the dynamic balance of the market. The surface structure of the Fergana Valley is administratively divided in different ways. In the total land area of Andijan region, the plain part is 45.7 percent, and the hilly part is 15.7 percent percentage, adirorti 38.1 percent, and the mountain range is 0.5 percent. Fergana region 50.9 percent of the total land area is flat percent, hill 32.8 percent, adirorti 13.0 percent and the mountain range consists of 3.3 percent. The surface structure of Namangan region is characterized by unevenness. The plains of the right bank of the Syr Darya rise in a narrow and above-ground step-like hill-mountain system. In this area, 6.04 thousand km of Namangan region.² or 81.2 percent is located, and the plain part is 0.49 thousand km. It is only². The main plains are located on the left bank of the Norin River and Syr Darya. On the left bank of the Norin River, Uchkurgan (0.29 thousand km.²) and Norin (0.21 thousand km.²) districts are located in the low-elevation plain, and on the left bank of the Syrdarya, Mingbuloq (0.74 thousand km.²), a small part of the Pop district (0.16 thousand km²) is located on the plain, or the total plain is 1.89 thousand km. is². In the total land area of Namangan region, the plain part consists of 25.4%, hills 54.8%, adirorti 6.9%, foothills 5.4% and mountain area 7.5% (Table 1).

¹ <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.8036628,71.3591798,8.76z/data=!5m1!1e4?hl=ru>

Table 1 Surface structure of Fergana Valley regions²The total land area in the photo, thousand km. ²

The share of the denominator in relation to the total land area, percent

No	Name of the area	Ferghana Valley	Andijan region	Namangan region	Fergana region
1	Flatness	$\frac{7,25}{39,4}$	$\frac{1,92}{45,7}$	$\frac{1,89}{25,4}$	$\frac{3,44}{50,9}$
2	Adir	$\frac{6,96}{37,8}$	$\frac{0,66}{15,7}$	$\frac{4,08}{54,8}$	$\frac{2,22}{32,8}$
3	Adirorty	$\frac{2,99}{16,3}$	$\frac{1,6}{38,1}$	$\frac{0,51}{6,9}$	$\frac{0,88}{13,0}$
4	He took the mountain	$\frac{0,64}{3,5}$	$\frac{0,02}{0,5}$	$\frac{0,4}{5,4}$	$\frac{0,22}{3,3}$
5	mountain	$\frac{0,56}{3,0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0,56}{7,5}$	$\frac{0}{0}$
	Total	$\frac{18,4}{100}$	$\frac{4,2}{100}$	$\frac{7,44}{100}$	$\frac{6,76}{100}$

The analysis shows that the high proportion of hills in the regions has led to a decrease in the production volume of agricultural products. As mentioned above, the share of hills in Andijan is 15.7%, in Fergana it is 32.8% and in Namangan the highest rate is 54.8%. Andijan has a share of 41.2 percent, Namangan 27.6 percent, and Fergana 31.1 percent, while the value of gross production of agricultural products in the Fergana Valley is 52,672.0 billion soums [20, 2018].

The above analysis allows for the scientific justification of the natural factors affecting the economic potential of the regions of the Fergana Valley and the remaining regional differences in the possibilities of its development. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate natural resources from the point of view of economic conditions when determining the directions of regional specialization aimed at increasing the volume of food production.

The total area of irrigated land in Fergana Valley is 764,600 hectares, 232,800 hectares in Andijan region, 234,900 hectares in Namangan region and 296,900 hectares in Fergana region. There are no bad lands in the Fergana Valley according to cadastral groups, and the main part of irrigated lands is below average land (118.8 thousand hectares), average land (330.5 thousand hectares), good land (282.9 thousand hectares) and the best land (32,000 hectares). 12 thousand hectares). In the cross-section of regions, land with a credit score of 21-40 is very small in Andijan region, while land with a credit score of 81-100 in Namangan region has a high index. Andijan has 57.5 points, Namangan has 60 points and Fergana has 56 points. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, land with a credit score of 91-100 consists of 2.0 thousand hectares, the main part (1.82 thousand hectares or 91.0 percent) is located in the Fergana Valley. In

² Compiled based on data from

<https://www.google.com/maps/@40.8036628,71.3591798,8.76z/data=!5m1!1e4?hl=ru>.

general, the average credit rating of the Fergana Valley is 57.8 points, which is higher than the average indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 2).

It is known that land resources are scattered or have a permanent, unchanging pattern of location on a territorial scale and area. Accordingly, the agriculture and food industry will be located and the directions of specialization of the existing regions will be determined. However, the land resources of the Fergana Valley differ sharply depending on the location and are unique in Uzbekistan. This situation can be observed not only in the region, but also in individual administrative districts. Because soil, water and climate conditions are formed depending on the surface structure and directly affect the productivity of agricultural crops. In particular, productivity in wheat, vegetable and fruit cultivation in Andijan region is high. The highest indicator of fruit and vegetable productivity is not only in the valley, but also in the first place in the republic. In Fergana region, the high productivity of potatoes and grapes remains, and it is second only to Andijan region in terms of productivity in the cultivation of wheat, vegetables and fruits. In Namangan region, it is possible to observe a high rate of polysyllable yield.

Table 2 **Irrigated land of Ferghana Valley and its quality assessment**
(2018, thousand hectares)³

Cadastral groups	Credit score	Uzbekistan	Ferghana Valley	Andijan	Namangan	Ferghana
Bad lands	0-10	0	0	0	0	0
	11-20	0.5	0	0	0	0
	total	0.5	0	0	0	0
Below average	21-30	69.1	10.9	0.8	4.6	5.5
	31-40	588.0	107.9	22.3	41.1	44.5
	total	657.1	118.8	23.1	45.7	50.0
Average lands	41-50	1094.4	179.8	51.6	48.8	79.4
	51-60	853.3	150.7	52.8	39.3	58.6
	total	1947.7	330.5	104.4	88.1	138.0
Good lands	61-70	718.5	183.4	62.7	46.5	74.2
	71-80	272.7	99.5	36.6	33.6	29.3
	total	991.2	282.9	99.3	80.1	103.5
The best lands	81-90	71.1	30.3	5.8	19.2	5.3
	91-100	2.0	1.82	0.07	1.7	0.05
	total	73.1	32.12	5.87	20.9	5.35
Total lands		3669.6	764.6	232.8	234.9	296.9
Average credit score		55	57.8	57.5	60	56

Territorial organization of land use is usually formed based on the interests of the population. Along with the natural conditions of land use in the Fergana Valley, demographic characteristics should also be taken into account. Because the limitation of land resources

³ It is compiled based on the information of the State Committee on land resources, geodesy, cartography and state cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

naturally leads to the reduction of cultivated areas per capita. Development of new land will be very expensive and not very productive. In this regard, it is necessary to develop measures such as the structure and composition of land resources, assessment of the effectiveness of land use. Socio-economic factors. The food market, first of all, solves social and economic problems and should serve it. The expansion of the size of the food market and the change in quality indicators are directly related to the demand of the population and the level of economic development. In this respect, the directions of food market development are aimed at the well-being of the population.

Irrigated agriculture took the main place in the settlement of the population of Fergana Valley. Therefore, population regeneration and employment is the basis for a thorough study of socio-economic factors affecting the food market. An embodied indicator of the regional economy is also derived from the population.

The demographic development of the Fergana Valley is characterized by a number of features. First of all, the population growth rate is high here, but there are some differences in the regions in connection with the level of socio-economic development. In particular, Fergana region has a higher population and its growth rate compared to Andijan and Namangan regions. In 1990-2000, the population grew by 472,500 in Andijan, 401,400 in Namangan, and 482,900 in Ferghana, and in 2010-2018 by 394,400, 373,200, and 453,900, respectively, or every 10 In Fergana Valley, the population averages 1.3-1.4 million. is increasing per person (Table 3).

Table 3

Dynamics of population growth of Ferghana Valley (thousands of people) ³

Region	1990 year	2000 year	2010 year	2018 year	Growth rate		
					in 2000 compared to 1990	in 2010 compared to 2000	in 2018 compared to 2010
Andijan	1789.0	2216.5	2672.3	3066.7	427.5	455.8	394.4
Namangan	1551.8	1953.2	2379.5	2752.7	401.4	426.3	373.2
Ferghana	2214.6	2697.5	3229.2	3683.1	482.9	531.7	453.9
Ferghana Valley	5555.4	6867.2	8281.0	9502.5	1311.8	1413.8	1221.5

Also, in accordance with the demographic process, a constant increase in the share of the working population is observed. Labor resources were 2738.5 thousand people in 1990, 3431.8 thousand people in 2000, 4736.0 thousand people in 2010 and 5302.8 thousand people in 2018. The growth rate of labor resources was 693.3 thousand people in 1990-2000, the highest rate was 1304.2 thousand people in 2000-2010, and 566.8 thousand people in 2010-2018 (Table 4).

³ Compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 4 Dynamics of growth of labor resources in Ferghana Valley
(thousand people) ³

Region	1990 year	2000 year	2010 year	2018 year	Growth rate		
					in 2000 compared to 1990	in 2010 compared to 2000	in 2018 compared to 2010
Andijan	897.5	1140.3	1561.2	1722.2	242.8	420.9	161.0
Namangan	746.3	961.0	1350.6	1549.5	214.7	389.6	198.9
Ferghana	1094.7	1330.5	1824.2	2031.1	235.8	493.7	206.9
Ferghana Valley	2738.5	3431.8	4736.0	5302.8	693.3	1304.2	566.8

These processes can be explained by several reasons. In particular, fundamental economic reforms in industry and agriculture that began in 1960-70 created certain conditions for population growth. From the beginning of 1970, the demographic policy implemented at the level of the former Union and aimed at stimulating the birth rate gave a strong impetus to population growth. In the 1980s and 1990s, the general trend of birth and population growth was maintained. In 1980, the number of births per 1000 people was 33.7, and in 1990 it was 34.6 [13, B. 38-39]. The number of births decreased from 201,000 people in 1991 to 135,900 people in 2001. Natural population growth was 166,300 people in 1991, and decreased to 101,700 people in 2001 [21]. On the one hand, this process is closely related to the division of the former Union into independent states in 1991 and the intensification of interstate migration movements, the return of people deported in 1991-1996 to their homelands, and on the other hand, socio-economic difficulties. Therefore, the high birth rates of the 1980-1990s had an effect on the 2000-2010s, or a high rate of labor resources was observed. The decrease in the number of births in 1990-2000 is closely related to the number of labor resources in 2010-2018. In the demographic analysis of the Fergana Valley, it is possible to reveal the economic embodiment of the regions. In particular, incorporation determines the level of development of a certain network. It is calculated as the ratio of sector share to population share and represents an index of economic inclusion. For example, the share of the Fergana Valley in the vegetable production of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 32.4 %, and 28.6% of the population is located there. The index of the ratio of these indicators is equal to 1.13 . So, if the index is higher than 1, this production network is economically integrated (Table 5).

³ Compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



Table 5 Incorporation index of Fergana Valley regions in Uzbekistan (2018)⁴

No	Product type	Ferghana Valley	Andijan region	Namangan region	Fergana region
1	Don	0.88	1.00	0.88	0.77
2	Potatoes	1.05	1.28	1.06	0.84
3	Vegetables	1.13	1.74	0.94	0.78
4	Police	0.49	0.77	0.46	0.30
5	Fruits	1.50	2.39	1.16	1.03
6	Grapes	0.74	0.53	0.83	0.84
7	The flesh is alive	0.65	0.65	0.70	0.62
8	Milk	0.87	0.96	0.78	0.87
9	Egg	0.77	0.91	0.87	0.59

The production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits in the Fergana Valley is economically embodied. It can be observed that the grain, potato, vegetable and fruit production network of Andijan region is highly developed in the regions. In Namangan region, potato growing and fruit growing, in Fergana region, only the fruit growing branch is economically embodied. This embodiment index provides an opportunity to analyze the production potential based on the population. Such an approach is of urgent importance in the establishment of specialized zones for the production of food products, in the development of scientific and practical proposals aimed at the concentration of agriculture and food industry in favorable zones.

In general, the analysis of factors influencing the food market of Fergana Valley is based on the following socio-economic results:

- from the point of view of growing food products, the separate regions of the Fergana Valley have unique natural and historical-traditional advantages. In the regions of the Fergana Valley that correspond to Uzbekistan, the share of mountains is less than in Kyrgyzstan or Tajikistan, but a significant part of the region's territory consists of mountainous areas, and it is precisely in them that agricultural production has a predominantly food orientation;
- In the modern logistics systems of the Fergana Valley, along with road transport, railway transport should occupy an important place. Ferghana Valley has a high density of railways. However, it is desirable to bring railways closer to large enterprises and cargo receivers;
- The natural and climatic conditions of the Fergana Valley allow the production of the main types of products offered in the food market. The main resource of agricultural commodity producers consists of irrigated land;
- although cotton and wheat occupy the main part of land resources, vegetable and fruit growing (especially intensive gardens) is rapidly expanding as a result of growing food products that are in high demand in consumer and foreign markets;
- On the one hand, the birth rate indicates population growth, and on the other hand, it has a great impact on employment. Because women are temporarily out of the labor force. Therefore, the high birth rate in the Fergana Valley is one of the main factors affecting women's employment;

⁴It was compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



- a high share of the agricultural sector in the economy of the region causes a high degree of dependence of labor resources on natural factors. Unfavorable weather conditions negatively affect the volume of agricultural products, cause the food industry to not operate at full capacity and reduce the number of workers. The high level of seasonal unemployment in the rural areas of the Fergana Valley is also closely related to natural conditions;
- The capacity of the regional internal food market in the Fergana Valley is characterized by year-by-year expansion. The market size is expanding both on demand and supply. If the market demand is related to the increase in the income of the population and the rapid development of processing enterprises, the supply in the market is related to the fact that in the following years, attention is paid to the support of the agrarian sector, along with farmers and peasant farms;
- Currently, the capacity of processing food products grown in agriculture is not sufficiently developed, although many new enterprises are being established, it is evident that the work in this regard should be accelerated.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the analysis of the factors affecting the food market of the Fergana Valley and its results, the following scientific and practical conclusions can be drawn up:

- the food market has a serious impact on the state of the economy and the social stability of society. In this regard, the directions of development of the food market are developed based on the study of factor connections;
- at the regional level, the composition of factors and their ratio changes significantly. Effective functioning of the regional food market is strongly influenced by political, natural and socio-economic factors;
- state policy formed under the influence of analysis of the general economic situation, the possibilities of using natural resources and production forces based on the number of the population allows to assess the real situation in the regional food market.

It is appropriate to implement the following activities in connection with the development of the food market in the Fergana Valley:

- placement in favorable zones of agriculture and food industry. This leads to the development of the industry, reduction of labor costs, mechanization of harvesting, product durability and reduction of sales costs;
- establishment of specialized zones for the production of certain types of food products;
- purposeful use of natural resources in the establishment of specialized food production zones;
- identification of regional factors and structural imbalances limiting the volume of food production;
- determination of potential reserves of food production;
- assessment of the level of convenience of the scope of territorial incorporation and general specialization of the region;



- creation of a regional cluster of food production based on the number and forecast of the population and improvement of its composition.

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