

Prospects for the Development of Fergana Economic Geographical Region and the Importance of Transport in it

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Abstract: Fergana Valley, one of the ancient and densely populated regions, is surrounded on three sides by the Pamir-Aloy, Tianshan, and Fergana ranges. It was the basis for the accumulation of population settlements. The area of the valley, which is not very large, is only 4% of the territory of the republic. This article describes in detail the development prospects of Fergana economic geographical region.

Keywords: Andijan, Fergana economic geographic region, Namangan, transport, Fergana, economic potential.

Enter. 28.5 percent of the country's economic potential and 35.1 percent of urban settlements are embodied. So, the general socio-economic density here is 7.5 times higher than the national average. The area is 18.4 thousand km² or 4.1% of the country's territory. The economic geographical region is located in the Fergana basin in the eastern part of Uzbekistan, and is bordered by Jalalabad, Osh and Batken regions of the Kyrgyz Republic from the northeast and south. and is bordered by the Khojand region of the Republic of Tajikistan in the southwest and the Tashkent region in the northwest. The district is bordered by the Kurama Chotkal and Fergana mountains in the south, Turkestan and Aloy mountain ranges in the north-northwest and in the east. The Syrdarya, formed by the confluence of the Norin and Karadarya rivers, flows through the territory of the economic district. In the central parts of the valley, high ik is 400-500 meters above sea level and rises towards the surroundings.

Main part. The division of this area, which has a relatively small area, but a large population and an extremely dense population, into an economic district is primarily characterized by its geographical location and demographic potential. All the factors that form this economic geographical region are embodied, mainly cotton, grain, cocoons, vegetables, berries, sugarcane, horticulture, viticulture, livestock, sericulture, beekeeping, fishery are well developed. In addition, the economic district has developed automotive, chemical, oil, petrochemical, light industrial sectors, construction materials, food, pharmaceuticals and many other industries. Fergana economic geographic region accounts for 23.7 percent of the country's gross domestic product, 1/5 of industrial production and 1/5 of agricultural production. It gives about 30 percent. Cotton and cocoon cultivation have been practiced in the valley for a long time. This is due to its geographical location on the Great Silk Road and favorable natural conditions. development has been ensured. The construction of transcontinental highways will lead to the development of the economic geographical region. To develop them, to develop backward districts within the regions, it is necessary to increase the superiority of industry over agriculture. Fergana region is one of the earliest established regions in Uzbekistan. It was established on January 15, 1938. It includes 15 rural districts. Dod, Beshariq, Buvayda, Dangara, Yozyovon, Altariq, Koshtepa, Rishton, Sokh, Toshloq, Uchkoprik, Fergana, Furqat, Kuva and Uzbekistan districts are included. The area is 6.76 thousand km². 3683.3 thousand people, the population of Fergana city, the administrative center of the region, is 283.8 thousand people. If we talk about the industry of Fergana region, there are all branches of production and it can be classified as a multi-directional regional economic complex.

In addition, there are many manufacturing enterprises that were built here for the first time in Uzbekistan; industries such as Farzona textile thermal power station, Altiariq oil refining, Koqon superphosphate, Margilon silk industry. enterprises are among them. In agriculture, first of all, it has great experience in cotton cocoon fruit cultivation. In the years of independence, various sectors of the economy will develop rapidly. Industrial production will be equal to 109.3 percent in 2018. The production of agricultural products made up 106.7 percent. Fergana region is the city of Tashkent in terms of industrial production. and is the 3rd place after the region. More than 12 percent of the country's industrial product is responsible for it. Including, the region produces 15 percent of the mineral fertilizers produced in Uzbekistan and 1/3 of the asbestos-cement production. almost 90% of glass, 11% of furniture, 37% of silk, 16% of yarn, 42% of hosiery and 40% of shoes. The network structure of the regional industry is quite complex. In Ferghana, light food, chemical and petrochemical building materials industry, etc. well developed. More than 33% of the total industrial output is fuel, 24% light and 10% food industry According to the results of the last five years, the output value of the fuel industry is 47.4 percent, chemistry and petrochemicals 5.8 percent, construction materials 5 percent, light industry 22.6 percent, food 9.9 percent, flour and grain feed industry 5.7 percent. It can be seen that almost all branches of industry are developed in the region. Only machine building and metal processing metallurgical branches have a lower share. The industry of the Fergana region of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides 12 percent of the output. 5.5 percent and 11 percent of workers employed in industry are incorporated. In particular, the level of regional incorporation of the fuel chemistry and petrochemical glass-porcelain industries is high, 39.7 percent; 13.3 and 65.8 percent. The index of each of them is 3.13 percent, 1.05 and 5.18 percent higher than the general average. These industries are specialized areas of the region. Also, oil refining, mineral fertilizer production, textile food The level of development of the food industry is also high. We know that there are about 40 operating joint ventures in Fergana region, 23 of which are in the industry. All of them exported products in the amount of 42.4 million US dollars in 2019, which is about 20% of the region's exports. 5100 people work in joint enterprises. In Fergana region, there are many production enterprises, large thermal centers, chemical and petrochemical plants, oil refineries, nitrogen and superphosphate producers in this region..

Analysis and results. In Fergana region, 135-145 thousand tons of oil per year, 1.8 million tons of gasoline, 1.8 million tons of motor diesel fuel, about 150 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers, about 850 thousand tons of cement, about 110 thousand tons of cotton fiber, 58 million m² of yarn and 2 million m² silk gauze, 12 million pairs of socks, 29.5 thousand tons of refined olive oil, more than 45 million cans of various canned goods are produced.

In addition to these, the production of gas stoves, furniture, household soap and other products has been launched in this region. Fergana economic geographical region includes Andijan and Namangan in addition to Fergana region. The region was founded on March 6, 1941. It currently includes 14 rural districts: Andijan, Baliqchi, Buloqboshi, Bo'ston, Jalakuduq, Izboskan, Marhamat Oltinkol, Pakhtaabad, Ulug'nor, Khojaabad, It includes Shahrikhan and Korgontepa districts. Its area is 4.30 thousand km², and in this respect, Andijan region is the smallest region in the republic, making up 1% of the republic's area. If we talk about the industry of Andijan region, there are 51 large industrial enterprises in this region. They produce about 1/10 of the republic's economic geographical region and 1/3 of industrial products. This region is the basis of the production of light cars and mobiles in Uzbekistan. 10.5 percent of light industrial products have high indicators in the production of electrotechnical machine parts and threading. Andijan region is important in supplying the Republic of Uzbekistan with electric motors. In terms of product value in the regional industrial complex, mechanical engineering and metal processing is 53.3 percent of light industry. 17.8 percent and the production of flour and groats is well developed. In recent years, 500-700 million kilowatts of electricity, 90-100 thousand tons of oil, 12-15 thousand tons of refined vegetable oil, and 100-102 thousand tons of cotton

fiber have been produced in the region. In 2019, the Asaka factory produced a total of 246,000 tons of light vehicles. The construction of the Asaka plant began in 1994, and the first Uzbek light car was produced in 1996. The total project capacity is equal to the production of 200,000 cars per year. The main industrial centers of the region are the cities of Andijan, Asaka, Shakhrikhan, Marhamat, and Khanabad. Today, cotton ginning factories in district centers fill the market with products produced by small and joint enterprises and export products to a certain extent. Namangan region was formed as part of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 6, 1941. Currently, 11 districts consist of 8 cities and 115 towns. Namangan region is divided into Kosonsoy, Mingbulok, Namangan, Norin Pop, Torakorgon, Uychi, Uchkorgon, Chortoq, Chust and Yangigorgon districts. The area is 7.44 thousand km². or 1.7 percent of the republic's territory. According to the latest data, its population is 2752.9 thousand people, which is 8.3 percent of the republic's population. The administrative center is the city of Namangan. Production is well developed in Namangan region. This region mainly specializes in the light and food industries, and their specialization coefficient is 2.9 and 1.75, or the development of these industries is higher than the average level of the republic. According to the latest data, the light industry accounts for 37.9 percent of the total industrial output of the region. gives 31 percent. In addition to these, the building materials industry is somewhat different. The region has 23 thousand tons of oil, 7,846 thousand km², yarn production, silk production, 1.8 million m², wool production, 119 thousand tons of vegetable oil, 83,700 tons of cotton fiber and other products, and paper is produced here. and the production of matches developed. The center of industrial development is the city of Namangan, which produces 40 percent of the industrial output of the region. This is certainly a very high indicator of integration. In recent years, the industry of Kosonsoy district has been developing rapidly. Together with Pop district, it accounts for 1/ provides 4 parts. Uchgorgon, Toraqorgon, Uychi Chust and Chortoq districts are also developing industrial sectors. The level of Norin and Mingbulok districts has a slightly lower indicator. There is a cotton ginning factory and textile enterprises in Uchkurgan. There is a dried fruit producer and excavator repair enterprise in Tõraqorgon, and light industry branches are developed in Kosonsoy. Currently, the economic geographical region of Fargona and its We have reviewed the industries and the level of development of the provinces. Now let's talk about the socio-economic development of Fergana in the last five years: the results of the development of Fergana region in the last five years were presented in the infographic of the Centers of Economic Research and Reforms.

Conclusions and suggestions. Five-year socio-economic development of Fergana region and the results of the development of Fergana region in the last five years in the infographic of the Center for Economic Research and Reforms, the following presented the main changes in the socio-economic development of the active reforms that took place in 2017. - During 2020, the gross regional product (GDP) of the region increased by 14% and amounted to 37.6 trillion soums. The production of industrial products increased by 8% from 8.0 trillion soums to 21.7 trillion soums. The production of agricultural products increased by 15% in 2016 increased from 10.0 trillion soums in 2020 to 22.1 trillion soums in 2020. The number of enterprises operating in the region increased by 56 percent from 34.3 thousand in 2016 to 53.6 thousand in 2020. Over five years, about 179 thousand new jobs were created in Fergana region. During this period, 4,782,000 square meters of housing and preschool educational institutions were commissioned in the region. In 12.3 thousand schools, 30.1 thousand hospitals and 2.7 thousand beds were established. The main driver areas of the region are the production of light industrial building materials (construction cluster), fruit and vegetable processing, and the organization of industrial zones (small industry) in agriculture. development of new land, livestock breeding, poultry farming, horticulture, viticulture, greenhouses, establishment of farms (including in households), tourism (domestic tourism, eco-tourism, handicrafts), international highways, service branches, 20 types of services in neighborhoods organization of demonstration branches, as well as the main parameters of the development of infrastructure and social sphere in cities and districts. 1967 investment projects were

implemented within the region's socio-economic development program and 11.9 trillion soums were allocated to them.

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