

THE MAIN TENDENCIES OF CHANGES IN THE TERRITORIAL COMPOSITION OF THE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT:

The industrial complex plays a unique role in the integrated socio-economic development of regions. This is due to the fact that this area concentrates great opportunities and factors for the effective use of resource potential. Therefore, in the state regional economic policy, special attention is paid to the industrialization of regions.

Industrialization processes occur in the country's regions at different speeds and scales, depending on the conditions of the organizational and institutional, technical and technological, investment, financial, and natural resource potential. This process is also influenced by the regions' agricultural potential, previously specialized industries, the existing entrepreneurial potential, state programs for the comprehensive socio-economic development of regions, and a favorable/unfavorable geographical and geo-economic position.

INTRODUCTION:

Industrialization in Uzbekistan is accelerating to a certain extent in areas where science, intellectual potential, and innovative initiatives are active. Besides, social factors -

population density, income, quality of life - also determine the direction of industrialization.

When analyzing production processes by region, the indicators used in the analysis can mainly be as follows:

- Growth rates of a gross regional product;
- Additional growth rates of gross local product per capita;
- Growth rates of industrial production by region;
- Annual growth rates of the industrial output per capita;
- The share of regions in the total industrial output of Uzbekistan;
- Growth rates of production of consumer goods by region;
- The rate of growth of consumer goods per capita;
- Indicators such as changes in the share of industry in the regions' gross value-added industries.

The analysis of these indicators, in turn, makes it possible to determine the pace and direction of the industrialization process in the regions, as well as describe and classify the regions that are leading in the industrialization process, retain and lag, and also face various problems.

Table 1 Growth rate of gross regional product (in percentage compared to the previous year)

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average annual rate,%
The Republic of Uzbekistan	107,3	107,4	107,2	106,1	104,5	105,4	105,6	106,2
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	113,4	112,7	109,5	113,3	106,0	105,5	106,8	109,5
Regions:								
Andijan	109,4	108,5	108,3	100,5	104,2	109,8	106,5	105,6
Bukhara	110,2	107,8	108,7	106,7	102,5	105,4	106,1	106,9
Jizzakh	109,5	108,2	108,2	108,2	104,2	104,0	105,9	107,7
Kashkadarya	103,0	104,8	106,9	105,5	103,4	102,0	101,4	104,2
Navoiy	103,9	104,9	105,8	103,7	101,3	104,7	105,2	104,3
Namangan	110,8	108,1	108,2	107,8	103,6	104,5	107,0	107,3
Samarkand	111,2	109,2	108,7	107,6	101,4	100,6	104,1	105,9
Surkhandarya	111,3	108,8	108,3	105,8	103,5	104,7	106,3	107,5
Sirdarya	108,7	110,3	106,9	107,2	95,4	103,5	103,6	102,9
Tashkent	109,1	104,8	106,4	104,8	101,0	107,0	104,1	105,0
Fergana	106,8	107,0	107,7	105,4	98,8	107,7	105,4	104,5
Khorezm	107,1	109,7	107,9	104,9	104,6	103,1	107,7	106,7
Tashkent city	113,5	109,2	111,9	111,5	111,7	112,1	110,5	111,4

Source: Compiled on the basis of data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the relevant years. //stat.uz/

Analysis of the data in this table, reflecting the change in the growth rate of the gross regional product, led to the following conclusions:

1) Intraregional high annual growth rates are observed in Tashkent (11.4%), Republic of Karakalpakstan (9.5%), Jizzakh Republic

(7.7%), Surkhandarya (7.5%), and Namangan (7.3%) area.

2) The highest average annual growth rates in the regions and the lowest in Syrdarya (2.9%), Kashkadarya (4.2%), Navoi (4.3%), Fergana (4.5%), and Tashkent regions (5, 0 percent).

3) Additional annual GDP growth rate in Uzbekistan is 6.2%.

4) There are no sharp differences between regions in terms of the gross regional product dynamics of growth rates.

Table 2 Additional growth rates of gross regional product per capital (in percentage compared to the previous year)

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average annual rate,%
The Republic of Uzbekistan	104,3	105,8	105,4	104,3	102,7	103,6	103,6	104,3
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	111,2	111,7	107,8	111,6	104,5	104,0	105,2	107,4
Regions:								
Andijan	105,8	106,8	106,3	98,7	102,4	108,0	104,5	103,4
Bukhara	107,0	106,4	107,0	105,0	100,9	104,1	104,4	104,6
Jizzakh	106,2	106,4	106,2	106,0	102,2	102,0	103,7	105,0
Kashkadarya	99,9	102,8	104,6	103,3	101,4	100,0	99,4	102,0
Navoiy	101,9	104,0	104,3	102,1	99,7	102,5	103,4	102,6
Namangan	106,9	106,3	106,1	105,8	101,7	102,6	104,8	104,5
Samarkand	107,5	107,4	106,6	105,6	99,5	98,6	101,9	103,0
Surkhandarya	107,6	106,7	106,0	103,6	101,4	102,5	104,0	104,6
Sirdarya	106,9	108,5	105,0	105,4	93,9	101,8	101,7	101,2
Tashkent	107,1	103,8	105,2	103,5	99,8	105,7	102,7	103,5
Fergana	103,3	105,3	105,9	103,6	97,2	106,0	103,6	102,0
Khorezm	104,7	107,9	105,9	103,1	102,9	101,5	105,9	104,9
Tashkent city	111,3	108,2	111,2	110,3	110,1	110,1	108,1	109,7

Source: Compiled on the basis of data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the relevant years. //stat.uz/

The analysis of changes in the additional growth rates of gross regional product per capita led to the following conclusions:

1) Tashkent (9.7%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (7.4%), Jizzakh (5.0%), Khorezm (4.9%), and Surkhandarya have the

highest rates of additional growth in GDP per capita. (4.6 percent).

2) The lowest rates of additional growth of gross regional product per capita were observed in Syrdarya (1.2%), Kashkadarya (2.0%), Fergana (2.0%), Navoi (2.6%), and Samarkand (3.0%).

4) The indicator of additional growth of gross regional product per capita in Uzbekistan is 4.3%.

Table 3 Industrial production growth rates by regions (in percentage compared to the previous year)

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average annual rate,%
The Republic of Uzbekistan	108,5	107,8	108,3	106,2	108	116,6	106,4	108,5
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	108	104,8	110	166,3	111,1	106,2	104,6	115,5
Regions:								
Andijan	110	109,1	106,3	74,8	126,8	155,7	118,5	111,5
Bukhara	110,2	104,9	109,6	106,5	99,6	104,1	109,3	107,4
Jizzakh	115,6	110	112,8	122,8	114,2	111,6	104,9	113,9
Kashkadarya	97,5	98,8	106,5	103,8	107,9	108,3	94,3	103,0
Navoiy	99,6	103,8	103,4	102,5	100,1	104,3	103,2	102,1
Namangan	121,2	110,9	113,1	113	114,7	113,8	113,6	114,1
Samarkand	117,2	118,7	114	109,9	104,7	116,7	106,3	112,0
Surkhandarya	112,8	108,6	111,2	107,9	100,5	109,9	108,2	108,4
Sirdarya	108,2	109,7	106,4	113,3	94,2	104,2	101,9	106,1
Tashkent	108	105,2	106,4	106,9	105,4	120,3	106,8	108,3
Fergana	97	103,2	110,3	102,8	97,4	109,2	104,6	104,4
Khorezm	109	108,9	144,3	93,1	121,4	121,5	111,5	116,5
Tashkent city	117,3	115,8	115,9	113,2	114,8	111,7	107,6	113,6

Source: Compiled on the basis of data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the relevant years. //stat.uz/

Analysis of the data in the table, reflecting the growth rates of industrial production by region, allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1) The regions with the highest average annual growth rates of industrial production are Khorezm - 16.5%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 15.5%, Namangan - 14.1%, Jizzakh region - 13.9%, and Tashkent 13.6 percent.

2) The regions with the lowest average annual growth rates of industrial production are: Navoiy - 2.1%, Kashkadarya - 3.0%, Fergana - 4.4%, Syrdarya - 6.1%, Bukhara - 7, This is 1 percent.

3) In regions where the average annual incremental growth in industrial production has been high for many years, there was a relative decline in the following year.

4) The average annual growth rate of industrial production in the country is 8.5%.

Table 4 Annual growth rate of industrial production per capital (in percentage compared to the previous year)

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average annual rate,%
The Republic of Uzbekistan	105,5	106,2	106,5	104,4	106,2	114,6	104,4	109,2
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	105,8	103,8	108,3	163,8	109,5	104,7	103,1	113,7
Regions:								
Andijan	106,4	107,4	104,4	73,5	124,6	153,0	116,3	109,2
Bukhara	107,0	103,5	107,9	104,8	98,2	102,7	107,6	105,6
Jizzakh	112,1	108,2	110,7	120,4	112,1	109,5	102,7	111,1
Kashkadarya	94,6	96,9	104,2	101,6	105,8	106,2	92,4	100,7
Navoiy	97,6	102,9	102,0	100,9	98,5	102,3	101,4	100,5
Namangan	116,9	109,1	111,0	110,9	112,6	111,7	111,4	111,6
Samarkand	113,4	116,7	111,8	107,8	102,7	114,4	104,1	108,6
Surkhandarya	109,1	106,6	108,9	105,6	98,4	107,6	105,9	105,9
Sirdarya	106,4	108,0	104,5	111,4	92,7	102,5	100,1	104,3
Tashkent	106,1	104,2	105,1	105,5	104,1	118,9	105,3	106,9
Fergana	93,8	101,6	108,5	101,1	95,8	107,4	102,8	102,3
Khorezm	106,6	107,1	141,7	91,5	119,4	119,5	109,6	114,4
Tashkent city	114,9	114,7	115,2	112,0	113,1	109,8	105,4	112,0

Source: Compiled on the basis of data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the relevant years. //stat.uz/

Analysis of the annual growth rates of industrial production per capita in 2010-2019 allowed to draw the following conclusions:

1) The regions with the highest annual growth rates of industrial production per capita are the Republic of Karakalpakstan (33.5%), Khorezm (16.6%), Andijan (13.3%), Namangan (13.0%), Jizzakh (11.5 percent), and Tashkent region (10.6 percent).

2) Kashkadarya (0.7%), Navoi (0.5%), Fergana (2.3%), and Syrdarya (4.3%) are the regions with the lowest annual growth rates of industrial production per capita.

3) The annual increase in the volume of industrial production per capita in Uzbekistan amounted to 9.2%.

4) The difference between regions in terms of annual additional growth rates of industrial production per capita is enormous.

Table 5. In the total volume of industrial production in Uzbekistan share of regions
(in percentage compared to total number)

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average annual rate,%
The Republic of Uzbekistan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	xxx
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	1,8	1,8	2,0	3,8	4,6	4,6	3,9	3,2
Regions:								
Andijan	12,3	12,0	12,5	7,1	8,9	11,7	10,5	10,1
Bukhara	4,4	4,3	4,7	5,0	4,3	3,7	4,4	4,5
Jizzakh	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,6
Kashkadarya	13,0	10,6	8,6	8,6	7,4	6,2	4,9	8,1
Navoiy	10,6	10,0	9,8	9,5	8,8	9,7	13,5	9,7
Namangan	2,6	2,8	2,8	3,1	3,1	2,8	2,7	2,9
Samarkand	5,3	5,6	5,9	6,7	6,2	5,7	4,8	5,8
Surkhandarya	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,0	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,7
Sirdarya	2,4	2,7	2,8	3,1	2,6	2,2	2,2	2,7
Tashkent	14,4	14,1	14,8	15,1	14,6	16,0	16,2	15,2
Fergana	8,6	8,0	7,9	7,2	6,5	5,8	6,0	7,3
Khorezm	1,6	1,8	2,3	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,1
Tashkent city	18,3	21,7	18,4	21,0	20,5	18,4	16,6	19,3

Source: Compiled on the basis of data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the relevant years. //stat.uz/

The table above shows the share of regions in the total industrial production in Uzbekistan. Analysis of changes in tabular data made it possible to draw the following conclusions:

- 1) The regions with the largest share in the total industrial production in Uzbekistan in 2010-2019 were: Tashkent - 19.3%, Tashkent region - 15.2%, Andijan - 10.1%, Navoi - 9.6%, Kashkadarya - 4.9 percent. The total share of these five regions was about 60.0%.
- 2) In 2010-2019, the regions with the lowest average share in Uzbekistan's total industrial production were: Jizzakh - 1.6%, Surkhandarya - 1.7%, Khorezm - 2.1%, Syrdarya - 2.7%,

Namangan - 2.9 percent. The sum of these sub-indicators was 11.0%.

3) Regions in which the average share of industrial production in Uzbekistan during the analyzed period has steadily increased: Republic of Karakalpakstan - from 1.8% to 3.9%, Tashkent region - from 14.4% to 16.2%, Khorezm region - from 1.6% to 2%—increased to 7 percent.

4) Regions where the average share in the total volume of industrial production in Uzbekistan for the period under review has been steadily decreasing: Kashkadarya - from 13.0% to 6.2%, Tashkent - from 18.3% to 16.2%, Fergana - from 8, 6% to 6.0% percent.

5) Regions, the average share of which in the total industrial production in Uzbekistan remained stable during the analyzed period:

Bukhara - 4.4%, Jizzakh - 1.4%. In Namangan, it increased by 0.1%, and in Syrdarya, it decreased by 0.2%.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the level of resource use in the regions is accelerating. Simultaneously, it is advisable to balance the center-periphery relationship further, launch opportunities and factors for more efficient use of the potential of natural resources in some remote areas. This will lead to a balanced process of industrialization in the regions and lead to improved living conditions, increased employment, reduced labor migration, and mitigation of some contradictions in industrialization.

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