

CREATION OF ECONOMIC REGIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article provides historical information about the creation of economic regions of Uzbekistan, the construction of industrial zones, achievements, shortcomings and problems of economic development in the Soviet era. The location of the industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan built in the central cities and in the areas close to the population centers and its consequences are discussed.

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The reforms of the new stage implemented in independent Uzbekistan, especially the development of trade and economic relations with neighboring countries in terms of territory, made it possible to further integrate the republic into the world economic system. Today, efforts are being made to liberalize and modernize the economy, thereby achieving the production of products that meet world standards, first of all, attracting direct investments. In this regard, free economic zones and small industrial zones have a special place. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the establishment of the free economic zones "Urgut", "Gijduvon", "Ko'kan" and "Khazarasp" dated January 12, 2017 No. PF-4931 special attention was paid to the development of processing, storage, packaging, textiles, carpet weaving, footwear and leather goods, environmentally safe chemistry, pharmaceuticals, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, automobile engineering and other industries.

In particular, N.N. Kolosovsky, who was the first to introduce the concept of regional-production complex to Soviet science, writes about zoning: "Production complex is such an economically interconnected combination of enterprises in one industrial point or an entire region that in this, taking into account the natural and economic conditions of the region, its transport and economic-geographical location, a certain economic effect is achieved due to the planned selection and placement of enterprises [1]". V. M. Kostennikov, who analyzed the general economic regions in the country, defines that "the main task of the economic region is to accelerate public production"[2]. Regional economy, - writes economist N. Nekrasov, - develops economic strategic positions of regional development of productive forces, determining the improvement of the territorial nature of the economy of the USSR. Appropriate deployment of production forces is considered the basis and main component of the regional economy[3]".

At this point, it should be noted that in a number of works analyzing the issues of economic regionalization in the Soviet national economy, the Central Asian economic region is also studied separately. According to the works that analyzed the economic potential of the economic regions, especially the Central Asian economic region, and its cooperation relations, wood took the main place among the products imported to Central Asia, and in 1968, wood accounted for 20 percent of the

products imported from other regions. Eastern Siberia supplied 70 percent of the wood coming to the Central Asian economic region [4]. According to the authors, ferrous metal made up 8% of the products imported into the region, which corresponded to 80% of the ferrous metal used in the region, and the rest was met at the expense of the metallurgical plant of Uzbekistan. Also, black metal is brought mainly from the Urals and Ukraine, and some from Kazakhstan and Western Siberia[5].

According to the researchers who analyzed the Fergana economic region, the Fergana economic region produced 30 percent of the republic's industrial products in the 1950s. This region has a unique place in the production of agricultural products and industrial products not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the entire Central Asian economic region. It is noted in the literature of that time that "Fergana region has rich opportunities for extensive development of viticulture and horticulture due to its natural, climatic and soil characteristics. The region ranks first in the world in cotton cultivation per capita. It is also the first place in the production of cotton fiber, raw silk, silk fabrics, hosiery, vegetable oil, soap, the second place in the production of lime, cement, bricks, electric power, threading materials, footwear, cans, takes the third place in terms of natural gas emissions.

Researcher N.Sultanov analyzes the character of development, organizational structure, level of specialization of the industry of the Ferghana Economic Region, which is in the leading position in the national economy of the republic and the union. According to the author, in addition to the cotton gins, the light industry of this region had large enterprises such as "Atlas" production association, Margilon silk factory, silk weaving and shoe factories, Fergana textile factory, Namangan silk textile factory, Andijan knitting factory. There were Shundkek, Kokan Sock Spinning Plant, the largest in Central Asia, Sovetabad Leather Tanning Plant, the only one in the republic, Pop non-woven materials factory, Kuvasony porcelain plant and other enterprises.

Fergana economic district was the first in the republic in terms of vegetable oil production (this amount made up 42.3% of the oil produced in the republic). The oil-oil industry has supplied more than 40 percent of the total volume of produced oil to other regions of the republic, fully satisfying the needs of the region's population and other industries[6].

A number of information about the economic regions of the republic are given in the works created by geographers and economists within the scope of the researched topic. They also mentioned the Fergana economic region, "...many other industrial sectors of this region are related to the cotton growing complex, and products are produced for its needs, including machines and their spare parts needed by machine-building enterprises for cotton growing, irrigation and melioration works they produce the necessary machines and equipment, equipment and machines for the cotton ginning and textile industries, and mineral fertilizers are produced at the chemical industry enterprises" [7].

Sh.Zokirov said, "The development of the Uzbek industry on a socialist basis will lead to bringing enterprises closer to the sources of raw materials, building factories and factories that process agricultural products, and creating an industrial and energy base that supplies the means of production to the national economy, and supplies the means of production to cotton farming. "It has led to achievements such as industrial exploitation of minerals, establishment of building materials base in the republic, establishment of auxiliary industries - repair enterprises, seed processing enterprises, etc." [8]. Also, the author writes, "the establishment of industrial enterprises and the development of industry in the same way ensured the fulfillment of the requirements of the law of planned, proportional development."

In general, during the years of Soviet rule, especially after the Second World War, the party's decisions regarding the restoration and development of the Soviet national economy, the processes of industrial and agricultural development in the economic regions based on the set tasks were highly praised, and the "rational" policy of the party in this regard is becoming a program. It should be noted that there are a lot of published literature. Of course, the information presented in this literature is of some

importance. However, the negative processes in the national economy were avoided by explaining that the very lofty views and approaches in the books are not the same as the theory and practice in the economic life of the system, and at least this is due to the irresponsibility of the leaders.

In 1957-1964, national economy councils were formed and efforts were made to carry out economic reforms. But in this regard, the administrative-command system was preserved. Only some administrative functions were given to local administration. As a result, opposition began to arise in the country in administrative and economic zoning. In 1966, even after the abolition of the national economic councils, the views of "territorial production complex" were preserved, and the term "programmatic-purpose complexes" was also introduced[9].

At this point, it should be noted that there are a number of scientific research works dedicated to the structure of National Economy Councils. In scientific works, the activities of the councils formed in different regions of the USSR were analyzed.

In short, in the research conducted during the Soviet period, the main attention was focused on the issues related to the restoration and development of the Soviet national economy after the Second World War, the development processes of industry and agriculture in the economic regions, the problems in the formation of the economic regions, the direction of the activities of industrial enterprises, the distribution of labor resources. almost unexplored. Even in the literature published during the years of independence, Fergana economic region was not researched as a separate object of research, and these problems indicate that this issue is of urgent importance.

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