

**SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL BASES OF REGIONAL LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL  
SECTORS**

**Abdiholiqova Gulnovruzkhon**

Karshi State University

**Annotation:** The article describes the scientific-theoretical foundations of regional organization of industries, which are the basis of the economy, the essence of classical theories and their importance in the modern economy.

**Key words:** Economy, industry, regional organization, industrial district, energy production cycles, cluster.

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In the process of globalization, in the development of industry in the world's leading countries, special attention is paid to the effective use of production potential, local labor resources, mineral raw materials, and regional organization taking into account the environmental situation. Industry is the leading production branch of the national economy and forms the material basis of society. Acceleration of economic development of the country, increase of production efficiency depends on the development of the industrial sector. In the development of industry, it is appropriate to pay attention to the issues of effective use of scientific and technical progress, introduction of advanced technologies, organization of production by studying the social consumption of the population, and effective use of raw materials and resources in industries.

The emergence of industrial production created new economic relations in the development and formation of a market-based society. However, since industrial production was created in European countries and there are periodic differences in its regional development, its scientific research is also appropriate. The first theoretical views on the location of industry were put forward by German scientists W. Launhardt in the 80s of the 19th century, and by A. Weber at the beginning of the 20th century. V. Launhardt put forward mathematical models of industrial enterprise placement based on the evaluation of location conditions under equal conditions, and A. Weber relying on the distance change of the influence of factors-standards (labor force, transport, raw materials) [6, 12].

Although the initial theories of industrial location were created in the era of market relations, they were developed as a basis for the location of production forces in some countries of the world, for example, by scientists of the former Soviet Union, because the factors (standards) of location were considered conditional in them. For example, N.N. Baransky, one of the founders of economic and social geography, states that "All issues of territorial organization of industry can be solved only through Weber's theory..." [6].

Along with the development of industrial production, the development of agriculture, transport and service sectors, their organization in the territory and the study of regional aspects of their systematic and complex development in space and time were formed. They include "relative advantages" by D. Ricardo and A. Smith, "isolated country" by I. Tunen, "economic landscapes" by A. Lyosh, "poles of growth" by F. Perrou, "central places" by V. Kristaller, V. Kondratev's "long waves", Y. Schumpeter's "economic cycles" and H. Olin's "diffusion of news" theories and developments led to the development of economic and social geography, regional economics, as well as economic sciences.

In the second decade of the 20th century, V. Kondratev researched the cyclical aspects of the development of the world economy, and in the theory of forecasting it, the periodic improvement

of technology and the ratio of capital expenditures cause the cyclical development of the industry, scientifically justifying the cyclical development [4]. This theory was popularized in the West by Y. Schumpeter and was called "Kondratev waves" by the world public. V. Kondratev and Y. Schumpeter deny the uniform development of the world economy. It is believed that the main reason for this is that investment in production and its re-accumulation is a complex process, while at the same time regional differences limit the even spread of innovation processes and this has caused inconsistencies between developed and developing regions. In particular, this is provided by industrial production and 4 and 5 sectors of service, which ensure the development of countries at various stages. While the leading countries have entered the post-industrial society and incorporate industries that embrace know-how-based technologies (making the means of production), the countries in the lower cycle tend to some degree to specialize in raw and mainly consumer products.

The researches of A. Lyosh, the "father" of economic geographical zoning among European scientists, are of particular importance in the complex development of the regional economy. In 1940, he published his work "Territorial Organization of the Economy". He relied on and developed the doctrines of his predecessors (I. Tunen, A. Weber, etc.) about the placement of production forces (I. Tunen, A. Weber, etc.) and the "central places" of W. Kristaller. dependent and meant to bring economic balance [2]. Lyosh puts forward the theory of market zones (districts) of different levels of producers, which combine with nodes in cities to form a general system, as the main factor of production location. Unlike Walter Kristaller's model, the model proposed by Loesch is a market equilibrium model based on the territorial self-organization of society and economic activity.

Monographic works on the industry of the former Union and its territories (P.N. Stepanov, A.D. Breiterman, A.T. Khrushhev), on the study of factors of the geography of individual industries (N.V. Alisov, M.I. Kozlov, N.N. Opatsky, R.S. Livshits, M.P. Palamarchuk, etc.); Researches were carried out on the study of the factors affecting the location of industrial sectors and issues of regional organization (A.Ye. Probst), the power of industry to create a region, industrial complexes and energy production cycles (N.N. Kolosovsky) [6, 9, 10]. At the same time, the economic institutes of the Academy of Sciences (Y.G. Feygin) and the councils for the study of production forces under state master planning organizations (N.N. Nekrasov) theoretically determined the relative efficiency criteria of the placement of industrial sectors, especially industrial complexes. and practical studies were conducted [6].

After the works of A. Weber, a number of works on industrial geography were also carried out abroad. Some economists (H. McCarthy, E. Hoover, U. Izard, etc.) have carried out a number of works on the placement of individual industries in the USA using traditional and new mathematical methods. In foreign studies (E. Otremba, FRG; J. Chardonne, France, etc.), the subject of industrial geography focuses on the study of industrial landscapes and the impact of industry on cultural landscapes. That is, the focus is not on the regional organization of industrial production, but on the description of its impact on the environment. Foreign geographers limited themselves to socio-economic issues in their work. For example, in the works of the French geographer P. George, he pays great attention to explaining the influence of the social situation on the location of industrial production [6, 10, 11, 12].

In the former Soviet Union, the issues of cluster (complex) location and development of industry were considered in the theories of I.G. Aleksandrov's regional combines or regional production combines, N.N. Kolosovsky's theoretical foundations of regional production complexes (RPC).

In the development of agrarian or large resource-rich areas of a large country, they have implemented the scientific and practical basis of first establishing the energy source of the area (district combine), and then establishing "energy production cycles" by integrating the resource processing industry of the area. Based on these ideas, about ten RPCs were established in the former Union [12, 3].

I.M. Mayergoyz, the founder of the scientific work on the territorial structure of the national economy, is another scientist who made a great contribution to the study of regional economy. He made a great contribution to revealing the concepts of economic zoning, territorial production complexes and energy production cycles. In particular, he was the first in Russian economic geography to reveal the theoretical and methodological issues of studying the territorial organization of productive forces by dividing economic regions into smaller parts, as well as the methodological foundations of management, planning and forecasting [7].

S.Y. Nimmik, T.M. Kalashnikova, K.I. Developed and used by the Ivanovs. B.S. Khorev and F.M. The Listengurts used this concept in their scientific ideas of "unified system of population settlement" and "group systems of population settlements", V.S. Preobrazhensky's geography of recreation includes regional recreational systems, and regional political systems by V.A. Kolosov, N.S. Mironenko, M.M. Golubchik described that he studies the science of political geography [12]. Of course, all components of regional systems, including social and political complements, cannot fail to have an impact on the development of production, including industry, in the region. Therefore, these studies are also important.

Although M. Porter did not deal with the issues of regional localization of production, he (province, region) based on the methodology of competitiveness analysis (created by himself) in the market relations of the existing companies in the country or region under the influence of their competitors in the region or national researched the formation of economic competitiveness. Based on these views, he puts forward the idea of economic clusters [8].

In terms of market relations, scientific developments on the aspects of the formation and development of industrial growth poles in the region were put forward by representatives of the French school of economic geography, F. Perroux, J. Boudville, P. Pote. At the same time, the centers of the embodiment of industrial production were researched by A.Y. Probst. The views of representatives of the French school of industrial geography can be considered as the other end of the same "stick". M. Porter, S. Bekatti, Y. Bergman believe that it is necessary to form economic clusters in competitive areas of the region or the country, while the theorists of the formation of industrial growth poles based on the possibilities of the region ("relative advantages", "competitive industries") are in favorable positions - promoted the development of production in the poles [10].

In general, industrial production is an important branch of the economy that produces material equipment and tools, consumer products. Its level of development is one of the main conditions determining the development of the country's economy and society. Ideas and developments related to the placement of industrial production; placement of separate industries (V. Lanhardt, A. Weber), regional development of the industry and formation of districts (V. Kristaller, A. Lyosh), development and formation of growth poles and regional production complexes (F. Perru, N.N. Kolosovsky), and formation of modern regional clusters (M. Porter, F. Bergaman) is studied today as the basis of development and organization of regional economic systems.

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