

## SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY OF UZBEKISTAN

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### Annation:

The article describes the main features of the development of industrial food and the scientific directions of a number of scientists who conducted research in the field of industrial geography in Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** Economy, industry, gross domestic product, sector, region.

Today, the world's population is growing at a rapid pace, and the development of industrial production in providing them with employment and consumer products, first of all, taking into account the labor resources, mineral raw materials and the ecological situation, their territorial organization is of particular importance. The ninth point of the United Nations program for sustainable development until 2030 defines the tasks of "Development of quality, reliable, sustainable infrastructure, including real-scale infrastructure, for economic development and increasing the well-being of the population" [8]. From this point of view, it is necessary to plan the socio-economic development of regions on a scientific basis, to specialize taking into account their opportunities and problems, to improve the network structure of industry and its territorial organization.

The development of the world economy in the 20th century and the experience of its leading countries show that only services, in particular, transnational production that incorporates the main links of finance, science and experimental design, transport and logistics services shows that it cannot fully ensure the national economic and political security of the country. Therefore, the leading countries of the world have started the process of repatriation of industrial production. Therefore, the development of industrial production in our country requires the formation of regional clusters based on the factors that ensure their competitiveness. This process requires, first of all, the analysis of periodic and regional aspects of the development of the world industry and implementation based on the characteristics of the development of the national economy.

According to the 22nd priority direction of the development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 "Rapid development of the national



economy and ensuring high growth rates", it is necessary to ensure the stability of the national economy and the gross domestic continuing the industrial policy aimed at increasing the share of industry in the product, increasing the production volume of industrial products by 1.4 times, further liberalization of the leading sectors of industry and the economy, and completion of the transformation processes [1].

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, "... it is to further increase the competitiveness of our economy in the world market, to modernize and actively diversify its sectors and industries. We have very important tasks to more than double the volume of the gross domestic product by 2030, to increase the share of industry in our economy to 40%" [2]. The role of industry in the regional stable economic and social development of the country is incomparable, on the contrary, the development of the regions and the country has a negative effect. Therefore, it is important to study the effectiveness of existing natural-ecological and socio-economic factors, seasonal and regional aspects of diversification of production in the development of industrial sectors and improvement of the territorial structure of the republic's regions.

M.A. Abdusalomov, I.I. Iskanderov, T.M. Ahmedov, E.A. Ahmedov, N.T. Tokhliev, A.S. Soliev, A.A. Qayumov, A.M. Sodikov, F.T. Egamberdiev, A. T. Yusupov, H. A. Abdunazarov and other scientists were involved. In the context of the transition of the economy to market relations, a number of works have been carried out on the problems of the development of industrial enterprises and regional organization. In particular, some aspects of industrial development were studied in scientific research works of L. Erdanov (1993), L. Karshiboeva (2000), H. Mirzaahmedov (2003), H. Abdunazarov (2005), D. Rozmetov (2009) and others. In recent years, scientists such as A.Abdullaev, Sh.Juraev, E.O.Uralov, K.O.Abdinazarova have directly conducted research on the development of industrial geography in their researches, dissertations and scientific articles.

The study of the industry in two directions, firstly - the study of the factors affecting the development and location of the industries, in which more attention is paid to the economic aspects and the evaluation of the industrial complex and its place in the region, "network - area" studies are carried out. In this, the fields related to the industrial network are studied and researched mainly on the national scale.

In the second "territory-network" direction, the system of the economy of the country, territory and district is studied and evaluated. Focusing on the main industries of the region, the leading industries are studied from the point of view of



improving their position in the economic and social development of the region and regional labor distribution.

If we analyze in the above directions, S.K.Ziyadullayev, K.N.Bedrintsev, I.I.Iskanderov, N.S.Ziyadullaev, P.K.Savchenko, D.R.Rozmetov conducted research in the network-territorial direction. In particular, S.K. Ziyadullaev, the main problems of Uzbekistan's industry and its economic development "Improving the territorial structure of industrial production (in the case of the Uzbek SSR)" [5], Sh.N. Zakirov, K.N.Bedrintsev, R.Y. Dosumov researched the theoretical and practical issues of location and development of industrial production in the republic [3, 4], I.I. Iskanderov, N.S. Ziyadullaev and D.R. Rozmetov studied the development and regional development of the light and textile industry of Uzbekistan. establishment, P.K.Savchenko published a dissertation and monographic works about the republic's fuel and energy complex [7].

The ranks of the second group are much wider, and most of them researched the development of industrial production within the structure of the republic's economy, the organization of industrial production in the regions, and the formation of HICHMs. In particular, S.K. Ziyadullaev, N.S. Sultanov, Z.M.Akromov, A.S.Soliyev, G.Asanov, A.Khaydarov, S.L.Yanchuk, A.Abdullaev, Sh.Juraev, E.O.Uralov, K.O.Abdinazarova, Z.Kh.Madaminov in Uzbekistan, economic districts, regions, industrial districts, nodes, centers and the issues of industrial development and regional organization of points (poles) (industry) were studied.

In particular, the monographs "Uzbekistan's production forces and their future development prospects" [6], published under the general editorship of Academician S.K. Ziyadullayev "Improving the territorial structure of industrial production", "O "Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan", A.S. "Regional problems of industrial production (in the case of Syrdarya region)" co-authored by Soliyev with L. Karshiboeva, A.S. Soliyev, H. Abdunazarov's "Regional problems of light and food industry (in the case of Surkhandarya region)", A.S. Soliyev, S.L. Yanchuk's monographs "Placement of production forces and polar development of the economy in Uzbekistan", A. Khaidarov's "Formation and development of growth poles of the industry of the Fergana economic region of Uzbekistan", A.G. Abdullayev's "Development of the food industry and economic geographical problems of location (in the case of Khorezm region)", "Territorial characteristics of the development of the industry of Uzbekistan" by Sh.S.Jurayev, "Improving the territorial structure of the industry of the Zarafshan economic region" by E.O.Uralov, "Development of the territorial structure of the chemical industry of the Fergana economic region and



improvement", Z.Kh. Madaminov's dissertation on the topic "Regional characteristics and ways of improving food production (in the case of Fergana region)" is a clear example of research in this direction.

Research on the development and location of the republic's industry during the period of the former Soviet Union and the transition to market relations cannot be said to be too few or too many. The lack of research in industrial geography is due to the fact that the field has been studied more within the framework of economic sciences and the socialization or "humanization" of economic and social geography since the 1960s. During this period, in Uzbekistan, industrial geography was studied in depth only in the scientific works of Z.M. Akromov within the framework of republican HICHMs, A. Soliyev (L. Karshiboyeva, A. Haydarov, D. Rozmetov, Kh. Abdunazarov), A. Qayumov (A. Abdullaev, Sh.S.Jurayev, E.O.Uralov) scientific schools conducted research in the field of industrial geography, but their scientific school is dominated by studies in the field of population and population settlements, social geography.

Industrial production is an important branch of the economy that produces material equipment and tools, consumer products. Its level of development is one of the main conditions determining the development of the country's economy and society. Ideas and developments related to the placement of industrial production; placement of separate industries (V. Lanhardt, A. Weber), regional development of the industry and formation of districts (V. Kristaller, A. Lyosh), development and formation of growth poles and regional production complexes (F. Perru, N.N. Kolosovsky), and the formation of modern regional clusters (M. Porter, F. Bergaman) are studied today as the basis of the development and organization of economic regional systems.

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