



The Works Of Attracting Foreign Investment To The Agglomeration Of Namangan City

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes some aspects of attracting foreign investment in the Namangan agglomerations and the territorial organization of new manufacturing enterprises.

KEYWORDS

City, agglomeration, urbanization, core of the agglomeration, foreign investment, small industrial zone.

INTRODUCTION

The formation and development of urban agglomerations is more influenced by modern science and the expansion of manufacturing industries. The mechanism of formation of such complex economic geographical processes is that, it is based on the transition of production, urbanization and territorial integration from one definite form to another.

One of the regional indicators reflecting the development of modern industries and the

development of scientific technology in developing countries is the development of foreign cooperation in the regional economy. The agglomeration of cities can be considered as such a territorial space in the investment environment, where “economic geographical reactions” take place rapidly.

According to geourbanist G.M. Lappo, urban agglomerations are a series of urban and rural settlements, formed around large centers.

They reveal the hearth of urbanization, its main aspects. This, of course, reflects the way people live [2].

In the geo-urbanism of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the cities of Namangan region and their territorial system are distinguished by their peculiarities [3] and are the highest 63% urbanized region in the country.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The structure and specialization of the regional economy are reflected in the system of cities. There are a total of 128 urban settlements in the region, of which 124 are small, 3 medium and 1 large regions. In 2019, if we show with percentages, 49,1% of the population was concentrated in small towns and villages, 10,9% in medium-sized cities and about 30% in urban areas. The largest city in the urban structure of the region is Namangan alone with a population of 612,2 thousand people. The second largest city in the region has a population of about 71,3 thousand in Chust, 54,7 thousand in Chartak and 52,2 thousand in Kasansay. Pop, Turakurgan, Uchkurgan, Uychi, Yangikurgan belong to the class of semi-medium-sized cities (20,0-50,0 thousand people). The population of all the

remaining 119 cities and towns is no more than 20,000. In 2000, the Namangan agglomeration was the fourth most populous in the country after the Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana-Margilan agglomerations [1]. In subsequent studies, it is ranked as a 2nd [4].

Namangan region has the largest number of urban settlements. The cities and towns in the districts indicate the availability of efficient use of labor resources in these areas. The cities of Chust, Turakurgan, Pop, Namangan, Uchkurgan, Khakkulabad are important settlements in the economy of Namangan region in the formation of new industries. It can also be said that it will serve as a mainstay in attracting foreign investment and increasing the pace of investment.

The number of enterprises with foreign capital operating in Namangan region in 2019 consists 138 (Table 1).

As can be seen from the table data, the majority of enterprises with foreign capital are located in the Namangan agglomeration. 71% of foreign-invested enterprises operating in this region, for example, in Namangan city it is 38,4 percent

Table 1

**Location of enterprises with foreign investment operating in Namangan region
(2019 year).**

Name of city and district	State registered	Operating	Not operating	New organized	Finished	Percentage of those operating by region
According to regions	147	138	9	42	9	100
Namangan city	58	53	5	13	5	38,4
Mingbulak	2	2		1		1,4
Kasansay*	13	13		7		9,4
Namangan*	6	6		1		4,3
Norin	6	6		3		4,3
Pap	9	8	1	1	1	5,8
Turakurgan*	12	11	1	4	1	8
Uychi*	11	11		2		8
Uchkurgan	5	5		2		3,6
Chartak*	10	10		4	1	7,2
Chust	10	8	2	3	1	5,8
Yangikurgan	5	5		1		3,6

The table is based on data from the regional statistics department [5]

(with total number of enterprises 53), in Kasansay district – 9,4 percent (with total number of enterprises 13), in Turakurgan and Uychi districts – 7,9 percent (with

total number of enterprises 11), in Chartak district – 7,2 percent (with total number of enterprises 10). There are only 2 enterprises with foreign investment

operating in Mingbulak district (1,4%), 5 in Uchkurgan and Yangikurgan (3,6%), 6 in Namangan and Narin districts (4,4%). The least organized districts include only Yangikurgan district, which is on the scale of agglomeration. The situation in the district is mainly due to the fact that the district specializes in vegetable growing and horticulture, it can be said that due to the fact that new enterprises in the region are established in the light industry (light industry is underdeveloped in Yangikurgan district). It can be seen that the impact of the core of the Namangan agglomeration on Yangikurgan district is mainly in the form of daily pendulum migration.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In 2019, the number of enterprises with foreign investment increased by the number 42,0 or 34,0 percent. In this case, the largest number of enterprises was established, mainly in Namangan, Kasansay, Turakurgan, Chartak districts (look at the table). Agglomeration is a complex and integrated territorial socio-economic system, in which the specialization of production, settlement, development of urbanization play an important role. Also, the economic, demographic and infrastructural potential of the agglomeration core attracts regular production. Consequently, the fact that the number of enterprises in the settlements adjacent to Namangan (such as Yangikurgan district) is less than in the center shows that the core of the Namangan agglomeration is not saturated. Especially, attraction of foreign investments in the following years and this

can be seen in the establishment of a small industrial zone on the border with Namangan, which was created to establish new small industrial enterprises.

Improving the quality of working conditions for their participants in the organization of small industrial zones and promoting the sale of products, activation of investment attraction, it is planned to increase the income of the population through the introduction of modern productions for the production of imported products on the basis of unused, inactive production areas and the creation of jobs on this basis.

CONCLUSION

However, the presence of such a gap (zones) in the agglomeration core region may limit the potential of other sites. This is due to the fact that small industrial zones will have certain benefits in attracting investment and setting up new manufacturing enterprises. This process affects the regional development and further expansion of the agglomeration.

- Based on the above analysis and research, the following conclusions can be drawn:
- Creation of conditions for attracting foreign investment, taking into account the specifics of the Namangan agglomeration;
- To prevent the negative consequences of modern urbanization as a result of the development of agglomeration, it is advisable to establish small industrial

zones even in places far from the core of the agglomeration;

- Theoretically, given the fact that the scale and territory of the Namangan agglomeration will change over time, it is necessary to form territorial regimes that organize special production in the districts of Pop, Chust and Narin.

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