



INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES (On the example of cities of the Andijan region)

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Abstract: In this article, on the example of cities in the Andijan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an analysis of the industrial specialization of cities and the possibilities of their development in industrial sectors is carried out. Proposals and recommendations for the development of the specialization of industrial sectors of regional cities are expressed.

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1. Introduction.

In countries with a high level of urbanization, cities are the essential place in the socio-economic and innovation development of the country, and the distribution of production and labor resources in cities embodies the necessary conditions for ensuring structural changes in the country and its regions and accelerating scientific and technological progress.

The development of the industry of cities in the provision of accelerated urbanization and economic growth is highly appreciated. The main area of its economy is industry, and in cities its structure directly affects the level of socio-economic development. According to the Uzbekistan-2030 strategy aimed at further development of Uzbekistan, comprehensive socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities is of priority.[1]. To do this, the study of the problems and prospects of territorial development on the basis of determining the existing imbalances in the study of urban industry is relevant.

The purpose of the study is to assess the current state of development of the industry of large cities of Uzbekistan and develop proposals to increase their industrial potential. The main factor for the development of industrial cities is significant in that the purpose of this research is carried out at the same time.

The information base for the study is statistical materials of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The article uses a number of methods, such as comparative assessment, statistical, systematic analysis, which determine the specialization of industrial development and production in cities, taking into account statistical indicators. The analysis carried out in

this process makes it possible to draw conclusions regarding the improvement of industrial activities, aimed at determining the specialization of the regional industry and the development of new types of production, the introduction of new technologies, the rational use of the potential and resources of the regions.

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. [2].

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. Predictions and results

Andijan region is located in the easternmost part of the Respublika of Uzbekistan, and Respublika has absorbed about 10% of the population, occupying about 1% of the total area.[3]. There are currently 14 districts 11 cities and 79 towns in the province. (Figure 1)



Figure 1. Location of Andijan region

The map was prepared in the ArGIS program by author.

In the process of assessing industrial specialization in the cross section of cities of the Andijan region, which is the object of research, it is necessary to pay attention to:

- Determination of the current state of industrial specialization by cities;

- Determine the specialization of promising industries in cities.

- Assessment of the level of industrial development of cities and their place in the Region; [4].

In this case, the connection of existing industries can be determined on the basis of statistical data based on the table in the queue. (Table 1).

Table 1. Industrial production connection in cities

№	Cities	Population share from total urban population	Total produced industrial product line connection	From which						
				Food production	Textile production	Production of chemical products	Mechanical engineering and metallurgical industry	Production of electrical equipment	Furniture production	Production of other finished items
1	Andijan	27,0	13,5	19,0	11,0	72,0	9,0	16,0	40,0	13,0
2	Asaka	5,0	56,2	8,0	4,0	2,0	69,0	0,0	5,0	1,0
3	Jalakuduk	1,6	1,7	5,0	5,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	3,0	1,0
4	Poytugh	1,8	1,5	5,0	2,0	0,0	3,0	0,0	4,0	1,0
5	Kurgontepa	2,1	2,3	6,0	7,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,8
6	Markhamat	1,0	0,5	3,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	6,0	2,0	1,0
7	Shakhrikhon	5,0	2,0	7,0	9,0	2,0	0,0	1,0	6,0	7,0
8	Pakhtaabad	2,3	1,3	4,0	6,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	1,0
9	Khodzjaabad	1,4	4,0	7,0	14,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	1,0
10	Khanabad	2,6	3,6	2,0	1,0	2,0	0,0	75,0	2,0	1,0
11	Karasu	2,3	1,5	2,0	6,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,2
Towns										
1	Kuyghanyor	1,0	1,6	3,0	1,0	2,0	18,0	1,0	6,0	23,0
2	Oltinkul	1,3	1,7	4,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	7,0	2,0
3	Balikhchi	1,6	2,3	6,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	14,0
4	Buston	1,0	0,7	5,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	1,0
5	Bulokhboshi	1,9	0,4	4,0	6,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	1,0
6	Ulughnor	0,4	0,5	2,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	1,0
7	Andijan	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,5	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
8	South Olamushik	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,3	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
9	Palvantash	0,3	0,9	0,0	0,2	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
10	Other towns	40,0	3,2	8,0	15,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	7,0	29,3
Jami		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The table was compiled by the author based on statistics. (As of 2023) [7].

It is known to us that the specialization of territories manifests itself in the fact that the products produced by the total population of the territory in excess of the connection are specialized in this product.

From the table above, the sanooat specialization of the shahahs of Andijan province shows the results as follows

The most industrialized city in the region is the city of Asaka. The county produces more than 56% of the county's total industrial output, with 5.0% of the city's population residing here. In the recording of such a result, of course, is the presence of a light car

manufacturing enterprise (GM-Uzbekistan) and its network enterprises located in the city of Asaka. [5].

The industrialized cities guruhida includes the cities of Khojaabad, Khanabad and Qurgontepa, municipalities such as Burghanyor, fisherman, Oltinkol, Polwontosh, South Olamushik. But we can see that industrial specialization is very low in the city of Shahrikhon, where the volume of industrial production is 2%, while the regional urban population is 5% concentrated.

We can see the specialization of industrial sectors in cities according to the table below. (Table 2)



Table 2. Specialization of cities in industries

№	Cities	Specialized industries
1	Andijan	engineering, electrical equipment production, crafting, textile, food, pharmaceutical
2	Asaka	engineering, food
3	Jalakhudukh	textile, food
4	Poytugh	food, crafting
5	Khurghontepa	Textile, food
6	Marhamat	electrical equipment, textiles, food
7	Shakhrikhan	textile, food, crafting
8	Pakhtaabad	food, textile
9	Khodzjaabad	textile, food,
10	Khanabad	the production of electrical equipment.
11	Karasu	textile, food
Towns		
1	<i>Kuyghanyor</i>	Engineering, crafting, food, phramecy,
2	<i>Oltinkul</i>	crafting textile
3	<i>Balikhchi</i>	textile, food
4	<i>Buston</i>	textile, food
5	<i>Bulokhboshi</i>	textile, food
6	<i>Ulughnor</i>	textile, food

The city that specializes in the most industries is the city of Andijan, and in the 7 branches of industry we can define the city as specialized. While machine-building specialization prevails in Asaka, we can see the leading network of electrical equipment production in the city of Khanabad.[6]. Most cities in the region are now specializing in the textile and food industries. Mebelsozlik is being specialized by the town of Oltinkol and several municipalities in Andijan and Oltinkol districts in the following years. While the municipalities of Polvontosh, Andijan South Olamushuk, established as a result of oil production, represent their specialization in this sector, in the coming years the municipalities of Burniganyor and Khortum are becoming more specialized in this sector as a result of the development of the formasevtika Soha. Within the townships, the township of Burnanyor has several.

Conclusions and recommendations.

In the future, the priority of urban development will be the effective placement of industrial enterprises and the creation of new high-tech production. In this, depending on the availability of the resource base, it is the cities that are manifested as “growth points”. Cities with relatively high production forces, scientific, innovative, transport and logistics potential, as well as

attracting labor resources from other regions, are the most preferred areas for the formation of “growth points”.

There is an opportunity to create regional complexes and clusters based on the production and infrastructure base formed on the cities, as well as the rich potential of mineral resources and agricultural resources in the regions where the city is located, from the purchase of raw materials to the production and sale of finished products. The results achieved in the implementation of the directions for the development of urban Industries lead to the solution of the problem of rational placement of production, taking into account the effective use of the natural resource potential of the regions, based on the potential, resources and opportunities for their development.

In addition, it is necessary to pay special attention to the environmental situation of cities, and it is advisable to place production facilities that are harmful to the environment and society outside large cities, settlements.

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