

Stages of Development of Uzbekistan Industry and Changes in It

Abdinazarova Xidoyatxon
Oripovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
PhD, dosent
at the Department of Geography and Economics

ABSTRACT

The article describes the stages of development of the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its structural changes. In it, the structural changes of Uzbekistan's industry in 2005-2022 were studied and conclusions were drawn based on the observation of statistical data and economic geographical analysis.

Keywords:

Uzbekistan's industry, structure of industries, stages of industrial development, structural changes, economic geographical analysis

Enter. Today, the rapid growth of the population, their employment and the development of industrial production in the provision of consumer products, first of all, regional organization taking into account the local labor resources, mineral raw materials, and the ecological situation, are of particular importance. In the "Message" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 20, 2022, he pointed out the following, "...in 2023, our main goal will be to increase the export of finished products by an additional 4 billion dollars" [1]. These tasks include the improvement of its composition through the further development of industrial sectors. These are one of the urgent issues that need to be studied today.

The main part. We know that in a historically short period of time, great changes have taken place in the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including its industry. Before independence, the republic was a supplier of mineral and agricultural raw materials, but now it has become an industrial country with modern industries. Deep structural changes were made in the industry, and the main attention was paid to the

establishment of small private and joint enterprises.

According to experts, the development periods of Uzbekistan's industry can be divided into the following three stages [2, 3, 7]. Including:

✓ The first stage, which includes the years 1991-1995. At this stage, the main attention was paid to preserving the existing core industries in the republic. For example, further increase of oil and natural gas production, development of sectors such as processing of agricultural raw materials, reduction of imports of daily consumption products of the population and expansion of their production have become the main issues. Also, small industrial enterprises were privatized.

✓ In the second stage covering the years 1995-2000, priority was given to the creation of enterprises based on local raw materials and import substitutes, introduction of foreign investments in processing industries and development of industrial production at the expense of budget funds. The main features of this period are the introduction of high-tech processes, strengthening of their material and technical base, organization of modern

production, development of infrastructure and service. One of the important strategic tasks of this stage was the acquisition of fuel and grain independence of the republic and the foundation of a completely new industry, automobile industry. In this field, the republic became the 28th car-producing country among the world countries.

✓ The period from 2000 to the present can be included in the third stage. At this stage, work was carried out to establish modern industrial enterprises producing export goods, to privatize large enterprises, to reduce the share of the state in industries and, on the contrary, to further increase the weight of the non-state sector, to complete the activities of unprofitable enterprises, to modernize and diversify industries [6, 7].

In today's era of industrialization, attention to small and medium entrepreneurship has been strengthened. By establishing free economic and small industrial zones, increasing the export potential of industrial products and supporting them, actively joining the world economic integration by conducting an active investment policy in the republic. To date, deep structural changes are taking place in the industry. In particular, the mining, machine-building, light and textile industries were re-equipped with the most advanced, modern technologies. [4, 5, 6]

At the moment, automotive industry, biotechnology, pulp and paper industries, telecommunications, including internet communication systems have been formed

from industries that are completely new and strategically important for Uzbekistan. Great importance was paid to the main priority sectors of the economy, and the set macroeconomic indicators were practically achieved. Under the influence of this, the main macroeconomic indicators are stabilizing and growing steadily. In particular, the rate of growth of the republic's industry increased year by year. For example, in 2000, its growth rate was equal to 105.9%, and in 2021 it was equal to 106.6%. 458.2 trln. soums, its share in total industrial production was 83.2% [3, 5, 6, 7].

Compared with agriculture, which is the second largest sector of the national economy of Uzbekistan, it can be observed that the growth rates of this sector are almost the same. If we take into account the fact that the volume of production was almost the same in 2000, and now, compared to it, almost twice as many industrial products are being created, the rate of growth of the industry is in line with the world industry.

The volume of industrial production in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been growing dynamically for years. 11.02 trillion in 2005. if the product was created worth 34.5 trillion soums in 2010, and 97.6 trillion soums in 2015. soums, 368.7 trillion soums in 2020. amounted to soums (Figure 2.1). By 2022, the production volume of industrial products will increase to 551.1 trillion. reached soums and its growth rate was equal to 105.2%.

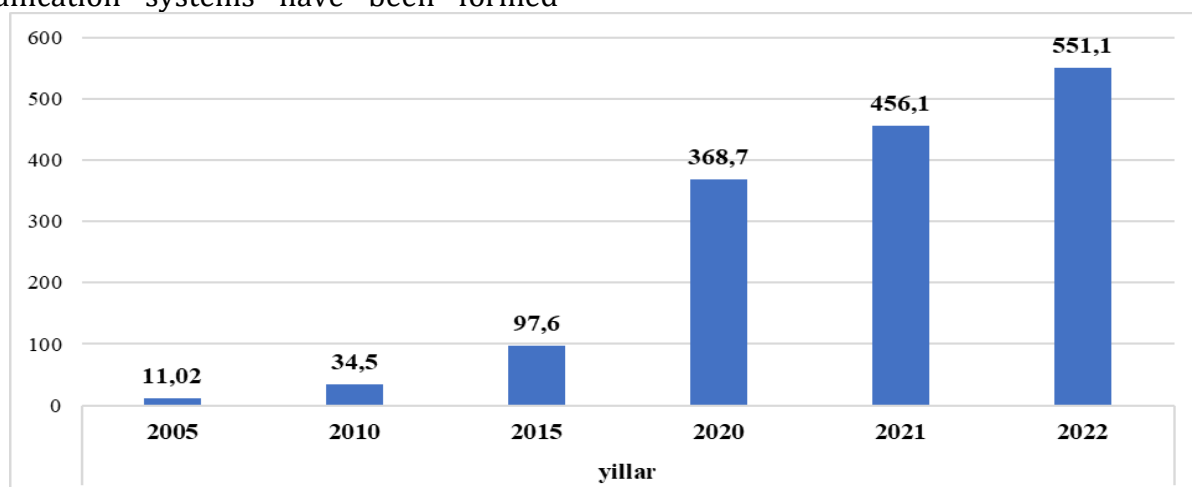


Figure 1. Volume of industrial production, trillion. at the expense of soums

During the observed period, the rate of production of industrial products in the republic increased. For example, it can be observed that the growth in 2010 compared to 2005 increased by 3.0 times, in 2015 by 5.5 times, in 2020 by 3.7 times compared to 2015, and in 2022 compared to 2020 by 1.5 times in the last 2 years. In the last 22 years, we can see that the volume of production of industrial products has increased by almost 50 times.

During the observed period, it is possible to distinguish two groups of industrial sectors, i.e. sectors whose share has increased, and vice versa, which has slightly decreased. The group of industries with an increased share can include industries that produce electricity, gas, steam, and air condensation.

The group of industries with a decreasing share consists of the mining industry and open-pit mining industries.

Everyone knows that the processing industry is developing in the republic. This provides an opportunity to export goods to foreign countries while satisfying the internal needs of the republic. The inflow of foreign currency had a positive effect on socio-economic development. Compared to the beginning of the observed period (1995), the highest growth rates in 2017 were seen in clothing (53.5 times), forest and wood processing, and pulp and paper (25.4 times), engineering and metal processing (13.5 times), food industry (10.2 times) was recorded [7].

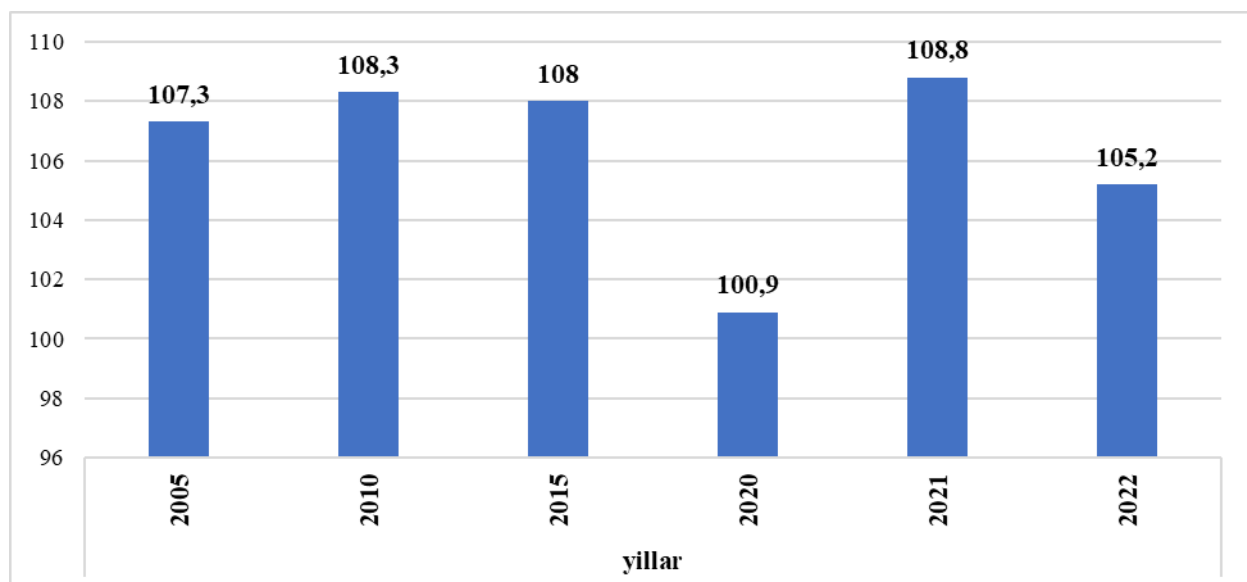


Figure 2. Growth rates of industrial product production in interest

The machine-building industry is growing in the republic. In particular, the automobile industry is gaining new opportunities. The growth rates in this industry are somewhat higher than in other industries, and these indicators continued until 2016. In particular, in the automobile manufacturing industry, in January-December 2022, 101,617 units of "Cobalt" (increased by 43.0% compared to the same period last year), 22,245 units of "Nexia T-250" (by 29.3% decreased), 87,105 units of "Lacetti-Genra" (increased by 70.6%), 14,464 units of "Spark" (increased by

45.9%), 20,941 units of special passenger cars (increased by 21.0%), 72,235 units of "Damas" (increased by 31.2%) and 9,088 units of Trekker cars were produced. In its place, growth was ensured in the production industry of food, beverages and tobacco products, in particular, according to the results of January-December 2022, the share of production of beverage products was 3.6%, compared to the previous year, the physical volume index increased by 117.6%, and the production volume was 16,336.3 billion. amounted to soum. [6, 7].

The contribution of sectors in the structure of industrial production is also changing. If in 2010 the fuel industry had the largest share (19.8 percent), in the last period of the researched period, that is, in 2018, the production, supply and installation of machinery and equipment, the production of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other metal products had the largest share with 19.5 percent.

One of the industrial sectors of the republic is the textile industry, which has a huge amount of local raw materials, economic opportunities and, most importantly, the skills and qualifications of skilled labor resources that have been formed over the centuries. It is known that this sector determines the place of the country in the international division of labor. For this purpose, large-scale investments are being made in order to further develop this industry based on local raw materials and cheap labor.

The share of the textile industry, including the clothing industry in January-December 2022, in the manufacturing industry is 3.8%, the physical volume index is 105.5%, and the production volume is 17,210.1 billion. amounting to soum. According to the results of January-December 2021, the share of the clothing manufacturing industry in the manufacturing industry was 3.6%, and the physical volume index was 118.7%. According to this indicator, it ranks second after the production, repair and installation of machines and equipment, motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other finished metal products.

In recent years, the contribution of the metallurgical, gas-chemical and petrochemical industries based on local raw materials is also increasing. In addition, the pharmaceutical industry is rapidly developing in our republic. Due to the fact that the industry has a local base of raw materials and the demand of consumers is high, many "farm industrial zones" were established in order to improve this sector. Among them are "Jizzakh", "Andijonfarm", "Bostonliqfarm", "Kosonsoyfarm".

Summary. On the contrary, it can be said that the industry of the republic is rapidly developing in its own way compared to the first years of independence. In particular, as a result of increased attention to this network in recent years, the composition of its networks has changed both in form and content. In the republic, industries that did not exist before, including the automobile industry, have appeared. Many industries have been modernized and diversified. Foreign investments were attracted. Pharmaceutical industries have developed. Small industrial zones were established. In short, we think that the industrial sectors of the republic will develop even more in the next years.

References:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2022 yil, 20 dekabrda "Oliy Majlis va O'zbekiston xalqiga Murojatnomasi". president.uz
2. Абдиназарова Х.О. Фарғона иқтисодий районидаги кимё саноати корхоналарининг ривожланишини социологик усуллар ёрдамида ўрганиш тажрибаси // Ўзбекистон География жамияти ахбороти. 2020. 57-жилд. – Б. 153-158.
3. Abdinazarova X.O. [Geographic approach to the development of the network of chemical industry of Uzbekistan](#) // Экономика и социум. Электронное периодическое издание, 2020. №9 (76). – Рр. 4-7.
4. Abdinazarova H.O. Фарғона иқтисодий районида ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар фаолиятининг географик тавсифи. "Экономика и социум" №3(94)-2 2022 www.iupr.ru. Р – 351-357.
5. Жумаханов Ш.З., Абдиназарова Х.О., Абдиназаров Б.Х. Худудлардаги таркибий ўзгаришларнинг айрим жиҳатлари // Ўзбекистон География жамияти ахбороти. 2005. 26-жилд. – Б.48-50.
6. Жумаханов Ш.З., Абдиназарова Х.О., Қудратова У.М. Кооперация алоқаларини ривожлантириш ва

ишлаб чиқаришни
маҳаллийлаштиришнинг географик
хусусиятлари // Ўзбекистон
География жамияти ахбороти. 2014.
44-жилд. – Б. 52-55.

7. Jo'rayev Sh.S. O'zbekistonda sanoatni barqaror rivojlantirishning mintaqaviy xususiyatlari / Monografiya. – T.: Fan, 2016. – B. 144.