THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL HUBS IN AZERBAIJAN AND THEIR ECONOMIC-GEOGRAPHICAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Effective territorial organization of industry provides an opportunity to use the natural and economic potential of the regions, to ensure their socio-economic development, to increase their role in the development of the country. In the process of implementing economic reforms, the activities of the plethora of production facilities have been restored, and several new enterprises have been established. For this reason, there are bases for the allocation of new industrial hubs in the country. With this in mind, along with the existing industrial hubs, there are industrial cities that are being formed and have the potential for this. To ensure the formation of industrial hubs based on these cities, it is important to increase the number of light and food industry companies based on the processing of agricultural products.

Research sources and methods. Scientific-theoretical and methodological sources in the treatise of Azerbaijani and foreign scientists in the field of industrial studies were used for analysis in the research process. Recently, research at the regional level has been widely covered. During the research, statistical materials and sources collected by the author in this field are used.

The analysis in the article is carried out using historical-geographical study of areas,
mathematical analysis, statistics, comparative methods.

Scientific innovations and personal recommendation of the author. For the first time, the article examines the economic and geographical problems of industrial hubs that existed during the years of independence, changes in their economic structure. The author has shown their importance in the development of the regions, defined the role of the implemented State Programs, prepared proposals and recommendations in the field of development prospects of industrial hubs.

Summary of the study. One of the directions of territorial organization of economic areas in the country is to ensure integrated development. For this, it is necessary to place the enterprises close to each other, which are connected on production-technological, use of labour resources and it is important to take the following factors as the basis for the separation of industrial hubs: 1) the presence of large-scale, regional and local production establishments engaged in the sequential processing of local and imported raw materials; 2) the existence of production infrastructure enterprises for the operation of production facilities in these enterprises; 3) the specialization of the products produced by the operating enterprises, the opportunities for its participation in inter-regional and international relations.

It is also substantial to establish labour relations in the process of separating industrial hubs. Baku-Sumgayit, Mingachevir-Yevlakh, Shirvan-Salyan, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and Khachmaz are industrial junctions, and the industrial hubs are being formed in Imishli, Shamkir, Agjabadi and Goychay. The complex development of the economy in these industrial hubs can be carried out in different directions.

Results. The formation of industrial hubs in the country is important for the efficient territorial organization of industry. This, in turn, is possible in the context of the implementation of important measures for the reconstruction of the economic structure in specific areas, leading to the creation of a full range of natural resources and processing of agricultural products. The development of cities that are in the processing of formation and have this potential is an important measure for the sustainable development of industry in the regions.

Keywords: industrial hubs, economic region, industrial cities, territorial organization of economy, Agrarian-Industrial Complex, production relations, light and food industry, agglomerations, infrastructure areas, economic reforms.
References


