

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL NETWORKS OF KASHADARYA REGION

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Annotation

The article describes the potential of Kashkadarya region, which has a special place in the development of economic sectors of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the territorial organization of industrial sectors.

Keywords: Economy, gross domestic product, industry, natural resources, processing, consumer goods.

Currently, in the research of the process of effective use of production potential in the development of industry in the world's leading countries, special attention is paid to the issues of increasing the weight of innovative structural elements in the production potential, determining the factors influencing the priority development of new promising branches of industry. In particular, cases of uneven distribution of economic resources in the regions and reduction of their negative effects, optimization of interregional economic relations, use of the cluster system in establishing mutually beneficial activities of various economic entities, increasing the weight of innovative structural elements in the production potential, priority development of new promising branches of industry, impact on the development of the industry important scientific research work is being carried out to determine the indicators, their rational use and their appropriate regulation.

Kashkadarya region was first established as part of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 20, 1943, between 1960 and 1964 it was merged with Surkhandarya region and was restored on February 7, 1964. The area of the province is 28.6 thousand square meters. km and occupies 6.4% of the country's territory. In this regard, Kashkadarya ranks 4th after the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi and Bukhara regions. According to the data of January 1, 2022, the population of the region is 3,408,300 people (9.6 percent of the population of the republic), and it ranks 3rd in



terms of its demographic capacity or potential among the regions of Uzbekistan, after Samarkand and Fergana regions. The population of Kashkadarya grew rapidly, and in the following years it passed the capital Tashkent and Andijan regions.

Kashkadarya occupies one of the leading positions in the distribution of labor in the Republic of Uzbekistan. As of the end of 2020, 6.0 percent of the country's gross domestic product, 4.1 percent of industrial production, and 9.5 percent of agricultural output corresponded here. According to the share of the gross domestic product, the region ranks 6th, in industry - 8th, in agriculture - 5th (for comparison: in 2000, the region gave 6.4% of the republic's gross domestic product, 8.3% of the industry, 7.2% of the agricultural product). If the indicators of this ratio are compared to its demographic potential, it is possible to observe declines in the formation and development of the national economy of the region.

There are 14 rural districts in the administrative-territorial structure of Kashkadarya region. According to the date of establishment, the most "old" rural districts are Yakkabog, Koson, Guzor and Shahrisabz (they were established in 1926). A number of districts (Mubarak, Nishon, Kasbi, Mirishkor) were created due to the development of the Karshi steppe. In 2022, Kokdala district separated from Chirakchi district. The largest district in terms of area is Dehkanabad; Mirishkor and Mubarak districts are relatively large. The area of the above three rural districts is 10.3 thousand square meters. km or 36.0 percent of the region's territory. The smallest district is Kasbida, 0.65 thousand square meters. km of land. Thus, the geographical coefficient of regional administrative units is equal to 6.1; on average, about 2 thousand square meters per village district. The land area is more than km. In other words, only the Dehkanabad district of Kashkadarya is almost equal to the area of Andijan or Sirdarya region.

The economy of Kashkadarya region has a developing agrarian-industrial direction. In the near future, there are opportunities for it to acquire an industrial-agrarian character. Currently, the region is considered one of the regions with high economic potential, it acts as a special "locomotive" in the national economy of the republic. The cultivation of oil and gas, mining chemistry, cotton, grain, livestock products is well developed here. In particular, it ranks first in oil and gas, cotton and grain cultivation in our country, and one of the first in chemical products (polyethylene, etc.) and animal husbandry.

In 2018, Kashkadarya region ranked 5th in terms of its share in the republic's industry, and by 2022 it will take 8th place after Tashkent city, Tashkent, Navoi, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara regions (Fig. 1). The region's share in the



republic's industry was 4.1 percent in 2022. In the same way, Kashkadarya region took the 9th place in the republic in terms of "share of industry in gross regional product".

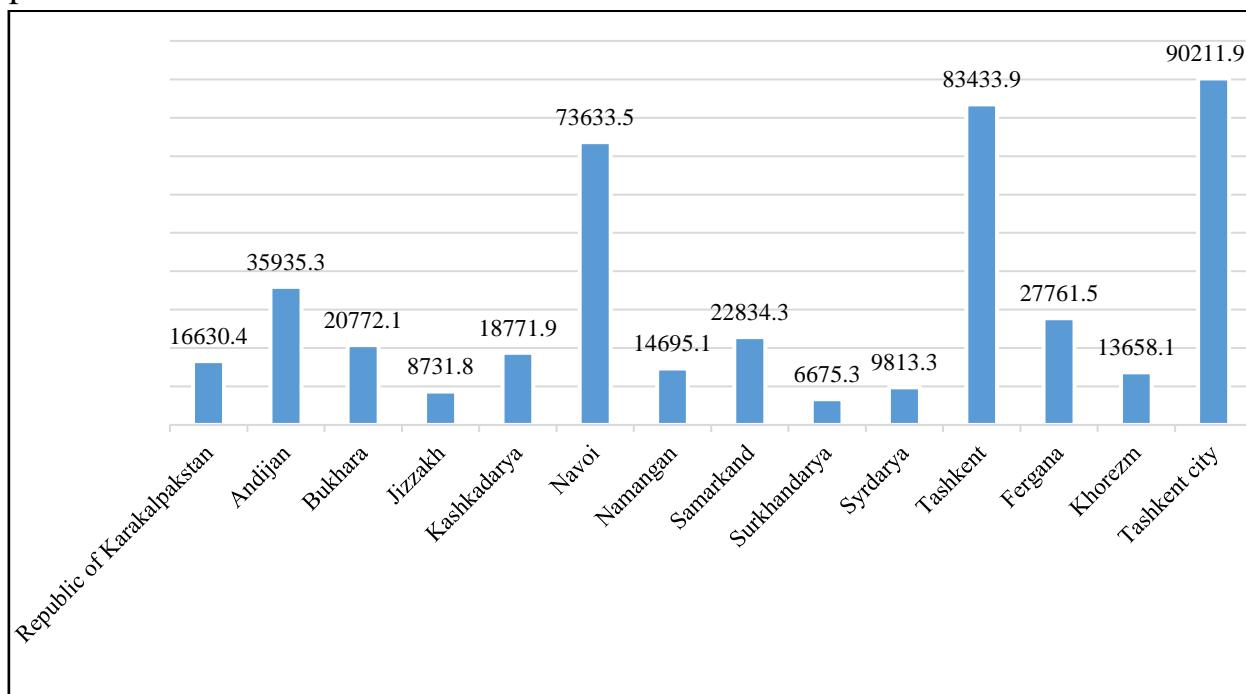


Figure 1. Territorial distribution of the production of industrial products of Uzbekistan (in billion soums in 2021)

According to the results of the analysis of the dynamics of structural changes in the economy of Kashkadarya region, the composition of GNI in the region has changed significantly in 2010-2020. The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in 2020 increased by almost 1.5 times compared to 2010 and reached 41.9 percent. During this period, there was a decrease in the share of only one industry, from 40.4 percent in 2010 to 17.9 percent in 2020. During the analysis period, the share of the construction sector increased by 0.8 percentage points, the share of trade, accommodation and catering services increased by 2.8 percentage points, the share of transportation and storage, information and communication services increased by 1.1 percentage points, and the share of other service sectors increased by 4.6 percentage points. In response to this, the share of the population employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the region decreased by 0.5 percentage points in 2020 compared to 2010, contrary to the situation observed in the distribution of the share of sectors in the GNP. In 2020, compared to 2010, the share of the employed population in the region has decreased in the types of economic activities: industry (by 1.7 percentage points), construction (by 0.1 percentage points), trade,



accommodation and catering services (by 2.9 percentage points), transportation and storage, it was also observed in information and communication (by 1.0 percentage points). Only other service sectors saw an increase of 6.2 percentage points.

Today, in the development of the industry of our republic, the effective use of the industrial potential of Kashkadarya region, which has the possibility of deep processing of local raw materials and agricultural products, is of urgent economic importance. The growth rate of industrial production in Kashkadarya region has the character of variation, which is much higher than the national indicator, for example, the highest growth rate of industrial production in the region was in 2008 (118.9 percent), while the lowest growth rate was in 2010 (96.8 percent). will come Over the years, there has been an absolute growth trend in the volume of industrial production in the region. The results of the analysis of the branch and regional structure of the industrial production of Kashkadarya region indicate that it has a one-sided nature. If mining industry, food, textile and chemical production have a priority in the industrial sector, and their combined share in the gross industrial product was more than 80 percent in 2018, its territorial structure includes three regions - Mubarak and Guzor districts and The city of Karshi has a significant share (their combined share is 62.3 percent). If the industrial production of Kashkadarya region is analyzed in terms of districts, it is possible to witness its development at different rates. In particular, the production of industrial products in the largest industrial production districts of the region - Mubarak and Guzor districts and the city of Karshi in 2010-2018 grew at a low rate compared to the regional indicator. If compared to 2010, in 2018, the industrial output of the region increased by 3.1 times at current prices, it increased by 1.8 times in Mubarak, 2.3 times in Karshi, and 2.85 times in Guzor district. In all other districts, the growth of industrial production was higher than the regional indicator. In particular, industrial production grew at a high rate in Nishon (29.5 times), Dehkanabad (15.5 times), Karshi (13.7 times) and Kitab (12.5 times) districts.

In 2022, the largest share in the volume of industrial production of Kashkadarya region is Nishan district (22.9% of the total production volume), Guzor (15.4%), Karshi city (15.3%), Karshi district (7.7%). , Dehkanabad (5.9%), Koson (4.1%) districts contribute (Fig. 2). The lowest rate corresponded to Kokdala (0.6%), Shahrissabz (1.9%), Chirakchi (2.4%) districts. Also, the largest part of the volume of consumer goods is the city of Karshi (25.0% of the total volume of consumer goods), Yakkabog (10.0%), Shahrissabz city (7.7%), Koson (7.3%), Chirakchi (6.0%) and Kitab (5.8%) districts.



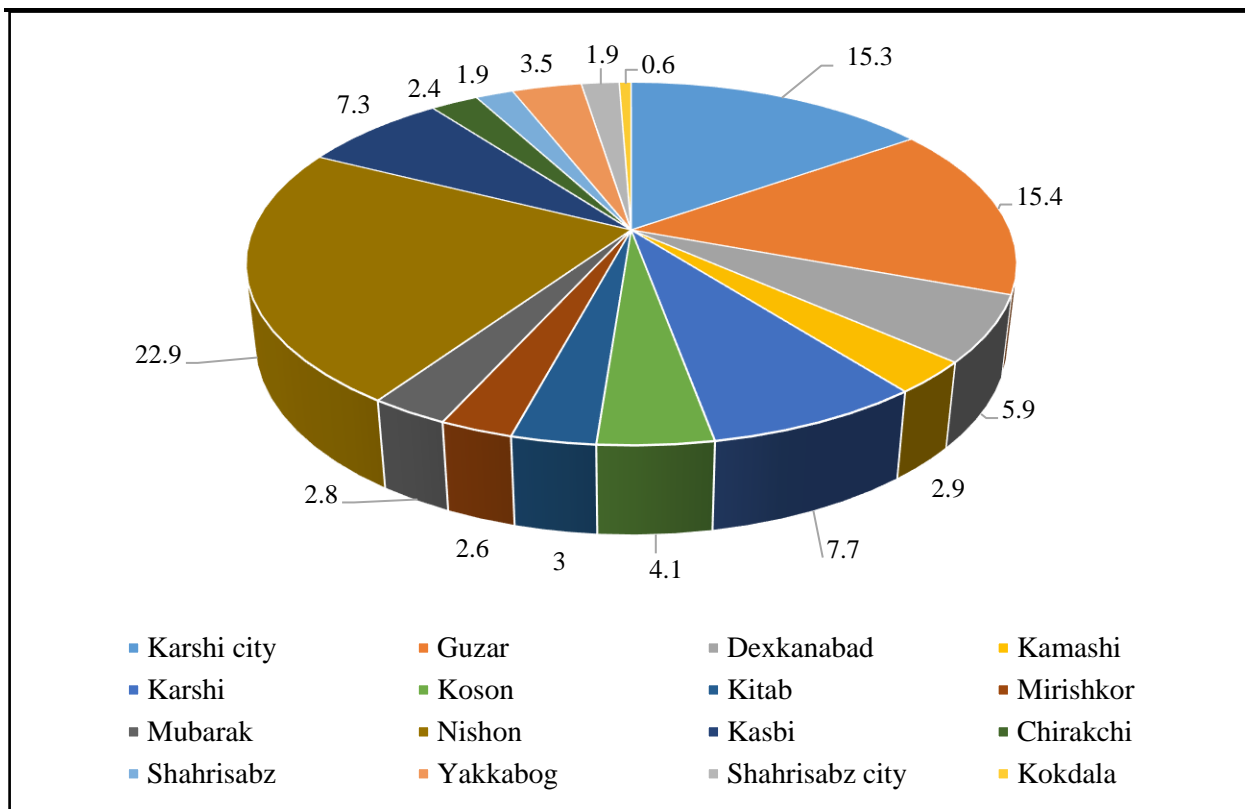


Figure 2. Territorial distribution of industrial production of Kashkadarya region (2022, in percent)

Industrial products worth 22,814.7 billion soums were produced in Kashkadarya region during 2022, which increased by 110.5 percent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (the 3rd place among the regions of the Republic according to the growth rate). The share of industrial products produced in the region in the republic's industry is 4.1 percent, and it ranks 8th among the regions. Also, the share of the mining industry in the regional industry is 7.5%, manufacturing industry - 68.2%, electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning industry - 23.8%, water supply, sewage system, waste disposal collection and disposal industry - 0.5 percent. Textile products (26.5%), chemical products (19.4%), and food production (13.8%) occupy the main place in the production industry of the region.

3 regions of the region - Nishon (22.9%), Guzor (15.4%) districts and Karshi city (15.3%) make up the main part of the volume of industrial production in the region. Compared to the corresponding period of 2021, the growth rate of industrial production in 2022 was high in Mirishkor (141.6%), Dehkanabad (127.8%), Karshi (121.2%), Kitab (117.2%) districts. The volume of industrial products per capita is



6,621.7 thousand soums (12th place among the regions of the Republic) and has increased by 102.5% compared to the corresponding period of 2021.

Consumer goods worth 4763.1 billion soums (109% compared to the corresponding period of 2021) were produced in Kashkadarya region, and its share in the republic was 2.4%, ranking 11th among regions. During the analyzed period, the volume of food products produced amounted to 2878.6 billion soums (a growth rate of 108.3%), non-food products amounted to 1884.5 billion soums (110.2%). The highest share of the volume of consumer goods produced in the district section is the share of the city of Karshi (1188.6 billion soums), the lowest share is the share of Mubarak district (105.9 billion soums). The average indicator of consumer goods produced per capita in the region is 1382.4 thousand soums, the highest indicator was observed in the city of Karshi (4150.8 thousand soums), and the lowest indicator was observed in the districts of Kasbi (565.5 thousand soums).

It should be noted that a high level of obsolescence is also observed in high-tech sectors of industry. For example, the rate of depreciation of fixed assets in the main pharmaceutical products and drugs production network was 33.6 percent in 2018, while in the computer, electronic and optical products production network, this indicator was equal to 40.8 percent. At the same time, the rate of depreciation of fixed assets in the medium-tech sectors of the processing industry is much higher than in other sectors. The share of fuel industries in the total industry of Kashkadarya region is high, and this situation has a negative impact on the quality of economic growth of the region. Therefore, it is desirable to further revive entrepreneurial initiative in the development and placement of processing industry and high-tech production types in the region.

The industrial strategy of the region includes key growth points based on high technologies and organized in the form of industrial clusters, regional industrial production that deeply processes local raw materials, small industrial zones established in the regions, and industrial production entities organized on the basis of households and crafts that serve them.

In the development of the industry of Kashkadarya region, the following domestic comparative advantages can be cited:

- ♣ the presence of large natural economic resources in the region in the production of fruits and vegetables, meat and dairy products, which can be deeply processed on the basis of modern technologies, distinguished by their quality;
- ♣ territorial comparative advantage and raw material base in the development of light industry (cultivation of high-quality fine cotton fiber in Qamashi, Mirshkor,



Chiraqi, Koson districts, rich experience in silk production of Kitab, Shahrisabz districts, production of wool and leather products in Chiraqi, Dehqonabad, and Yakkabog districts availability of necessary valuable raw materials;

♣ Formation of experience and traditions in furniture production in Karshi, Kitab, Shahrisabz, Nishon districts.

In order to proportionately develop industrial production in the region, focusing on the dominant factors such as the level of supply of mineral and raw resources of the districts, the level of development of production and market infrastructures, the quantity and quality of labor resources and fixed capital, and inter-district cooperation in the production of regional food industry and minerals it is desirable to create a value chain.

In conclusion, it was determined that the development of processing industries in Kashkadarya region can lead to the development of food and light industries, as well as agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Also, the development of processing industries strongly affects the development of the service sector (banking, insurance, communication services, trade and transport). In particular, several service sectors are directly related to the processing industry, including the delivery of industrial goods to consumers, and this type of activity is encouraged. Also, the processing industry has a positive impact on the development of research and development, wholesale and retail trade, car repair and maintenance.

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