
ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE COMPETENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN FERGANA PROVINCE

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10057900>

Husanboev is the son of Sadafbek Yorqinjan

Fergana State University "German and French"

senior teacher of the department, etc., economy

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD),

712000, Fergana city, 19 Murabbiya street

E-mail: sadafbekfergana@gmail.com

Phone: +998973370087

Abstract

The article examines the competitiveness of graduates in higher education institutions from a theoretical and practical point of view. In the study, the concepts of competitiveness, competitiveness of higher education and competitiveness of a graduate of a higher education institution were systematized based on the approaches of foreign and domestic scientists.

Key words

tourism sector, domestic tourism, agrotourism activity, rural tourism, investment mechanism, economic levers, organizational-economic mechanism.

Introduction. Although there are no statistical data on the volume of tourism, particularly agrotourism services, in the open data system of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the data obtained as a result of research show that there is development in agrotourism, which is considered a special direction of the tourism industry.

It should be noted that tourism industry indicators have been officially included in the official statistical data system since 2014. In particular, during 2011-2020, the change in the volume of gross added value created in the field of tourism increased sharply in the period until 2020, and in 2019 it was significantly lower than in 2011.

Increased 1.85 times, but in 2020 this indicator decreased by 5 times compared to the level of 2019.

The analysis of the development indicators of the tourism industry in the period 2014-2020 in the national statistical system shows that the industry has developed rapidly over the past 7 years (before the pandemic).

In 2014-2020, the level of tourism consumption in the country has steadily increased due to the increase in the population and the improvement of living standards. If in 2014 the volume of tourism consumption within the country is 13576.2 bln. amounted to 27,696.0 billion soums, by 2019, this indicator has increased more than 2 times. However, in 2020, as a result of the decrease in the demand for tourism services of the population due to the existing conditions, this indicator decreased by 2.5 times from the indicator in 2014.

Nevertheless, the volume of services offered by the tourism sector has steadily increased over the past 7 years. This is more clearly reflected in the change in the number of labor resources employed in the tourism sector. In particular, the number of labor resources employed in the industry increased from 185,000 to 230,500 during 2014-2020.

Taking into account that the statistical data representing the volume of agrotourism services of tourism are not kept in the state statistics system today, an attempt was made to approach the state of development of agrotourism services based on the analysis of the activities of the entities involved in economic processes based on the resource components of agrotourism at the country level.

Taking into account that the development of agrotourism activities is carried out in the regions in connection with the development of agricultural sectors and industries, in the assessment of its resource potential, the level of development of the sector in the regions and the type and volume of products produced in the sectors of the sector, the position of agriculture in the region at the national level, and the resource components are evaluated.

In the course of the research, the analysis of the agrotourism resource components of all territorial units of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the analysis of the agrotourism resource components of the Fergana region, where the agricultural sectors of our country (except livestock) are relatively well developed, taking into account the fact that the possibility of evaluating the resource components of the regions based on the analysis is limited in terms of time and data, and the analysis an attempt was made to evaluate the resource components according to the results.

Our country is a country with a favorable location and a relative advantage among the countries of the Asian continent in terms of natural and climatic conditions and geographical location. The existing soil conditions, the location of the lands used in agriculture, and the availability of favorable climatic conditions of the regions where agricultural products are grown determine the high possibility of developing agrotourism activities in these regions along with the activities of agricultural branches and sectors.

The volume of the gross agricultural product grown in Uzbekistan in 2014-2021 shows that the industry has been developing rapidly over the past 8 years.

Due to the natural and climatic conditions mentioned above, Fergana region is one of the regions that produces a significant part of the country's gross agricultural product. The analysis of the development of the agricultural network in the region between 2014 and 2021 shows that the volume of regional agricultural products has increased from 7459.1 billion soums in 2014 to 28095.1 billion soums in 2021.

At the same time, the share of regional agricultural products in the country's gross agricultural product increased from 9.1% to 9.3% over the past 8 years. From this it can be seen that in Fergana region, with effective use of existing agricultural land areas and conditions, network enterprises are increasing production volume.

The analysis of the volume of agricultural products grown in the urban and district sections of Fergana region also shows the level of development of the network in territorial units.

The analysis of the components of the territory of Fergana region showed that the rural areas of the region have natural, historical and cultural objects and events, as well as socio-economic and technological conditions.

An integral assessment of the resource potential of the region is considered necessary for the correct determination of the agrotourism development strategy in the region and its territorial organization, and allows to identify priority areas with high potential.

It is advisable to carry out regional identification of the base points that allow rapid growth in the organization of agrotourism in Fergana region and determine their configuration by zones based on the integrated assessment of agrotourism potential based on the assessment of resource components.

The assessment of the potential of agrotourism development in the regions is carried out on the basis of the integrated indicator determined based on the private assessment of individual parameters on conditions and resources in rural areas and the aggregation of systemized indicators into assessment groups.

To date, regions have been grouped into 5-7 groups of indicators in the existing methodologies for assessing the potential of agrotourism. Taking into account the existing conditions of the regions of Fergana region, it is desirable to combine the indicators of the potential assessment into a system of indicators consisting of 6 groups.

1. The landscape indicator group system consists of private indicators that assess the potential of annual agricultural crops, orchards (fruit and ornamental), water bodies, natural roads, deserts and steppes.

2. The system of the group of ecological indicators consists of private indicators that assess the level of atmospheric pollution, the level of pollution of the hydrosphere and the condition of the soil.

3. The agricultural production indicator group system includes such indicators as the economically active population index, the density of agricultural enterprises, the density of homesteads, the density of horticulture and viticulture farms.

4. The transport and infrastructure indicator group system consists of indicators of the density of time intervals of vehicles, the density of catering facilities, the density of accommodation facilities per 1000 people and the density of entertainment facilities.

5. The system of the group of socio-cultural indicators includes such private indicators as the historical value of the region, the coefficient of creative activity of the population, the density of cultural and recreational institutions in the region, and the ethnic composition of the population of the region.

6. It is appropriate to include the security-related crime rate coefficient, the crime risk level coefficient and the general safety level coefficient in the system of the agrotourism safety indicator group.

In order to determine the private indicators necessary for the integrated assessment of the agro-tourism potential of the regions, the information related to each group, respectively, of the relevant state and private in Fergana region.

Calculation of factor indicators for the group system of environmental indicators. The indicators of the environmental indicator group system are obtained by analyzing three components (atmosphere pollution level, hydrosphere pollution level and soil condition) calculated per unit area.

We calculate the width of the confidence interval for each individual indicator component separately:

Calculation of factor indicators for the agricultural production indicator group system. Indicators of the agricultural production indicator system are obtained by analyzing four components (economically active population index, density of agricultural enterprises, density of homesteads and density of horticulture and viticulture farms) calculated per unit of territory.

Calculation of factor indicators for the agrotourism safety group indicator system. The indicators of the agrotourism security indicator system are obtained by

analyzing three components (crime rate coefficient, crime risk rate coefficient, and general safety coefficient) calculated for the unit of the territory.

In order to evaluate the system of indicators of this group, the conclusions given by the experts of the regional internal affairs department on the regions of the region were used. The obtained expert conclusions show that the coefficients for urban areas of Fergana region are somewhat higher than for rural areas, which confirms that the level of safety of agrotourism activities is directly higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Calculations based on experts' conclusions showed that the coefficient of the level of crimes on the territory of the region is equal to 0.13, the coefficient of the level of crime risk is equal to 0.18, and the coefficient of the general safety level is equal to 0.14.

USED LITERATURE:

1. Volodin N. Agrarian tourism – this is a full-time vacation in the native land II Site of Kaluzskoy oblastnoy newspaper "Znamya" [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://znamkaluga.ru/content/view/2262/2/> (data obrascheniya 12.10.2012).

2. Barlybaev A. Agrotourism in Bashkortostan / A. Barlybaev, G. Nasyrov // *Ekonomika selskogo hozyaystva*. -93.

3. Birzhakov M. B. Organization of rural tourism: practical posobie / M. B. Birzhakov, L. I. Bitkulova, D. N. Panova. Vsevolojk: ELGO, 2010.

4. Chaika V. Selsky tourism and domestic development of Selsky territory V. Chaika, A. Isaev // *Ekonomika selskogo hozyaystva Rossii*. 2010. No. 11. S. 23-25.

5. Ugli, X. S. Y. (2022, May). AGROTOURISM AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGROTOURISTIC FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. In International Conference on Research Identity, Value and Ethics (pp. 265-267).

6. Xusanboyev, S., Qodirov, A., Baxromov, E., Ulmasova, N., & To'xtamboyeva, N. (2021). THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMEMA ON STUDENT BEHAVIOR AND CONCEPTS: ON THE EXAMPLE OF INSTITUTION STUDENTS IN UZBEKISTAN. *Экономика и социум*, (5-1), 550-558.

7. Ugli, X. S. Y. (2022, May). EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AGROTOURISM DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. In International Conference on Research Identity, Value and Ethics (pp. 268-272).

8.Khusanboyevna, J. S. (2023). THE TERM OF HISTORY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN LITERATURE. IMRAS, 6(6), 101-105.

9.Khusanboyevna, J. S. (2023). COMPOSITION DE ROMAN HISTORIQUE. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(5), 2341-2350.

10.Khusanboyevna, J. S. (2023). L'ENSEIGNEMENT INTERACTIF. INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2022, 2(19), 1-4.

11.Khusanboyevna, J. S., & Ravshanbekovna, M. A. (2023). LA COMPETENCE DE COMMUNICATION. SO 'NGI ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR NAZARIYASI, 6(5), 56-60.

12.Khusanboyevna, J. S., & Saidjonovna, M. M. (2023, April). MÉTHODOLOGIE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DES LANGUES ÉTRANGÈRES AUX CLASSES PRIMAIRES. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE (Vol. 2, No. 13, pp. 16-20).

13.Khusanboyevna, J. S., & Shukurjonovna, T. S. (2023). HISTOIRE DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE ET DE SON ÉVOLUTION. PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS, 2(22), 138-141.