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CONCEPT OF GUARANTEED DEVELOPMENT OF ENCLAVE TERRITORIES

Annotation: This article is about the concept of the territory of enclave. Also in the article, the role of enclave regions in achieving development, in particular the concept of guaranteed development of enclave territories, was studied on the basis of recommendations from a scientific, economic point of view.

Keywords: innovation, modernization, economy, society, enclave, income, technology.

The territory of our country has been known and popular since ancient times as the quarries of its irrigated peasant culture, science. His high level of development corresponds, in particular, to the next, that is, to the years of independence. During this period, a new economic geography of Uzbekistan was formed, Oasis and valleys, roads connecting them were further developed, vast opportunities were opened for the use of Natural Resources in the vast steppe and Taiga foothills, the pole and centers of growth came into being.

Uzbekistan has a unique position on the world community and political map. He is one of the member states of the United Nations. The Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted by the UN on March 2, 1992.

Our country is located almost in the middle of Eurasia and Central Asia. The total length of the state borders is 6221 km, of which 2203 km or 1/3 part corresponds to the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1721 km to Turkmenistan, 1161 km to Tajikistan, 1069 km to Kyrgyzstan and 137 km to the Republic of Afghanistan[1].

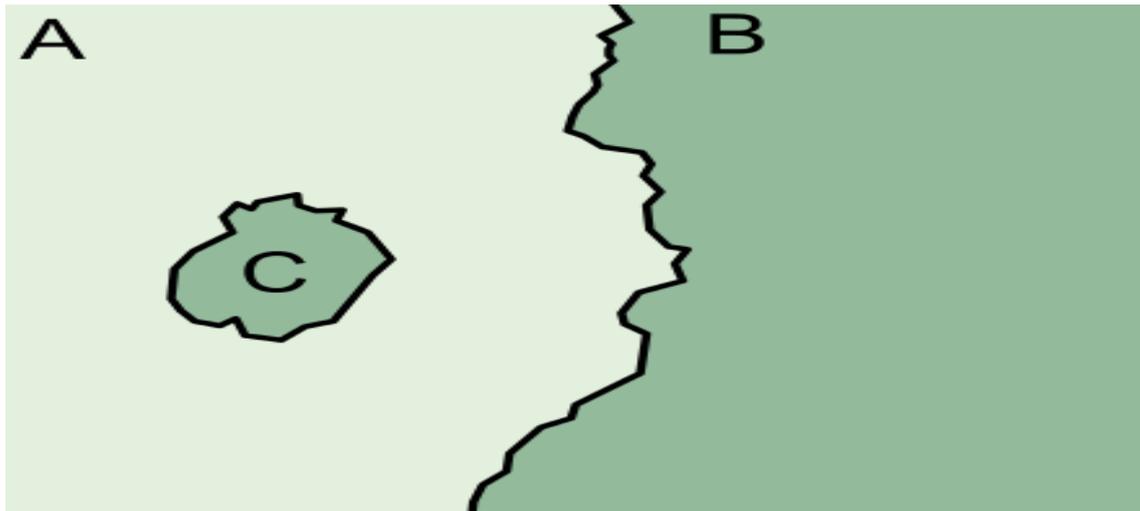
First of all, it should be noted that the geographical position of the territory of Uzbekistan "Central" in the past, especially in the Silk Road of international

importance, was of great importance in its development as one of the main connecting joints. The impact of our country on the development of world culture, science and economy was high in this period.

In the socio-economic development of the country, its features, such as appearance, border lines, are also of particular importance. It is possible to give a different interpretation of the fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan at a long distance extends from the north-west to the South-East, "width" is narrow, at a short distance adjacent to the South. The appearance of the state border lines of our republic is also different: if they are simple, sometimes straight or somehow geometrical in the North and North-west (especially in the Navoi, Bukhara regions and the outer borders of the Republic of Karakalpakstan), then in the Khorezm and Fergana valleys these border lines have a complex, curved appearance.

At the same time, it is worth noting that at the same time it is possible to take advantage of the opportunities for Economic Cooperation in the exit or entrance parts(gates) of the country. There are two important features of boundaries, namely their barrier (barrier, divider, remote) and contact(connecting) functions.

There are also eksklav regions, which are almost "disconnected" from the main part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and which are connected with it in a narrow sense, are separated by an enclave and which are located inside the Army state. For example, if the regions of the Fergana Valley have somewhat enclave characteristics, then the Soh District of the Fergana region or the settlement of Shohimardon is located in the eksklav state. Naturally, some problems arise in the socio-economic and political development of such geographically populated areas[2].



1-picture. C- A in the country of A country surrounded by the territory of a country of B enclave. It is a B eksklav to the country.

Enclave (frantically – enclave, Latin - inclavare – lockout) – part of the territory or territory of one state surrounded on all sides by the territory of another state (Picture 1).

In order to ensure guaranteed socio-economic development in the village of enclave Shohimardon and the district of Soh, the authorities of Fergana region began to restore the reserve of economic strength in these regions. As a reserve of consistency, a tree is selected, in which the simplest products are stored for a long time and a unique raw material for more than five industries. These trees have passed the tests of history, along with being able to withstand dehydration, moss, brine and other natural whims. To use them does not require special knowledge, sophisticated technologies, large capital.

These are local mulberry trees, which are planted in the spaces between the fruit and landscape trees. Low (60-80 CM.) tall mulberry trees grow even in the shade-cool. This tree leaf, which gives a lot of raw material for industrial branches, can be cut three times, in the enclave regions four times.

One Bush of mulberry tree, each time it is cut down for leaves and used to feed a silk worm, gives enough leaves to grow about a kilogram. The mulberry leaf is harvested when it is not used for piloting and is used in the preparation of tea (decoction experience).

With the help of press from the Tut branch, using Chinese technology, mebelbop materials are prepared(meme experience). Mulberry fruit is used to obtain healing juice, raisins and a medical remedy that heals blood pressure. The mulberry leaf is dried in unlimited quantities (1 kg) by European and American entrepreneurs for the preparation of medicines against sugar disease. 1.2 US dollars), purchased for cash on the territory of Uzbekistan and carried away(Quvasoy experience).

When we were in the village of Shohimardon Yordon, we witnessed that along the roads (Margilan experience), lands occupied by recreational facilities, mulberry seedlings were planted in school and kindergarten yards. Mulberry seedlings will become larger much faster if they are cut for 3-4 times a leaf in the future 2020 year. From 2021 year, it begins to bear fruit-leaves, mulberry branches, like an adult tree.

Many serdaromad jobs appear in the neighborhoods themselves. The village is entered by processing, weaving, sewing enterprises belonging to several areas of the industry. To grow a cocoon in 2020 year, it is possible to use the vacant premises of the recreation centers in the neighborhoods.

Based on the above points, we recommend using silkworm fattened Wormwood-Cechs throughout the year. Wormholes can be used as weaving cechi, sewing cechi, sawdust or Mulberry branch, mulberry leaf processing cechi in the post-season seasons.

It is necessary to create conditions for women who are engaged in household chores and children's upbringing to work in shortened 4 and 6-hour work shifts-worms-Cechs, which are located in areas close to residential settlements. So the silk worm is not fed in the apartments of the population. It is easy to cut a mulberry tree for a leaf. It is not necessary to transport Mulberry branches at long distances. The worm is installed in places close to the tat rows. Worms are fully used throughout the year.

Local entrepreneurs can build and install and rent a worm-Cechs. In the absence of applicants, it is possible to conduct a regional selection between the

residents of enclave for the lease of the territories by installing these Cechs. It is supported by giving preferential credits to the winner of the competition. Scientists of the scientific research institute of natural fibers of Uzbekistan show the project "Kurdkhona-enterprise".

In conclusion, enclave guarantees the establishment of opportunities to increase the standard of living of the population in the regions, to develop industry there, to restore sports and wellness facilities, to acquaint young people with information and communication technologies, to widely promote reading, especially to attract women to profitable, interesting, collective work, to conduct the business of mulberry-step and the processing industry the mulberry-notch business serves as a solid reserve of the economy of the enclave regions.

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