



The Formation of Industrial Zones in Uzbekistan City

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Abstract: *The evolution and establishment of Uzbekistan's urban industrial zones are examined and investigated in this article. Additionally, suggestions and recommendations for utilizing foreign nations' experiences in the creation of free economic zones have been produced.*

Keywords: *Urban planning, industrial zones, free economic zones.*

According to the task of territorial development of urban planning, zoning, planning structure, engineering and transport infrastructure, efficient use of natural resources and environmental protection, development of industrial zones in cities, design and growth dynamics, the need to research the experiences of developed countries and solve problems in order to develop, modern architecture and urban planning have evolved over time throughout the world. Because of this, the creation of contemporary methods for establishing industrial zones in urban planning is currently regarded as one of the most pressing issues.

The Strategy of Actions aimed at the rapid development of our nation includes consistent measures to address the issues with urban planning and architecture, the advancement of architectural and construction science and education, the innovative growth of the construction industry, the preservation of architectural landmarks, and the wise use of these resources. "This approach aiming at quick and steady growth will be pursued without a word," the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan stated [1; p. 7-8].

The growth of the industry in Uzbekistan has likewise gone through numerous phases. Initially, structures like home industry—that is, home industry, cooperatives, manufactories, factories, etc.—arose, followed by handicrafts. A broad variety of handicrafts are practiced here, including pottery, carpentry, masonry, construction, carving, embroidery, needlework, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, goldsmithing, painting, tinsmithing, etc.

In the Bronze Age, domestic industry (crafts) diverged from agriculture. On the land of modern-day Uzbekistan, several handicraft centers were developed in the first century AD. In the ninth and tenth centuries, Ferghana produced copper and iron swords and knives, Khiva and Shosh produced yarn, fabric, and carpets, while Bukhara produced silk textiles and glass goods. The growth of handicrafts slowed down in the 12th and 13th centuries, but it picked up again with the establishment of the Timurid kingdom. Crafts have taken on a specific significance in the production relations of towns like Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent, and Shakhrisabz [2; pp. 7-8].

In Uzbekistan, a slow shift to mechanized manufacturing started in the 1960s and 1970s of the



18th century. Primary industries for processing raw materials were developed, including cotton ginning, silk spinning, wine, canning, and oil factories. About 30 different forms of crafts had been established in Uzbekistan by the end of the 19th century. The majority of handicrafts were converted into artels around the turn of the 20th century, followed by factories, factories, and businesses producing artistic goods. The Uzbek industry saw significant transformation throughout the 20th century. If the most significant industrial goods (cotton fiber, raw silk, vegetable oil, grape wine, brick, ganch, etc.) were produced in 5–10 different types at the start of the century, by the end of the century, those types had increased to 20–30 different types, hundreds and thousands of types were produced. The primary and most important sector of material production is industry. Increased employment opportunities and elevated social standing are results of the growth and development of industry [2; p. 9].

The Bukhara oil refinery, the Asaka, Samarkand, and Khorezm automobile factories, the Tashkent motorcycle factory, the car repair and metal casting workshops, the Dekhkanabad potassium fertilizers, the Nukus soda production plant, and dozens of carpet and textile factories were all established in our republic shortly after Uzbekistan gained its independence. Construction of manufacturing facilities such as factories resulted in the development of an entirely new industrial architecture.

The solution to the issues associated with the industrialization of all social production lies in industry, particularly heavy industry. Thus, under the President's direction, the Uzbek people began the process of reestablishing the social structure's material and technological foundation by growing industry as a whole, and more specifically, its most crucial sectors. Because these areas have been and will continue to be the Republic of Uzbekistan's economic power and the cornerstone of the growth of the populace's well-being. Competition, or the fight of rivals, is the main factor ensuring the acceleration of socioeconomic growth, and it also develops in the industrial sector. Utilizing cutting-edge methods and technologies, developing novel materials, raising the level of labor productivity, boosting the competitiveness of production goods, enhancing the effectiveness of a number of other technical and economic production indicators, and other labor traditions were mostly developed and are still practiced in the industrial sector. The benefits of independence and the government's economic strategy further solidify the sector's leadership. The industrial sector is seeing positive outcomes from the primary reform directions that are being implemented, as well as from the solutions that have been found.

Accordingly, the country's president issued a decree titled "On measures to fundamentally improve the urbanization processes" that was based on the implementation of a completely new housing policy, the activation of the urbanization processes, the use of advanced nations' city-building expertise, and the creation of conditions that would allow for the free movement of people to urban areas. To suggest that the primary actions taken to establish the conditions were the same would not be an exaggeration. In general, during the past several years, the President has implemented a variety of initiatives aimed at building a large number of industrial and free economic zones, luring foreign capital, removing barriers to entrepreneurship, and enhancing living conditions in cities and rural areas. If the changes are implemented in this manner, thenation will unquestionably attain high levels of growth over the next ten years, claim Selman and F. Starr [4.].

In the current era of globalization, it is evident that every nation has lofty objectives, but these



objectives are challenging to realize without investments. The hub of these investments is thought to be free economic zones. Today, more than 150 nations throughout the world have free zones designed to aid in national development. Uzbekistan is 10 years old and maturing as well. For Uzbekistan, this approach unquestionably calls for research on established and emerging nations' experiences. It cannot be claimed that the establishment of free economic zones in all nations is supported by a scientific foundation, meticulously planned, and coordinated through a free economic zone strategy [5.]. Studying, analyzing, and using the experiences of Japan, the USA, Russia, South Korea, China, and other nations with significant expertise in this area is therefore one of the primary needs of today.

In conclusion, our cities will grow steadily if our architects have a thorough understanding of the stages of development of industrial zones in Uzbekistan as well as global experiences. Another key direction is the creation and use of a special method for adjusting industrial zones to the current conditions of urban activity.

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