



DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF THE CITIES OF ANDIJAN REGION

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Abstract: This article analyzes the development possibilities of cities, their current specialization, and future development possibilities on the example of cities in the Andijan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to determine the poles of growth of regional cities, their rating was developed in order to assess their existing opportunities.

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1. Introduction

Andijan region is one of the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is located in the easternmost part of the republic and is considered the smallest administrative-territorial unit of

the republic. Today there are 11 cities and 79 towns in the region. Currently, the level of urbanization in the region is 52%. 30% of the total population lives in urban areas, 22% in towns, and 48% in villages.



Figure 1. Location of Andijan region.

2. Literature review

A lot of work has been done on the world scale regarding the possibilities of urban development. In 1962, J. Jacobs' book "Death and Life of Big American Cities" was published. K. Clark (1970) showed in his work that the density of population and activity types decreases from the city to the surroundings. In 1977, Ye. Barges created a concentric model of the territorial structure of cities, H. Hoyt (1980) created a sector location model, Ch. Harris (1980), Ye. Ullman (1984) created a multi-plane model.

The trend observed in Uzbekistan was studied by I. Smirnov, T. Raimov, O. Ata-Mirzaev, A. Soliyev, A. Qayumov, and others in connection with the rapid development of cities in the 1960s and 70s. It is also appropriate to mention the scientific works of T. Mallaboev, Sh. Imomov, and Z. Raimjonov within the framework of individual regions. In 1991-2020, H. Tursunov, Z.T. Abdalova, M. Erdonov, S.K. Tashtayeva, M. Egamberdiyeva, A. Mavlonov, P. Qurbanov and others conducted their scientific research. In 2002, A.A. Zokirov announced the results of a study on the assessment of the possibilities of urban development in densely populated areas.

However, it should be noted that in the research of local scientists, little attention is paid to the analysis and evaluation of the economic and geographical potential of the development of cities. In this regard, the development possibilities of the populated cities of the Andijan region have hardly been studied.

3. Results

Specialization of cities and its place in the geographical division of labor depending on the functions performed. In dividing the cities according to their functions, the industries operating in the city are considered important. Sectors serving the city can generally be divided into two groups. The first are the branches that serve the formation of the city, and the

second are the branches that serve the city. Mainly, industry, transport, and recreation. specialized in science or other fields, that is, if the products or services it produces go beyond the city limits and spread to other areas and are the basis for the expansion of the city, such industries are city-forming, if it serves only to provide for its inhabitants, then it is considered an area serving the city. Sectors serving the city will develop and become city-forming sectors [4].

The functional typology of cities shows their place in the territorial division of labor. The specialization of cities and the functional typology of their tasks are calculated. The main criterion is the employment structure of the city population. In this case, in which field there are more labor resources, that field determines the specialization of this city. For example, the majority of resources in the Khanabad region are employed in industry and tourism, which means that this city is specialized in this field.

Cities are formed under the influence of various factors, specialize in performing specific tasks, and thus operate. The emergence of the first urban settlement in the distant past was influenced by the social division of labor, while the functional types of the settlement are the result of the territorial division of labor.

The diversity of cities according to the tasks they perform determines their size and size at same time, which is one of the important laws in the geography of cities. Therefore, their function is not organized depending on the size of the town; on the contrary, the function and economic direction of cities in most cases represent their size. [2]

Andijan region, which has a small area (its territory is only 0.9% of the territory of the republic), contains about 10% of the country's economic and demographic potential and 7.5% of urban settlements. Here, the total density is 8 times higher than the national average.

Share of industrial production of cities of Andijan region

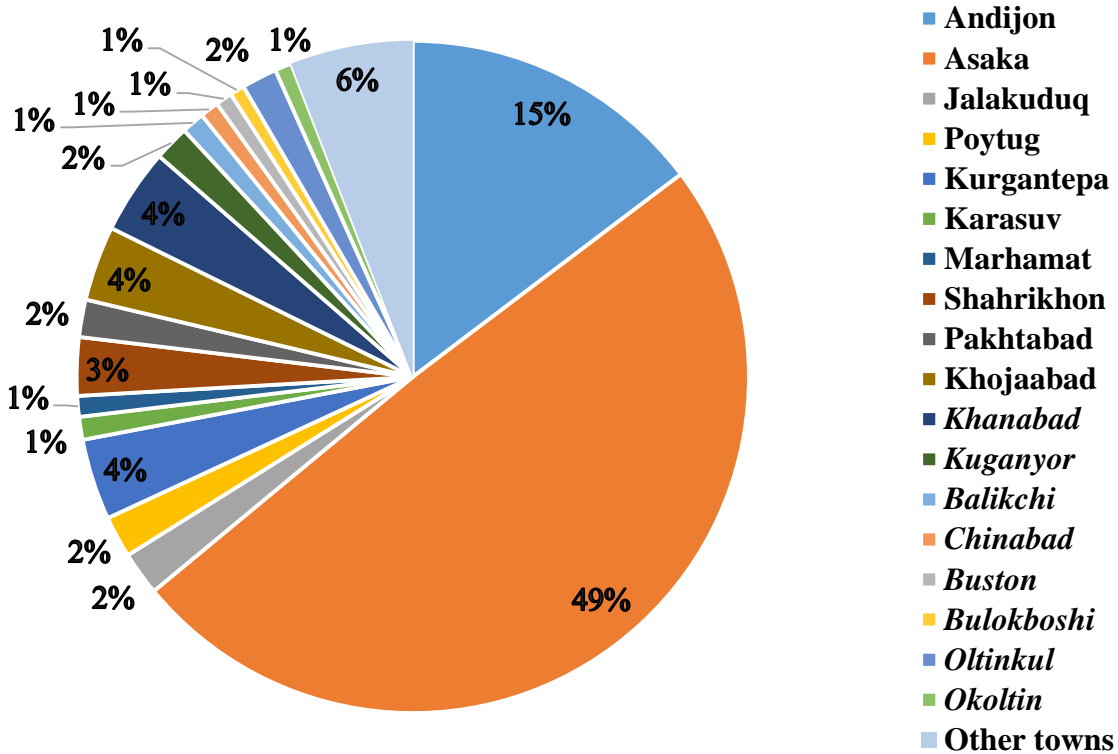


Figure 2. Proportions of industrial production in cities of Andijan region.

The role of cities in the geographical division of labor, and their functions are always important in determining their role in the country's development. Since there are many cities and different districts, they are usually divided into types. A typology of cities showing the current state and comprehensive development of cities has not yet been created.

Cities are divided into monofunctional and polyfunctional cities. As the functions increase, cities become larger and multifunctional. All big and big cities

have many functions. In dividing the cities into types according to their functions, the industries operating in the city occupy the main place. [6.]

Determining the specialization of cities and their tasks is carried out within the framework of functional typology. The criterion for this is the employment structure of the city's population, i.e., in which field there are more labor resources, that direction represents the specialization of these cities in a certain sector.

Table 1. Specialization of cities and towns of the Andijan region

№	The name of the regions	Leading sectors of districts (cities).
1	Andijan	Machine building, pharmaceutical, textile industry, and tourism
2	Khanabad	Tourism, electrical engineering, and petrochemical industries
3	Asaka	Mechanical engineering, fruit, and vegetable processing industry, poultry farming
4	Jalakuduq	Fruit and vegetable processing, building materials and textiles
5	Poytug	Textiles, fruit and vegetable processing and pharmaceuticals
6	Kurgantepa	Textile industry, wheat processing, and fruit and vegetable processing
7	Marhamat	Electrical engineering, wool processing, and building materials industry.
8	Pakhtabad	Textile industry, rice cluster, and building materials.
9	Khojaabad	Textile, building materials industry, tourism, transport-logistics center, and processing of fruit and vegetable products.
10	Shahrikhan	Leather-shoes, electrical engineering, milk processing industry, poultry, and handicrafts.
11	Karasuv	Fruit and vegetable processing and textiles.
12	Kuganyor	Construction materials, fruit and vegetable processing, leather shoes, and pharmaceuticals.
13	Balikchi	Leather-shoe industry, cocoon cluster, and greenhouse industries.
14	Buston	Textile industry, fruit and vegetable processing.
15	Bulokboshi	Building materials industry, fruit and vegetable processing.
16	Okoltin town	Fishing, fruit and vegetable processing, and textile industry.
17	Oltinkul	Leather processing, textiles, fruit and vegetable processing, furniture.
18	Southern Olamushik Polvontosh, Andijan	Extraction and processing of fuel products, textiles.
19	Other towns	Textile industry, dairy, meat, and fruit and vegetable processing.

As can be seen from the table, the leading specialized industries in the cities of the region are machine-building, textile, and agriculture industries, as well as the production of construction materials. Tourism and pharmaceuticals are considered promising industries.

Usually, the functions of cities are determined by the geographical location of the place and the level of its use. Its functions also play an important role in the development of cities. The increase in functions also depends on the status of the city. The higher the status, the more it motivates the development of other functions in the city. The transformation of low-functional cities in the Fergana region into multi-functional cities determines the urban development of the region. For example, the city of Fergana is developing rapidly as the center of the region, while the cities of Kokan and Margilan in the region belong to the same group of large cities as the city of Fergana, but we can see that they lag behind the city of Fergana in terms of development. Another example is the cities of Kurgantepa, Karasuv, and Khanabad, which belong to the group of medium-sized cities. Korgontepa is developing as a district center, and Khanabad is an industrialized tourist center

under the province, on the contrary, the development of Karasuv city is slow due to the weakness of city-forming functions. [7].

If the functional types of cities are diverse in a country or region, then this area will be well developed and developed. The following types of regional cities have been formed in terms of their functions and specialization:

- multifunctional regional centers (Andijan)
- large multi-sector industrial centers (Asaka, Khanabad, Shahrikhan);
- Low-sector cities specializing in one or two industrial sectors (Kurgantepa, Pakhtabad, Karasuv, Khojaabad);
- district centers and agro-industrial cities and towns (Jalalkuduq, Poytug', Marhamat, Bulokboshi, Buston, Kuyganor, Oltinkol, Balikchi);
- "resource" towns (Southern Olamushik, Polvontosh, Andijan).[8].

Andijan region is distinguished by the variety of functions of cities. Due to the fact that the origin and formation of cities corresponded to different periods, it is possible to see differences in their functions. Below

we will introduce the functional development prospects of the cities of the Andijan region.

Andijan is the only multifunctional city in the region. The city is the center of the region, a major industrial center, a transport hub, and a scientific and cultural center. There are several heavy and light industrial enterprises in the city of Andijan. The city of Andijan is at the crossroads of important roads and railways. Also, the city has several scientific institutions, universities, and educational institutions, as well as theaters, cinemas, and recreation parks. There are several historical and cultural recreation facilities in the city.

Asaka is the representative city of the next type, the city has large industrial enterprises and agriculture industry enterprises and also serves as the center of the Asaka district. There is an opportunity to develop transport logistics based on the Asaka railway station in the city, and to establish scientific and cultural institutions based on the demographic potential of the city, thereby improving the functions of the city.

In the city of Khanabad, which is part of the province, but does not perform the function of any administrative center, there are small-scale industrial enterprises. It is also a recreation center of the city. By

developing the railway in the city of Khanabad, there are high possibilities for the formation of multi-sectoral industrial enterprises with the efficient use of the transport center and the Andijan hydroelectric power station built in the Andijan reservoir, by organizing the movement of high-speed passenger trains in the city.

The rest of the cities in the province, Shahrikhan, Marhamat, Poitug, Pakhtaabad, Khojaabad, Kurgantepa, and Okhunboboyev, have almost the same functions as the district center and small-scale industrial centers. There are very few opportunities to develop the functions of these cities.

The city of Karasuv performs the least functions among the cities of the region. The city is only a small industrial center, and if the construction of the China-Uzbekistan railway is completed, it can become an important transport center.

Some towns in the province also perform several functions. For example, the towns of Kuyganyor, Buston, Oltinkol, Balikchi, Bulokboshi, and Akoltin serve as district centers. The town of Kuyganyor is also a small industrial center. Also, Polvontosh, Southern Olamushik, and Andijan towns were formed on the basis of only one industrial product, while all other towns are agro-industrial towns.

Table 2. Modern functions of cities of the Andijan region

№	Cities	City functions							
		Administrative center (district or regional center)	Industrial center (by number of industries)	transportation centers (road, rail and air transport)	agro-industrial center	science center (higher education and ITI)	center of Social Sectors (hospital and Vocational Colleges)	rice center (by sector)	Recreation center
1	Andijan*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	Asaka	+	+	+	+		+	+	
3	Karasuv		+	+	+		+	+	
4	Kurgantepa	+	+	+	+		+	+	
5	Marhamat	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
6	Okhunboboyev	+		+	+		+	+	
7	Pakhtabad	+	+	+	+		+	+	
8	Poytug	+	+	+	+		+	+	
9	Khanabad *	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
10	Khojaabad	+	+		+		+	+	+
11	Shahrikhan	+	+	+	+		+	+	
12	Kuganyor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
13	Buston	+	+		+		+	+	
14	Balikchi	+	+		+		+	+	
15	Bulokboshi	+	+		+		+	+	
16	Oltinkul	+	+		+		+	+	

Note: *Cities under the province; + existence of this area, Kuyganyar-towns

In general, the functions of regional cities have remained almost unchanged in recent years. As the modernization of the cities increases, the cities also develop. Based on this, it is necessary to improve the functions of cities. In this regard, it is obligatory to improve the following urban functions in regional cities and towns. (Table 2)

According to the proposed new functions, social objects (multidisciplinary and specialized hospitals, vocational centers, educational institutions, etc.) and services (public service agencies and household services) are available in almost all district centers. In the following years, due to the development of tourism in the region, some cities are developing as recreational centers.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the following points can be made regarding the development of regional cities. In recent years, the volume of industrial production, the main sector that develops cities, has slightly increased. The service sector is developing rapidly.

The specialization of cities in the Andijan region is characterized by specialization in textile, agriculture, and partly auto industry. There are Andijan, Southern Olamushik, and Polvontosh towns established in connection with the mining industry in the region.

In the Andijan region, except for Andijan, Asaka, and Khojaabad cities, the low level of industrialization and the small number of cities specializing in industrial production delay the development of the cities in the region.

For the development of cities, it is first necessary to develop industry and services in the cities of the Andijan region, and currently, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of cities No. Based on the Decree, works are being carried out. [1].

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