



FROM THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC ZONING ISSUES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes the processes of economic zoning in Uzbekistan on the basis of an interdisciplinary approach. In particular, information has been cited about the concept of an economic region, the factors of its organization and the branches that form the region, as well as the base branches of economic areas.

Keywords: Economic region, economy, geography, population, industry, cities, transport, resource, region, industry, agro-industry.

Introduction

It is known that the development of each country is ultimately represented by the fact that within its framework the territorial division of Labor is established. Economic zoning is a primary, general concept of economic geography, the concept of “region” in general, the science of geography. In the science of geography, no research is carried out without a region, from one place to another, without a godly discrepancy.

An economic region (in Latin "regio" region-country, Country, province) is a part of a country in which all economic objects within it fulfill any function of direct or indirect specialization [1;187].

Uzbek geographer scientists S.Soliyev is the most expert in this field. In his opinion, “the district is also a territory, but a certain part of the territory with certain similarities. In natural geography, the region is a landscape type that arises in the form of a complex of various components, and in economic and social geography it is a specific area that is formed as a result of the territorial division of Labor, specializing in certain areas or directions of economic-social life” [4;187].

In Uzbekistan, the concept of economic region was associated with the socio-economic policy pursued during the Soviet era. As you know, due to the extremely centralized “all-union” division of Labor under the USSR, the capabilities and needs of individual republics were not fully taken into account. In addition, the four former allied republics of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Armenia were treated as the only Central Asian economic region, and this region was located in a holistic form in the territorial division of Labor. Naturally, in such conditions, the level of republics and





especially their internal territories were not taken into account in the “All-Union” Division of Labor.

If the issue were to be viewed more broadly, most former allied republics had taken over from much later stages in the territorial division of labour. Its first stage was the international or inter – country Division of labor, in which the USSR as a separate state was involved. The second stage was the division of labor of international socialist countries, the third – All – Union, and the fourth – the division of labor within the major economic region (Central Asia), which was practically not well developed. In the framework of a separate republic, however, this process was even weaker [5;134]. "But, says A.S. Soliev, - it is ungrateful to associate economic zoning of great scientific and practical importance only with the ideology of the union, with its planning policy. The reason is that economic regions exist objectively as a result of the territorial division of Labor. Such districts are present both in Tsarist Russia and in a number of states that are developing in the conditions of an online market economy” [7;97].

In retrospect, the history of the zoning of Uzbekistan goes back to 1926. In the early years of Soviet power, the Republic was divided into 10 districts by administrative-economic zoning. Later, there were further changes in this administrative-territorial division. “In 1930, the capital of Uzbekistan was moved from the city of Samarkand to Tashkent, in 1936 the Karakalpakstan MSSR was included in the Uzbek SSR, in 1938 5 regions were established within the Republic – Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana, Khorezm regions; In 1941, Andijan, Namangan and Surkhandarya regions were established, in 1943 Kashkadarya region, in 1963 Syrdarya region, in 1973 Jizzakh region and in 1982 Navoi Region” [2;96].

Zoning is distinguished for the purpose of economic, social, political and national development of society, and in it, of course, the principle of internal integrity occupies an important place. Economic zoning is the division of the territories of the country into economic regions. This, in turn, is an important tool and basis of Management in the development of the economy of Regions.

Zoning is complex, there are simple and complex forms of zoning. For example, naming the territory of the country with different geographical sides (Central, Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern and their ranges are northeast, southeast, northwest, southwest) or viewing individual islands, peninsulas, enclaves and exclave areas directly in the status of an economic region is not particularly difficult in zoning. The actual zoning is separate, and the determination of the boundaries of the regions is distinguished taking into account the economic space of its internal structure (structure) feature, specialization and embodiment of production, combination, presence of region -forming centers [4;15].



Zoning plays an important role in the implementation of regional, targeted programs, solving problems in regional policy issues, material production, fuel and energy and other areas. Also, in zoning, special attention is paid to the following region-forming factors, namely the active participation of the regions that are part of the region in its development as part of the national economy of the country, its enormous labor and demographic potential, adherence to the principle of uniformity, the presence of region-forming sectors, the development of some sectors of the economy, the formation

It turns out that significant changes in the division of Labor, the discovery and operation of new mineral deposits of a large scale and other territorial shifts can cause changes in the boundaries of the regions or its revisions. For example, with the construction of the Guzar – Boysun – Kumkurgan railway, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions began to be seen as the composition of the southern economic region. However, in the years of independence, the internal territorial division of Labor, the processes of economic and regional integration, the introduction of new deposits and the development of production on its basis, reforms in the transport system indicate that further changes will occur in the economic zoning of the Republic [1;1871-188].

The economic region is formed mainly under the influence of the following factors: the integrity of the territory, its geographical position; specialization of the economy; the presence of region-forming centers; natural conditions and Natural Resources; the development of transport and other infrastructure; demographic situation and labor resources; features of the historical development of the place, etc.

In any economic region, 3 groups of networks should be developed: 1) Specialized networks that provide zoning; 2) networks associated with and serving the first Group; 3) Local, that is, economic networks that satisfy internal needs. The sectors of the economy belonging to these groups can vary in different regions. The most important thing is that there must be proportionality between them. In this regard, the region economy can also be recognized in the form of a specific regional production complex. The scientific and practical significance of economic regions is reflected, first of all, in the organization of their administrative-territorial division, in the implementation of regional policies, as well as in the educational process-in beating the economic geography of the country on the basis of a system - composition approach. Let's say that hitting the economic geography of Uzbekistan only on its economic networks practically does not have an economic geographical definition, the reason is that there is no territorial approach here. Therefore, about 55-60 percent of the economic geographical description of any territory consists of a territorial part.





It has been engaged in issues of economic zoning in Uzbekistan, in particular, since the 1950s and 1960s of the last century. In many years with issues of economic zoning of Uzbekistan Z.A.Akramov, K.N.Bedrinsev, V.M.Chetirkin, N.G.Sapenko, A.S.Soliev, a number of geographers, economists, such as Khliyev, were engaged. In particular, the Republic was initially divided into 5 economic regions: Tashkent, Fergana, Zarafshan, lower Amudarya and Southern. Later, Z.A. Akramov proposed to divide the country into 8 economic regions, which include Tashkent economic region (Tashkent region), Mirzachul region (Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions), Fergana region (Andijan, Namangan, Fergana), Samarkand (Samarkand region), Bukhara Kyzylkum region (Bukhara and Navoi regions), Kashkadarya region (Kashkadarya region), Surkhandarya region (Surkhandarya region) and lower Amudarya (Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region) of the region.

In the 1970s and 1980s, scientists of the Department of economic geography of the former TashSU proposed to allocate a new, Mirzachul economic region. In 1998, Soliev approved the separation of Uzbekistan into 6 main economic regions. It should be said that this structure of economic regions is used in the practice of state economic organizations.

The territorial composition of the national economy of Uzbekistan in the present period is seen at the level of the following 6 main economic regions: [6;136]

1. Tashkent economic region-within the city of Tashkent and Tashkent region;
2. Mirzachul economic region-Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions;
3. Fergana economic region-Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions;
4. Zarafshan economic region-Bukhara, Navoi and Samarkand regions;
5. South economic region-Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions;
6. Lower Amudarya economic region-Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region.

The development of economic regions with the help of such mutual integrations ensures the national economy, security and uniqueness of our country. Because more and more regional policies of our republic are being implemented on this scale.

A. Soliev noted that it is advisable for the main economic regions to have base Sox under the conditions of Uzbekistan: fuel and energy base; construction industry; agro-industrial complex. These industries of production are necessary for every economic space. It is considered then only the Tashkent economic region has such perfection. And in the rest of the economic regions, one or another branch has developed sluggishly. For example, in the southern region there are not enough of them, in Fergana the energy and construction base are weak, in Mirzachul the textile industry is not well established [7;97].



Thus, it can be said that zoning is distinguished in order to develop society economically, socially, politically and nationally, and in it, of course, the principle of internal integrity occupies an important place. Also, economic zoning consists in dividing the territories of the country into economic regions, and in turn is an important means and basis of Management in the development of the economy of the regions.

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