



**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE FOOD MARKET  
(FOR EXAMPLE, FERGHANA VALLEY)**

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**Annotation:** Each region has its own food market because of its significant regional differences in economic development, uneven natural and climatic conditions, and national labor allocation and specialization. The formation and development of the Ferghana Valley food market is influenced by macroeconomic factors that are characteristic of all regions of Uzbekistan, on the one hand, and on the other. In this regard, it is important to systematically study the peculiarities of the food market in the Ferghana Valley by the causes and nature of the emergence.

In the regional food market study, the evaluation of the various factors that may have an impact on the market situation may be the starting point for decision-making in certain regions. At the same time, it is not advisable to introduce a single model of agrarian reform for all regions without considering the political, natural and socio-economic conditions.

To date, the regional policy of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the Ferghana Valley regions. In particular, acceleration of market relations in agrarian sector and development of small business and private entrepreneurship, improvement of land reclamation, development of regional industrial potential, cluster development of fruit and vegetable production, development of scientific and practical potential in agriculture, social and economic development of the region. Many government decisions are being made and measures are being taken.

These measures have allowed diversification to reduce the dependence on raw materials, the development of high-value added industries and the development of high-tech industries, the creation of favorable conditions for economic growth, and the reduction of regional disproportions in regional investment and socio-economic development. .

At the center of the natural factors analysis is the surface structure, which affects the economic potential of the region. This is because, according to the terrestrial structure, natural resources - climate, land and water - are formed, which, in turn, promotes the development of agriculture and the food industry. In addition, the cost, prices, and production of food products depend on the region's natural resources. Regional disparities in economic development occur at the level of natural resources development.

Regional differences in natural resources and opportunities for their development can be observed in the economic potential of the Ferghana Valley. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate natural resources from the point of view of economic conditions in determining the direction of regional specialization aimed at increasing the volume of food production.

As a rule, the territorial arrangement of the use of natural resources is formed in the interests of the population. Therefore, demographic characteristics should be taken into account, along with the natural conditions of land use. This is because the scarcity of land resources naturally leads to the reduction of per capita arable land. Apart from the cost of developing new lands, the productivity is not high. It is necessary to develop such measures as the structure and composition of land resources, the evaluation of land use efficiency.

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It is well known that the food market should first and foremost address the socio-economic problems. Expanding the size and quality of the food market is directly dependent on the demand of the population and the level of economic development. In this regard, the development of the food market is focused on the welfare of the population.

Irrigated agriculture plays a key role in the population of the Fergana Valley. Therefore, reproduction and employment are the basis for a thorough study of the socio-economic factors affecting the food market. The combined economy of the region also depends on the population.

The production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits in the Ferghana Valley is economically feasible. In terms of regions, Andijan region has a well-developed network of grain, potatoes, vegetables and high-yield fruit. In the Namangan region, potatoes and fruits are economically developed, while in the Fergana region only the fruit-and-vegetable sector is economically integrated. This integration index gives an opportunity to analyze production capacities based on population. This approach is important in the establishment of specialized food production zones, development of scientific and practical proposals for the concentration of agricultural and food industries in favorable zones. Based on the foregoing, this article analyzes the political, natural and socio-economic factors that affect the food markets of the Ferghana Valley. Analysis of political factors analyzes measures aimed at strengthening economic security. Natural factors were assessed in terms of economic conditions. Areas related to socio-economic factors are scientifically sound.

**Keywords:** food market, region, political factors, natural factors, socio-economic factors, population, labor resources, concentration.

**Introduction**

Market relations determine the main parameters of development of economic sectors and social sphere. This is because the task of connecting different interests is carried out by the market. And the food market is characterized by a number of features. This is due to the dependence of the food-production-consumption system on natural, biological, physiological and socio-economic processes. Accordingly, an increase in total production is also a complex problem, which is determined by differences in the climatic conditions, agro-resource potential and economic development of the regions.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev noted that "... it is necessary to pay special attention to the solution of the problem of food security and the establishment of strict control over the production of genetically modified products. The growing number of imported fruit and vegetable products in the domestic market in recent years should certainly alert us. To prevent this, first of all we need to restore the ancient varieties that have disappeared, to rational and effective breeding work, to widely introduce scientific achievements and innovations in the field." [1]

At the same time, each region has its own food market due to its significant regional differences in economic development, uneven natural and climatic conditions, and national labor allocation and specialization. The formation and development of the Ferghana Valley food market is influenced by macroeconomic factors that are characteristic of all regions of Uzbekistan, on the one hand, and on the other. In this regard, it is important to systematically study the peculiarities of the food market in the Ferghana Valley by the causes and nature of the emergence.

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**Literature Review**

The analysis of factors affecting the food market can be traced to the studies of foreign countries, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the CIS countries and Uzbekistan.

In the United States, political factors affecting the food market are explained by the environment and consumer safety. Economic factors include changes in income and transportation costs. Social factors take into account the health of the rural and urban population, as healthy lifestyles represent the growing demand for food. Technological factors are expected to achieve efficiency through the mechanization and development of food production. Environmental factors only focus on climate change. Under the influence of legal factors, the US Department of Agriculture plays a key role in regulating, monitoring and evaluating food sales [2].

Studies in European countries have explored the risks associated with climate change, water scarcity and civilization, and the social, demographic, and technological trends as factors affecting the functioning of the food market [3]. It also addresses the risk factors in food production [4].

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization's research is also important, and along with the foregoing trends, gender factors (inequalities in men and women in agricultural land can threaten national food security) [5].

Research in the Russian Federation has divided the factors that influence the functioning of the food market. In particular, factors such as economic growth, impact on demand, determining the interaction of supply and demand, regulating, resource allocation, institutional and leading, natural, climatic, social, economic and scientific-technical factors have been studied [6]. Some studies have interpreted the factors affecting the food market as infrastructure support [7]. Attention is also given to the factors influencing the innovative development of the food market. At the same time, natural resources, scientific potential, large regional markets, production of environmentally friendly food and possibilities for transition to a market economy have been studied [8].

Studies conducted in Uzbekistan have examined the natural, economic, organizational, legal, organizational, technical and technological factors influencing the competitiveness of the food market [9]. It also considers the internal, external and mixed factors of competitiveness [10]. Natural, labor, technological and investment resources and infrastructure have been studied as factor conditions in terms of developing a competitive environment in food production [11]. Factors influencing the development of the regional food market are grouped into economic, scientific, technical, social and natural-climatic groups [12].

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

- The analysis of factors affecting the food market in the research areas of foreign countries and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization is often combined with globalization;
- The peculiarities of the research conducted in the Russian Federation are that the factors affecting the food market are divided into many groups and analyzed in terms of their transition to a market economy
- The analysis of natural, social, economic and other factors in the research by scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at ensuring competitiveness.

In the above studies, the change in natural resources under the influence of political factors and the constraints on access to natural resources are poorly understood. In particular, the study of social factors has different dimensions, and in some cases, only demographic processes are analyzed.

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In our opinion, the study of social factors is not limited to the analysis of population and labor force. Demographic research is conducted from the point of view of territorial organization of production. This reflects market demand, on the one hand, and the economic potential of the region on the other. At the same time, social factors are studied in the system of "population - labor resources - economic potential" or are called socio-economic factors.

**Reserch Methodology**

In this work, a multivariate hierarchical classification method was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the food market. The natural and economic potential and production capacities of the Ferghana Valley regions were analyzed by population. Existing food production zones were compared using the principle of "relative convenience". An index has been formed that allows for a comprehensive assessment of the scope of integration. The current socio-economic burden of food production has been identified. As a result, it is possible to analyze complex political, natural, socio-economic factors directly and indirectly associated with food production.

**Analysis and results**

In the regional food market study, the assessment of the various factors that may have an impact on the market situation is likely to be the starting point for decision-making in certain regions. At the same time, it is not advisable to introduce a single model of agrarian reform for all regions without considering the political, natural and socio-economic conditions.

Political factors. The Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the sovereignty of other states and respects their inviolability of borders and borders. In turn, it provides a cooperative relationship with other countries in addressing living, economic, cultural, fantasy, global environmental problems. In order to achieve these goals, special attention was given to the priority areas of regional policy of the country - to ensure internal stability, correct division of labor, elimination of differences at the interregional level of social and economic development. Food security and transportation independence were necessary during this period, and the following urgent measures were taken in the Ferghana Valley:

The Cabinet of Ministers Resolution 1994 "On the introduction of the Dutch technology of potato cultivation" was adopted in order to use the Dutch breed of seed and the comprehensive technology of potato cultivation according to the Dutch technology [14]. At the same time, the integrated technology of potato cultivation was deployed in the farms of Andijan, Namangan and Ferghana regions and the seed base was developed.

Maqsadida With a view to ensuring food security and establishing a stable seed base for cereals, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 1996 "On Establishment of Crop Seeds in Andijan Region" was adopted [15]. At the same time work on the development of high technology of grain yield, creation of new and disease-resistant varieties of cereal crops was organized.

Reconstruction of the wharf was completed and in 2000 the transport infrastructure meeting international standards was formed. Commissioning of the Angren-Pap electrified railway line in 2016 will connect the Fergana Valley with other regions of Uzbekistan and create a unified national railway system.

To date, the regional policy of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the Ferghana Valley regions. These include accelerating market relations in the agricultural sector and developing small

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business and private entrepreneurship [16], improving land reclamation [17], enhancing the industrial potential of the region [18], developing clusters in fruit and vegetable production [19], and developing scientific and practical activities in agriculture. Many government decisions are being made and measures are being taken to develop the capacity [20], the socio-economic development of the region and the welfare of the population.

These measures have allowed diversification to reduce the dependence on raw materials, the development of high-value added industries and the development of high-tech industries, the creation of favorable conditions for economic growth, and the reduction of regional disproportions in regional investment and socio-economic development. . As a result, the Ferghana Valley accounts for 17.3% of Uzbekistan's gross domestic product, 19.9% of industry, 26.4% of gross agricultural output, 25.1% of grain production, 30.0% of potatoes, 32.4% of vegetable production and 43.0% of fruit production. shares. Of course, the results are dependent on the region's natural resources, which is reflected in the regional policy of the state.

At the center of the natural factors analysis is the surface structure, which affects the economic potential of the region. This is because, according to the terrestrial structure, natural resources - climate, land and water - are formed, which, in turn, promotes the development of agriculture and the food industry. In addition, the cost, prices, and production of food products depend on the region's natural resources. Regional disparities in economic development occur at the level of natural resources development.

The surface structure of the Fergana Valley slopes from the surrounding mountains to the center or rises from the center to the plain-hill-mountain system. There is no highland south in Uzbekistan. The mountainous area is 0.22 thousand km<sup>2</sup> in the south and 0.02 thousand km<sup>2</sup> in the south-east. In the north, a plain-hill-mountain system is fully formed. The hills are covered by semi-arcades, and can be divided into northern and southern hills. The main part of the plain is located on the left bank of the Syrdarya river.

The total area of the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan is 7.25 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, the hill is 6.96 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, the Adyr shale is 2.99 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, the mountain is 0.64 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, and the mountain region is 0.56 thousand km. Is .2. In general, the surface structure of the Ferghana Valley is positively assessed for the location of agriculture and processing industry. The division into administrative regions reveals the problem of reducing production costs, pricing and ensuring a dynamic market balance. The surface structure of the Fergana Valley is administratively distributed. The total area of the Andizhan area is 45.7%, the hill is 15.7%, the hill is 38.1% and the mountainous area is 0.5%. On the total land area of Fergana region, the plains occupy 50.9%, the hill 32.8%, the hilltop 13.0% and the mountainous area 3.3%. The surface structure of the Namangan region is uneven. The right bank of the Syrdarya river rises through a narrow and steep hill system. The area of the region is 6.04 thousand km<sup>2</sup> or 81.2%, and the plain is only 0.49 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. The main plains are on the Naryn River and the left bank of the Syrdarya river. Uchkurgan (0.29 thous. Km<sup>2</sup>) and Naryn (0.21 thous. Km<sup>2</sup>) on the left bank of the Naryn River, in the lowlands and Mingbulak (0.74 thous. Km<sup>2</sup>) on the left bank of the Syrdarya River, with a small portion of Pop district ( 0.16 thous. Km<sup>2</sup>) or 1.89 thous. Km. On the total land area of Namangan region, the plain is 25.4%, the hill 54.8%, the hill 6.9%, the mountainous 5.4%, and the mountain area 7.5% (Table 1).

Table 1

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**Surface structure of the Fergana Valley regions <sup>1</sup>**

In the photo, the total land area is thousands of kilometers.<sup>2</sup>

Percentage in mahraj, relative to total land area

| № | The region         | Fergana Valley      | Including           |                     |                     |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|   |                    |                     | Andijan region      | The Namangan area   | 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 | Admiralty          | $\frac{2,99}{16,3}$ | $\frac{1,6}{38,1}$  | $\frac{0,51}{6,9}$  | $\frac{0,88}{13,0}$ |
| 4 | It took a mountain | $\frac{0,64}{3,5}$  | $\frac{0,02}{0,5}$  | $\frac{0,4}{5,4}$   | $\frac{0,22}{3,3}$  |
| 5 | Mountain           | $\frac{0,56}{3,0}$  | $\frac{0}{0}$       | $\frac{0,56}{7,5}$  | $\frac{0}{0}$       |
|   | <b>Total</b>       | $\frac{18,4}{100}$  | $\frac{4,2}{100}$   | $\frac{7,44}{100}$  | $\frac{6,76}{100}$  |

The analysis shows that the high share of hills in the regions led to a decrease in agricultural production. As mentioned above, the share of hills in Andijan is 15.7%, in Ferghana 32.8% and in Namangan the highest is 54.8%. Aggregate agricultural output in Ferghana Valley The share of Andijan region is 41.2%, Namangan 27.6% and Ferghana 31.1%.

The above analyzes provide a scientific justification for the regional differences in natural resources and the potential for development, affecting the economic potential of the Ferghana Valley regions. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate natural resources from the point of view of economic conditions in determining the direction of regional specialization aimed at increasing the volume of food production.

The total area of irrigated land in the Ferghana Valley is 764.6 thousand hectares, Andijan region - 232.8 thousand hectares, Namangan - 234.9 thousand hectares, and Ferghana region - 296.9 thousand hectares. In the Ferghana Valley cadastral groups do not have bad land and most of the

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

irrigated soils are below average (118.8 thousand hectares), moderate land (330,500 hectares), good land (282.9 thousand hectares) and best land (32, 12 thousand hectares). In the regional context, the land with a score of 21-40 bonuses is very small in Andijan, while the Namangan region has a high score of 81-100 points. On average, Andijan has 57.5 points, Namangan 60 points and Ferghana 56 points. Land of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a score of 91-100 bonuses is 2.0 thousand hectares, most of which (1.82 thousand hectares or 91.0%) are located in the Fergana Valley. In general, the average score for the Fergana Valley is 57.8 points, which is higher than the average for the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 2).

Table 2

**Irrigated lands of Fergana valley and its quality assessment (2018 hectares)<sup>2</sup>**

| Cadastral groups                 | Bonity Ball  | Uzbekistan    | Fergana Valley | Including      |                   |                |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
|                                  |              |               |                | Andijan region | The Namangan area | Fergana region |
| Bad land                         | 0-10         | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0                 | 0              |
|                                  | 11-20        | 0,5           | 0              | 0              | 0                 | 0              |
|                                  | <b>Total</b> | <b>0,5</b>    | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>       |
| 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           |
|                                  | <b>Total</b> | <b>657,1</b>  | <b>118,8</b>   | <b>23,1</b>    | <b>45,7</b>       | <b>50,0</b>    |
| Average land                     | 41-50        | 1094,4        | 179,8          | 51,6           | 48,8              | 79,4           |
|                                  | 51-60        | 853,3         | 150,7          | 52,8           | 39,3              | 58,6           |
|                                  | <b>Total</b> | <b>1947,7</b> | <b>330,5</b>   | <b>104,4</b>   | <b>88,1</b>       | <b>138,0</b>   |
| Good husbands                    | 61-70        | 718,5         | 183,4          | 62,7           | 46,5              | 74,2           |
|                                  | 71-80        | 272,7         | 99,5           | 36,6           | 33,6              | 29,3           |
|                                  | <b>Total</b> | <b>991,2</b>  | <b>282,9</b>   | <b>99,3</b>    | <b>80,1</b>       | <b>103,5</b>   |
| Best husbands                    | 81-90        | 71,1          | 30,3           | 5,8            | 19,2              | 5,3            |
|                                  | 91-100       | 2,0           | 1,82           | 0,07           | 1,7               | 0,05           |
|                                  | <b>Total</b> | <b>73,1</b>   | <b>32,12</b>   | <b>5,87</b>    | <b>20,9</b>       | <b>5,35</b>    |
| <b>Total land</b>                |              | <b>3669,6</b> | <b>764,6</b>   | <b>232,8</b>   | <b>234,9</b>      | <b>296,9</b>   |
| <b>The average bonitet score</b> |              | <b>55</b>     | <b>57,8</b>    | <b>57,5</b>    | <b>60</b>         | <b>56</b>      |

It is well known that land resources have a permanent, unchanging order of dispersion or territorial dispersion. Accordingly, agriculture and the food industry will be located and areas of specialization in the existing regions will be identified. However, the land resources of the Ferghana Valley vary considerably and are unique in Uzbekistan. This situation can be observed not only in the region, but also in some administrative districts. This is because soil, water and climatic conditions

<sup>2</sup> The State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

are dependent on surface structure and directly affect crop yields. In particular, the yield of wheat, vegetables and fruits in Andijan region is very high. The highest fruit and vegetable productivity is the highest not only in the valley, but also in the country. In the Fergana region, high yields of potatoes and grapes are preserved and are the second largest crop of wheat, vegetables and fruits after Andijan. Only high yields of melons can be observed in Namangan region.

As a rule, the territorial organization of land use is formed on the basis of the interests of the population. In addition to the natural conditions of land use in the Fergana Valley, demographic characteristics should also be considered. This is because the scarcity of land resources naturally leads to the reduction of per capita arable land. Apart from the cost of developing new lands, the productivity is not high. It is necessary to develop such measures as the structure and composition of land resources, the evaluation of land use efficiency.

Socio-economic factors. The food market should first and foremost address the socio-economic problems. Expanding the size and quality of the food market is directly dependent on the demand of the population and the level of economic development. In this regard, the development of the food market is focused on the welfare of the population.

Irrigated agriculture plays a key role in the population of the Fergana Valley. Therefore, reproduction and employment are the basis for a thorough study of the socio-economic factors affecting the food market. The combined economy of the region also depends on the population.

The demographic development of the Ferghana Valley is characterized by a number of features. First of all, there is a high population growth rate, but there is some variation in the regions depending on the level of socio-economic development. In particular, in Fergana region the population and growth rates are higher than in Andijan and Namangan regions. In 1990-2000, the population increased by 472,500 in Andijan, by 401,400 in Namangan, and by 482,900 in Fergana, and by 394,400, 373,200, and 453,900, respectively, in 2010-2018. In the Ferghana Valley, the average population is 1.3-1.4 million. per capita (Table 3).

Table 3

**Dynamics of Fergana Valley Population Growth (thous. Persons)<sup>3</sup>**

| The region            | 1990          | 2000          | 2010          | 2023          | Growth rate           |                          |                          |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                       |               |               |               |               | 2000 compared to 1990 | In 2010 compared to 2000 | In 2023 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                    |
| Fergana               | 2214,6        | 2697,5        | 3229,2        | 3683,1        | 482,9                 | 531,7                    | 453,9                    |
| <b>Fergana Valley</b> | <b>5555,4</b> | <b>6867,2</b> | <b>8281,0</b> | <b>9502,5</b> | <b>1311,8</b>         | <b>1413,8</b>            | <b>1221,5</b>            |

<sup>3</sup> Based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan



There is also a steady increase in the proportion of working-age population in line with the demographic process. The labor resources amounted to 2,738.5 thousand people in 1990, 3431,800 people in 2000, 4736,000 people in 2010 and 5,302,800 in 2023. The growth rate of labor resources was 693,300 people in 1990-2000, the highest in 2000-2010 was 1304,200 people and in 2010-2023 it was 566,800 people (Table 4).

Table 4

**Dynamics of labor resources growth in the Fergana Valley (thousand)<sup>4</sup>**

| The region            | 1990          | 2000          | 2010          | 2023          | Growth rate           |                          |                          |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                       |               |               |               |               | 2000 compared to 1990 | In 2010 compared to 2000 | In 2023 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                    |
| Fergana               | 1094,7        | 1330,5        | 1824,2        | 2031,1        | 235,8                 | 493,7                    | 206,9                    |
| <b>Fergana Valley</b> | <b>2738,5</b> | <b>3431,8</b> | <b>4736,0</b> | <b>5302,8</b> | <b>693,3</b>          | <b>1304,2</b>            | <b>566,8</b>             |

These processes can be explained for several reasons. In particular, radical economic and industrial reforms in the 1960s and 1970s created certain conditions for the population growth. The demographic policies that have been implemented since the early 1970s on the scale of the former Soviet Union have given a powerful impetus to population growth. Between 1980 and 1990, the overall trend of birth rates and population growth continued. In 1980 the number of births per 1,000 people was 33.7 and in 1990 it was 34.6. [38-39]. The number of births decreased from 201.0 thousand in 1991 to 135,900 in 2001. The natural increase of the population was 166,300 people in 1991, and in 2001 it fell to 101,700. [21] This process is closely linked to the separation of the former Soviet Union into independent states in 1991 and the intensification of interstate migration, the return of deported peoples in 1991-1996 and the socio-economic difficulties on the other. Consequently, high rates of birth rates in the 1980s and 1990s have had their impact on 2000-2010, or higher labor resources have been observed. The decline in the number of births from 1990 to 2000 is closely linked to the 2010-2018 labor force.

The demographic analysis of the Ferghana Valley reveals the economic integration of the regions. In particular, integration determines the degree of development of a particular network. This is calculated by the ratio of the sector's share to the population and represents the economic inclusion index. For example, the share of Fergana Valley in vegetable production in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 32.4% and 28.6% of the population. The ratio of these indicators is 1.13. Therefore, if the index is greater than 1, this industry is economically feasible (Table 5).

Table 5

**Consolidation Index for the Ferghana Valley Regions (2023)<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>4</sup> Based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

<sup>5</sup> Based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

| № | Product Type  | Fergana Valley | Including      |                   |                |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
|   |               |                | Andijan region | The Namangan area | 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 | Melons        | 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 | Meat is alive | 0,65           | 0,65           | 0,70              | 0,62           |
| 8 | Milk          | 0,87           | 0,96           | 0,78              | 0,87           |
| 9 | Eggs          | 0,77           | 0,91           | 0,87              | 0,59           |

The production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits in the Ferghana Valley is economically feasible. In terms of regions, Andijan region has a well-developed network of grain, potatoes, vegetables and high-yield fruit. In the Namangan region, potatoes and fruits are economically developed, while in the Fergana region only the fruit-and-vegetable sector is economically integrated. This integration index gives an opportunity to analyze production capacities based on population. This approach is important in the establishment of specialized food production zones, development of scientific and practical proposals for the concentration of agricultural and food industries in favorable zones.

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

- Fergana Valley has its own natural and historical-traditional advantages in terms of food production. The share of mountains in the Fergana Valley region of Uzbekistan is lower than in Kyrgyzstan or Tajikistan, but a significant part of the region is mountainous areas, where agricultural production is predominantly food;

- Rail transport should play an important role in modern logistics systems of the Fergana Valley. High density of railways in the Fergana Valley. However, it is advisable to bring the railways closer to large enterprises and consignors;

- The climatic conditions of the Fergana Valley allow us to produce the main products offered in the food market. The main resource of agricultural commodity producers consists of irrigated land;

- Although cotton and wheat occupy the bulk of land resources, vegetable and fruit production (especially intensive orchards) is growing rapidly as a result of growing demand for food in demand in foreign markets;

- The birth rate represents an increase in the population, on the one hand, and a greater impact on employment on the other. Because women are temporarily out of the labor force. Therefore, high fertility rates in the Ferghana Valley are one of the main factors affecting women's employment;
- High share of the agricultural sector in the regional economy results in a high dependence of labor resources on natural factors. Adverse weather conditions adversely affect agricultural output, leading to inadequate food industries and reduced workforce. High seasonal unemployment in rural areas of the Ferghana Valley is also closely related to natural conditions;
- The capacity of the regional food market in the Ferghana Valley is increasing year by year. The market is expanding on both demand and supply. Where market demand is associated with higher incomes and faster development of processing enterprises, market demand is driven by recent years in agrarian sector, along with support for farming and dehqan farms;
- At present, the processing capacity of agricultural products is underdeveloped, and many new enterprises are being established, but there is a clear need for further work.

### **Conclusion/Recommendations**

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

- the food market has a significant impact on the state of the economy and the social stability of society. In this regard, the study of the trends in the food market will be developed on the basis of a study of the factor linkages;
- The composition of the factors and their proportions at the regional level varies significantly. Political, natural and socio-economic factors are strongly influenced by the effectiveness of the regional food market;
- analysis of the overall economic situation, the access to natural resources and the number of population in the regional food market, as a result of public policy, can assess the real situation in the regional food market.

It is advisable to implement the following measures to develop food markets in the Ferghana Valley:

- location in favorable zones of agriculture and food industry. This will result in industrial development, reduced labor costs, mechanized harvesting, loss of production and lower sales costs;
- establishment of special zones for production of certain types of food products;
- targeted use of natural resources in the establishment of specialized food production zones;
- Identification of regional factors and structural disproportions limiting the volume of food production;
- identifying potential reserves of food production;
- Evaluation of the scale of regional integration and the degree of accessibility of the general specialization of the region;
- Creation of regional cluster of food production and improvement of its structure on the basis of population and projections.

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