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# THE ROLE OF LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUKHARA REGION BASED ON THE GROWTH POLE (POLARIZATION) THEORY

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**Abstract:** This article provides a scientific analysis of the role of large industrial enterprises in regional economic development based on the growth pole (polarization) theory. Using the example of the Bukhara region, the contribution of large industrial enterprises to regional development through industrial production, employment, infrastructure development, and multiplier effects is examined. The research findings substantiate the necessity of developing large industrial enterprises as growth poles in the formation of regional economic policy.

**Keywords:** growth pole theory, growth poles, large industrial enterprises, regional economy, Bukhara region, multiplier effect.

The growth pole theory was developed by the French economist François Perroux and explains the uneven nature of economic development. According to this theory, economic growth is not evenly distributed across space but is concentrated in locations where large, innovative, and leading industries and enterprises are situated.

Perroux emphasized that large industrial enterprises function as growth poles, exerting a strong attractive influence on other sectors and economic entities. As a result:

- production chains expand;
- economic activity within the region increases;
- capital and labor resources are attracted.

The growth pole theory was later developed further by scholars such as J. Boudeville, A. Hirschman, and G. Myrdal and has been widely applied in studies of regional development and industrial location.

Large industrial enterprises play a strategic role in the economy, distinguished by their high production capacity, capital intensity, and technological advantages. From the perspective of growth pole theory, such enterprises act as the locomotive of economic development.

Their main functions include:

- increasing the gross regional product;
- providing employment for the population;
- introducing innovations;
- strengthening export potential;
- increasing state and local budget revenues.

At the same time, large industrial enterprises create a favorable economic environment for the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

In the Bukhara region, large industrial enterprises are mainly concentrated in the oil and gas, chemical, energy, and construction materials industries. In particular, enterprises engaged in gas processing, mineral fertilizer production, and construction materials manufacturing form the backbone of the region's industrial sector.

In accordance with the growth pole theory, these enterprises:

- generate the major share of industrial output in the region;
- stimulate the development of service and logistics sectors;

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- accelerate the modernization of regional infrastructure.

As a result, Bukhara city and its surrounding areas demonstrate high economic activity and are emerging as growth poles at the regional level.

Large industrial enterprises operating in the Bukhara region exert a strong multiplier effect on the regional economy. This effect manifests itself in the following areas:

- expansion of industrial cooperation;
- increased demand for transport and logistics services;
- growth in the number of small business entities;
- growth of real household incomes.

According to the growth pole theory, it is precisely this multiplier effect that ensures the diffusion of economic growth throughout the region. At the same time, the possibility of certain peripheral areas lagging behind in economic development exists, which should be taken into account in regional economic policy.

The research results demonstrate that the growth pole theory provides a strong scientific framework for explaining the role of large industrial enterprises in regional economic development. Using the example of the Bukhara region, large industrial enterprises act as key drivers of economic growth, around which industry, services, and infrastructure develop rapidly.

Therefore, supporting large industrial enterprises, developing them as regional growth poles, and strengthening their multiplier effects constitute an important strategic task for the economic development of the Bukhara region.

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