

Мадаминов З.Х.
доктора философии (PhD) по
географическим наукам,
заведующий кафедрой географии
Ферганский государственный университет
Республики Узбекистан, г.Фергана

**ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ
ОТРАСЛИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ТОВАРОВ НАРОДНОГО
ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

Аннотация: Производство товаров народного потребления является важной частью экономики страны. В статье рассматривается формирование отрасли производства товаров народного потребления и ее географические аспекты.

Ключевые слова: потребительские товары, территориальная емкость, уровень потребления населения, рациональная норма, физиологическая норма.

Madaminov Z.Kh.
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
geographical sciences,
Head of the Department of Geography
Fergana State University
Republic of Uzbekistan, Fergana

**FORMATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE CONSUMER
GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

Abstract: The production of consumer goods is an important part of the country's economy. This article discusses the formation of the consumer goods industry and its geographical aspects..

Key words: consumer goods, territorial capacity, consumption level of the population, rationalnaya norm, physiological norm.

The formation and development of the consumer goods industry in our republic are influenced by the existing natural geographical conditions, demographic and socio-economic factors.

Uzbekistan is located at almost the same geographical latitude as the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. The countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea are characterized by a subtropical landscape. However, Uzbekistan, being located far from the warm oceans and seas, inland, is completely different from the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea in terms of natural conditions. Because the northern part of the territory of Uzbekistan is open, cold, dry air flows blowing from the north and northeast in winter easily reach the interior. On the contrary, the presence of high mountains in the south prevents the passage of moist and warm air masses blowing from the Indian Ocean to the territory of Uzbekistan. As a result, a climate that is not typical of subtropics has developed in Uzbekistan, with cloudless, sunny summers and scorching hot, and dry winters that are quite cold for this geographical latitude. Therefore, although Uzbekistan is located in a subtropical climate zone, it is characterized mainly by a landscape typical of the desert. Only the Surkhan-Sherobod valley, surrounded by mountains, has a dry subtropical landscape.

The fact that our republic is located in the middle latitudes, far from the oceans and in the middle of the mainland, its relief, surface structure and a number of other natural geographical factors have had an impact on the production of consumer goods in our country. Because all seasons are clearly felt in our territory.

The fact that most of the country's population lives in rural settlements, in mountains, mountain slopes, oases, and valleys, where environmental problems are not so acute, has made it possible to consume environmentally friendly products. However, it is precisely such regions that are formed and developed on the basis of resources and natural resources.

In turn, this requires the production of consumer goods (mainly non-food, partly food) suitable for each season. For example, it is natural that during the cold days of winter, the demand for warm clothing and footwear is greater than during the warm periods of the year. Or in the summer months, there may be no need for such products at all. During these periods, the need for cool drinks and light clothing is greater than during cold days.

The production of consumer goods is mainly inextricably linked with light industry and the food industry. However, some consumer goods (refrigerators, refrigerators, televisions, washing machines, etc.) are also produced in heavy industry.

The production of consumer goods consists of the production of sewing and knitwear, footwear, and textiles in light industry. These products are not made from agricultural raw materials, but are based on their primary processing.

On the contrary, the products of the food industry: most of them (wine, canned food, beer, meat, flour products and dairy products) are directly related to the processing of agricultural raw materials. Therefore, this sector has not so many

links in the energy production cycle, that is, this process is shorter than in the "agriculture-light industry".

However, there are technological connections between some sectors of the light and food industries. For example, from one cotton raw material, you can get both a light industrial product (household soap, fiber and other products) and a food product (vegetable oil).

The territorial location of the industry is not the same in all regions of our republic. We can see the territorial location of industry in the geographical location of industrial enterprises or in the industrial capacity. Of course, it is natural that in regions with a large area, the industrial capacity is small. In 2000, in the Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Fergana, Tashkent, Khorezm regions and Tashkent city, the industrial capacity was higher than the republican level. In some regions in 2000 (Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Fergana, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city), the better development of industry compared to other regions led to the high industrial capacity, while in the remaining regions (Andijan, Syrdarya, Khorezm), we can say that this was due to the relatively small area of the region. Because, despite the small area of these regions, the industry is also well developed compared to other regions. Although the share of industrial production in the republic is higher in Tashkent region than in Andijan and Fergana regions, the area of this region is larger than the area of these two regions combined.

Although the share of Kashkadarya and Navoi regions in the republic's industrial production is high, the large area has led to a low industrial capacity. Also, the lowest industrial capacity indicators this year were observed in Surkhandarya and Bukhara regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

By 2005, changes occurred in the territorial structure of industrial production, and the share of Andijan (in 2000 its share was 8.2%, in 2005 it changed to 10.9%), Navoi (from 11.16% to 15.94%), and Kashkadarya (from 8.46% to 13.35%) regions increased. On the contrary, the share of industrial production in the republic decreased in Tashkent city (from 15.47% to 11.6%), Fergana (from 13.5% to 9.6%), Bukhara (from 6.68% to 4.81%) regions.

However, despite this, this year, industrial capacity remained high in Tashkent city, Fergana, Andijan, and Tashkent regions. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, and Bukhara regions, low levels of industrial capacity were recorded.

In 2010, the share of Tashkent city in the production of industrial products in the republic increased and reached 18.55%. Similarly, industrial production in Andijan, Navoi, Tashkent, and Kashkadarya regions was also higher than in other regions of the republic. This year, the high industrial capacity remained in Tashkent city, Andijan, and Fergana regions, while the industrial capacity remained much lower in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Bukhara, Jizzakh, and Navoi regions.

According to the analysis of the latest indicators for 2020, compared to 2000, the industrial production capacity increased significantly in Andijan region

(from 8.61 to 15.9 ha), Tashkent region (from 4.84 to 7.24 ha) and Tashkent city (from 204.24 to 320.17 ha), while in Fergana region, where the industrial capacity was more than 1 in 2005, this ratio decreased from 8.73 to 5.70.

It is clear that the area indicator in the industrial capacity indicators is almost unchanged (with the exception of some cases). There is another indicator that can be used to determine the degree of integration of a particular sector or industry in a given area. At the republican level, the lower the population ratio and the higher the industry ratio, the higher the level of integration of industry. The highest level of integration of industry was observed in Navoi region in 2000, where the level of integration of industry in this region was 3.49. In this region, with 3.16% of the republic's population living in the same year, 11.6% of the republic's industrial output was produced. Also, the level of integration of industry in Tashkent city, Tashkent, Fergana, Bukhara regions was higher than the republican level.

The high level of industrial integration in the above regions was due to the relatively high level of industrial production in some regions due to the low share of the population at the republican level (Navoi, Bukhara regions), and high industrial production indicators in others (Fergana, Tashkent region and Tashkent city).

This indicator was average in Andijan (0.92) and Kashkadarya (0.95) regions, while it was very low in Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Under the influence of the reforms carried out in our country and a number of other factors, in recent years, by 2005, interregional changes in the level of industrial integration occurred. For example, in Andijan and Kashkadarya regions, due to an increase in industrial production, the level of industrial integration exceeded 1. Similarly, we can see that industrial integration is above the established norm in Navoi, Syrdarya, Tashkent regions, and Tashkent city. On the contrary, in the remaining regions, this indicator has decreased.

In 2010, this indicator was higher than the republican level in Andijan, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city, in 2015 in Andijan, Navoi, Syrdarya, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city, and in 2020 in Andijan, Navoi, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city (Table 2.1.2).

The production of consumer goods occupies an important place in the structure of the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Because the needs of the population are met through this sector. The production of consumer goods consists of the production of food products, the production of non-food products and the provision of services, which is reflected in the standard of living and lifestyle of the population.

During the studied years (2000-2020), the share of consumer goods production in the industry of the Republic varied between 25 (2005) and 44% (2000).

At the level of administrative units, it can be seen that in the years under study, the share of consumer goods production in industry in Navoi and

Kashkadarya regions was lower than in other regions. This is because the basis of industry in these two regions is heavy industry (non-ferrous metallurgy, electricity generation, fuel industry).

The highest indicators of consumer goods production in industry correspond to Andijan, Namangan, and Samarkand regions. The share of consumer goods production in the industry of these regions was more than 60%.

Because over the past years, fundamental changes have occurred in light industry, and the volume of carpet products, knitwear, and other products has increased. However, despite this, the volume of yarn, fabric, and woollen production in light industry has decreased sharply over these years. The increase in the share of non-food products in the production of consumer goods was also influenced by the decrease in the production of food products. Over the past few years, the production of bread and bakery products, canned food, and canned fruits and vegetables has decreased.

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