

ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN'S REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CITY SYSTEM

Soxiba Usmanova¹

Dana Askarbekovna Kulanova²

Abstract: *On the basis of the use of materials on the number of cities, the urban population, Indices of industrial production per capita over Uzbekistan determined using Spearman correlation coefficient relationship between the above variables.*

The article highlights the importance of investing in infrastructure development, cultural preservation and sustainable tourism practices to promote the growth of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan.

Key words: *region, city, system of cities, category of cities, urbanization, urban life-style, correlation coefficient, correlation connection.*

The socio-economic development of countries and regions of the world is taking place in the conditions of industrialization and urbanization processes. Cities and urban agglomerations, especially megacities of various forms, ensure that the development of the national economy of the countries of the world is carried out in harmony with the regional development.

At the same time, it is noticeable that national and regional development indicators are not very related to each other in economically less developed countries. The main reason for this is the difference in levels of economic development.

It is known that in many countries millionaire cities play a leading role in economic development.

In particular, there are more than 10 millionaire cities in Japan, such as Tokyo and Osaka, and about 40 millionaire cities in China, such as Beijing and Shanghai. 6 out of 12 cities in Indonesia and 8 out of 16 cities in Brazil are millionaire cities, which have a significant impact on the country's economy. According to this indicator, there is almost no difference between developed and developing countries.

The main and most important difference is connected with their functional structure and their role in the development of the region.

In developed countries, industry, transport and service sectors take the leading place in the functional structure of cities, while in developing countries, the share of other sectors, including agricultural production, is still significant.

Of course, this situation will change as the level of industrialization of the country increases. Tashkent is the millionaire city in Uzbekistan. According to official statistics, 3 mln. has a population of about According to this indicator, it ranks 4th after Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kiev located in the CIS countries.

¹ Teacher of the "Economics and Management" department of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
soxibusmanova123456@gmail.com

² South Kazakhstan University named after Mukhtar Avezov, Ph.D. Professor



Uzbekistan has a rich cultural heritage with ancient cities, monuments and architectural masterpieces. The country's tourism industry can grow significantly by promoting cultural tourism and sustainable tourism practices.

Development of infrastructure such as transport, accommodation and tourism facilities is crucial to improve the tourism experience and attract more visitors.

Investment in cultural preservation efforts is also necessary to promote Uzbekistan's unique cultural heritage. The government should focus on preserving historical sites, museums and cultural activities to improve the tourist experience and promote cultural tourism. In addition, promoting sustainable tourism practices such as responsible tourism, ecotourism and community-based tourism can help conserve natural resources and minimize the negative impacts of tourism on the environment. 573.2 thousand people live in Samarkand after Tashkent in terms of population. The next places are Namangan, Andijan, Fergana and Nukus. The cities of Bukhara and Kokan will be added to this list in the coming years. In general, there are a total of 120 cities in the country, which are unevenly distributed by region.

The regions of the republic can be divided into a number of groups based on the number of cities and urban population. It is important to take into account not only cities, but also large and large cities and the number of people in them. Because the city urbanist way of life has found its bright expression in big and big cities. The number of such cities in Uzbekistan is 17, including Tashkent. Among them, among the medium-sized cities, the following relatively well-developed industries can be included: Zarafshan, Asaka, Bekobod, Kattakurgan, Yangiyol, Tortkol, Shakhrikhan, Kogon, Koson, Shahrisabz, Denov, Khiva, Pitnak, Kuvasoy, Keles, Parkent, Toytepa, Khovos, Ghazalkent, Shirin, Jarkurgan, Chelak, Chortoq, Uchkurgan, Torakurgan, Pop, Uchkuduk, etc. Which are located close to the big city and are influenced by the industry or service sector, can be increased at the expense of medium and small cities such as Nurota, Kitab, Gijduvan.

The total number of such cities is 61, including the above 17 cities.

When the number of cities is equal, the ordinal numbers of the regions are calculated as follows: Tashkent region has 16 cities, its ordinal number is 1, Kashkadarya region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan each have 12 cities. sequence numbers are determined to be equal to 2.5.

The analysis allows us to draw the following conclusions:

- in densely populated regions, where irrigated agriculture has been developed for a long time, and the level of industrialization is relatively high, the network of cities is well developed;
- the main part of the existing cities in the republic corresponds to oases and valleys;
- a network of industrially developed cities has developed widely in the desert zone of regions with developed mining industry (Navoi region);
- cities with developed infrastructure are characterized by high economic growth rates.

The government should prioritize investment in infrastructure development, cultural preservation and sustainable tourism practices to promote the growth of the tourism industry.

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