

STAGES OF FORMATION OF MONOCITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article considers the process of formation of monocities of Uzbekistan, divided into several stages. The natural-geographical, economic and social factors that influenced the formation of each stage are analyzed in depth, and the formation and development features of narrow specialization of cities are scientifically substantiated.*

Keywords: *monocities, stages of formation, narrow specialization, mining cities, industrialization, city-forming enterprises, relic towns, historical periods, urbanization process.*

Introduction. Currently, monocities are of particular scientific and practical importance in the study of urban development in many countries of the world. A monocity is usually understood as a narrowly specialized city, the economic activity of which is formed around a single enterprise or a single industrial sector. The formation of this type of city has occurred differently in different periods from the point of view of historical development, and each historical stage has created the basis for the emergence of monocities in its own economic, social and political conditions. Therefore, analyzing the formation of monocities by historical stages makes it possible to identify the causes of the existing problems in these cities and effectively solve them.

The formation of monocities in Uzbekistan occurred in several stages, inextricably linked with the processes of industrialization, energy and transport infrastructure development that took place during the 20th century. Each stage of the formation of monocities in the republic was determined by certain socio-economic factors, and their economic orientation, population employment and level of urbanization developed differently. This article divides the history of the formation of monocities in Uzbekistan into specific stages and, through a scientific

analysis of the processes at each stage, draws theoretical and practical conclusions that serve to ensure the future sustainable development of narrowly specialized cities.

Purpose and objectives of the work. The purpose of this study is to identify the stages of the formation of monocities in Uzbekistan and to scientifically analyze and summarize the main factors that influenced this process.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

- Analyze the history of the formation of monocities in Uzbekistan by period;
- to reveal the specific features of the stages of formation of narrowly specialized cities of the republic.

Main part. Monocities are usually understood as cities whose economic structure is formed within a single industry, with one large city-forming enterprise as the dominant one. In such cities, employment and industrial production depend on one leading industry. The following are recognized as criteria for distinguishing monocities from other types of cities: firstly, the absolute dominance of one industry in the city's economy (for example, more than 50% of industrial production falls on one enterprise or industry); secondly, the high level of employment of the population associated with this enterprise or industry; thirdly, the fact that this one enterprise has served as a decisive factor from the very beginning of the city to the development of its infrastructure.

In conceptual approaches to monocities, their formation can be conditionally divided into two types: 1) cities that arose from the very beginning around a single enterprise, that is, towns founded as workers' settlements simultaneously with the construction of the enterprise; 2) the transition of an existing city to narrow specialization as a result of large economic projects, that is, the monospecialization of a previously diversified city due to the launch of one new large enterprise.

In addition to the factors of formation, the monocities of Uzbekistan also differ in terms of the periods of their emergence. Since the current state of socio-

economic development of most narrowly specialized cities, especially "mining cities", largely depends on the time of their formation, it is appropriate to analyze the republic's monocities by the periods of their emergence. The composition of narrowly specialized cities of Uzbekistan includes both cities that emerged in the 30s-40s of the last century and cities that were formed in recent decades, and the formation of republican monocities can be studied in three stages.

The main feature of the first stage is that at this time almost all monocities were formed as working-class towns as a result of the discovery of mineral deposits and the construction of enterprises processing the extracted raw materials. In this case, the importance of mineral and fuel resources was great, and the monocities formed on their basis were distinguished as relatively high-income, comfortable, prosperous places for living. As a result of the long-term development of these resources, the reserves of some deposits decreased and were exhausted, which significantly affected the socio-economic development of some narrowly specialized cities.

For example, the economy of the town of Shorsuv, which was formed on the basis of oil production, is currently focused on the production of building materials, the town of Chorkesar, which was formed on the basis of the discovery of a uranium deposit, is currently specializing in granite mining, while the city of Yangiabad, which was formed on the basis of a uranium deposit, is currently becoming a recreation and tourism destination. The towns of Krasnogorsk, Koytash, Langar (Khatirchi district), South Olamushuk, and Uygursoy, which were formed on the basis of the mining industry and currently have no city-forming enterprises, constitute the category of relict towns.

During this period, the city of Kuvasoy was formed on the basis of the Norud excavations, which has been developing as a center for the production of building materials to this day. In addition, there are also mono-cities (Suv hovuzi, Khishrav towns) formed as a result of the construction of hydraulic structures at

this stage, which are still distinguished by the important role of water management enterprises in their socio-economic development.

The second stage is characterized by the formation of genetically diverse monocities, during which, along with the commissioning of mineral deposits (Uchkuduk, Zarafshan, Shargun cities, etc.) and the construction of hydraulic structures (Khonabad city, Charvak town), narrowly specialized cities were formed, associated with the construction of railway transport (Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya towns, etc.), thermal power plants (Shirin city, Nurabad town) and scientific research institutions (Ulugbek town). At the same time, this stage is distinguished by the relatively large number of monocities that arose on the basis of the building materials industry (Qoratorov, Jumurtov towns, Gozgan city). It should be noted that all monocities that arose during this period are still developing as narrowly specialized cities.

In the third stage, in the early years of the republic's independence, the town of Kirgiz was formed on the basis of the discovery of a large gas field, the town of Nuristan was formed in connection with the construction of the Talimarjon TPP, the commissioning of large mechanical engineering and chemical industry enterprises created the basis for the narrow specialization of the economy of the cities of Asaka and Qarovulbazar, whose socio-economic development had previously not been highly dependent on any one sector. It is worth noting that in this period, the expansion of the list of mono-cities was mainly due to the granting of town status to about a thousand rural settlements in the republic in accordance with the State Program adopted in connection with 2009 - the Year of Rural Development and Prosperity. It was at this time that a number of monocities were formed based on the oil industry (Neftchilar town), gold mining (Zarkent town of Qoshrabot district), hydroelectric power station (Khojakent town), chemical industry (Beshbulok town of Dehqanabad district, Elabad town of Kungirat district), building materials industry (Eyvalek town), railway transport (Miskin and Balaqaraq towns), recreational resources (Chodak, Nanay towns, etc.), military

units and various defense facilities, as well as scientific institutions. The transformation of the city of Pitnak, whose economy did not have a narrow specialization, into a monocity also occurred at this stage as a result of the construction of a large automobile enterprise.

Conclusion. In general, the process of formation of monocities in Uzbekistan is one of the important aspects of the socio-economic development of the republic. The results of the study show that a thorough analysis of monocities, divided into historical stages, made it possible to reveal the features of the formation of narrowly specialized cities and scientifically substantiate the factors of their development. As a result of these processes, it was determined that in order to ensure the future sustainable development of monocities, it is necessary to strengthen economic diversification, rational use of existing resources and development of social infrastructure. At the same time, taking into account the specific features of each historical stage, especially by paying attention to problems associated with resource depletion or modernization of production sectors, it is possible to ensure the economic and social stability of monocities. The effective implementation of theoretical and practical approaches in this direction should be defined as one of the important tasks of the republic's urban planning policy.

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