



## CONTENT OF INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS NETWORKS

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### KEYWORDS

industrial composition, heavy industry, manufacturing industry, Gross Territorial Product (GDP), industrial enterprises, technical level of industry, structural indicators, industrial policy, Independent States industry, industrial cooperation. Industry determines the economic potential of countries, technical level of production, scope of use of natural, material and labor resources

### ABSTRACT

In this article, the Republic of Uzbekistan industry, industrial sectors, their composition and industrial enterprises. Statistical data on the industrial indicators of the country's gross regional product, as well as their share in the regions, their analysis and the industry of the Common wealth of Independent States (CIS) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the main goals of the analysis of the reforms carried out in this regard is to ensure the socio-economic efficiency of industrial enterprises in the conditions of the national economy, to eliminate shortcomings in the industrial sector, and to gain new knowledge in industrial production. It consists in creating and using them equally.

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6855437

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All aspects of the development of production forces and territorial organization, the solution of the most important economic and social problems of developed and developing countries are related to industry. causes new resources to be mastered. Currently, the need to increase the social, economic, ecological efficiency of industrial enterprises and to ensure the stable growth of the national economy is increasing. From this point of view, industrial enterprises of the national economy play an important role in ensuring economic stability in the country, maintaining existing jobs and creating new jobs, as well as increasing economic efficiency. Industrial production plays an important role in the economic development of Uzbekistan. 40% of the country's main funds, 15% of the gross domestic product, and 25% of the national income correspond to the share of the industry, non-ferrous metallurgy industry, ferrous metallurgy industry, machinery and metal processing industry, chemical and petrochemical industry, woodworking and cellulose paper industry, light industry, food industry, flour weighing, cereal industry and other industries. As can be seen from the above data, almost two-thirds of the industry is carried by heavy industry. Heavy industry supplies a number of sectors of the national economy with equipment and technologies. It is also the basis for the reconstruction of transport vehicles and agricultural sectors. The most important branch of the national economy is the metallurgical industry, which is the foundation of light industry, food industry and agricultural production. Among the heavy industries, the power industry occupies an important place. It is difficult to imagine any sector of the national and regional economy or our daily life without the electric power industry. Electric power industry is considered an important sector of the national economy of Uzbekistan. The energy system of Uzbekistan has the ability to produce more than 55 billion kWh of electricity per year in heat and power plants with an installed capacity of 11.5 million kW. The total length of electric networks of all voltages of the energy system of Uzbekistan is about 228 thousand kilometers. Total power of network transformed equal to 42.6 MVA. The largest hydroelectric power stations of Uzbekistan are Chervoq HPP (1970-1972), Khojakent HPP (1976), Ghazalkent HPP (1980-1981), Farhod HPP (1948-1949). According to the results of January-March 2022 , the largest share in the gross value added of the manufacturing (processing) industry goes to the metallurgical and metal processing industry (excluding machinery and equipment) and reached 43.2%: textile products, clothing, leather, and production of related products - 14.7%; production of food products, beverages and tobacco products - 11.8%; production of chemical products - 7.9%; production of rubber, plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products - 6,2%; production of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment - 5.5%; production of coke and oil refining products - 2.0%; production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations - 1.7%, production to release Production of other products of n (processing) industry - 7.0%.In January-March 2022, the share of the industrial sector in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 32.5%. During the observed period, the share of the mining industry and open-pit mining network in the total industrial sector added value structure increased to 17.4% compared to 16.6% in

January-March 2021. At the same time, a decrease in the share of manufacturing (hard working) industry was recorded to 74.0% (-74.2% in January-March 2021). According to the results of the analysis, the largest share in the added value of the manufacturing (processing) industry is metallurgy and metal processing industry (43.2%), production of textile products, clothing, leather and related products (14.7 %), the production of food products, beverages and tobacco products (118%) the share of the total product composition (YAHM) We analyze the composition of the gross regional product (GRP) and the share of industry in it on the scale of the regions of our Republic and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. According to the results of 2021, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GNP of the Republic of Karkalpakstan is 28.8%, industry is 26.7%, construction is 8.5%, and the service sector is 36.0%. In Jizzakh region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNI was 53.4%, industry was 12.6%, construction was 5.9%, and service sector was 28.1%. In the Navoi region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNP was 15.0%, industry - 69.0%, construction - 3.7%, and service sector - 12.3%. In the Kashkadarya region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNP was 41.4%, industry - 18.0%, construction - 6.2%, and the service sector - 34.4%. The share of Armenian and fisheries in the GDP was 44.9%, industry 14.8%, construction 60%, and services - 34.3%. In Namangan region, the share of agriculture, forestry and pastoralism in GNP was 44.9%, industry was 148%, construction was 6.0%, and service sector was 34.3%. In Syrdarya region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNP was 39.6%, industry - 24.0%, construction - 8.4%, and service sector - 28.0%. In the Surkhandarya region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GDP was 47.9%, industry - 74%, construction - 8.7%, and the service sector - 36.0%. In the Tashkent region, the share of agriculture and forestry in GNP was 22.3%, industry was 48.9%, construction was 5.0%, and service sector was 23.8%. The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GNP of Farg oblast was 35.2%, industry was 21.3%, construction was 6.7%, and the service sector was 36.8%. From the statistical data of the end of 2021, it can be concluded that the highest indicator of the share of industry in the GNP in the territory of our republic was noted in Navoi region (69.0%). The lowest industrial indicator in the GNP was recorded in the Surkhandarya region (7.4%). According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on accession to the industrial agreement of the CIS dated 04.06.2021 "On Accession to the International Agreement" Decision No. 5056 was adopted. The agreement on the establishment of the Council on industrial cooperation and industrial policy of the CIS member states was signed on May 30, 2012 in Ashgabatshahr at the meeting of the heads of government of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The parties to the agreement will cooperate on ensuring the implementation of international agreements and obligations adopted within the framework of the CIS on issues of cooperation in the industrial sector. The parties to the agreement will cooperate in the industrial sector of the CIS member states in the following directions: mutually agreed development of industrial policy decisions:

- ensuring the implementation of international agreements and decisions adopted within the framework of the CIS on issues of cooperation in the field of industry;

- defining the main directions of cooperation in individual industrial sectors of the participating states of this Agreement, agreeing on the main directions of the development of cooperation in the industry, joint programs and formation of a list of projects;
- coordination of cooperative actions in the industrial sector aimed at increasing the competitiveness and sustainable development of industries and economic entities, and others.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation was designated as the competent body responsible for the implementation of this international agreement. The document is in the National Database of Legal Documents was announced and entered into force on April 7, 2021. Adapting to the requirements of the changing economic and social environment in determining the prospects of industrial enterprises is the main task in the field of entrepreneurship. It has been one of the problems. Despite this, more than 49,000 industrial enterprises are operating in our country today. Of them, 3.1% in mining and open pit mining, 94.4% in processing industry, 0.7% in electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning, water supply, sewage system, waste collection. and disposal - 1.8% of enterprises operate. The share of the processing industry in the total industrial production volume in the countries of the world is 85% in France, 77% in Germany, 76% in Italy, 68% in the Russian Federation, and 68% in the Republic of Kazakhstan 40% and 78.1% in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, high and medium technological industries are developing rapidly. Uzbekistan's industry has a multi-disciplinary structure, representing changes aimed at the development of regional collective labor in accordance with the development of production forces, scientific and technical progress. Today, the current state of world industry is the result of the effective use of scientific and technical achievements, the existence of regional division of labor, and international economic integration. Therefore, effective use of scientific and technological achievements in practice, increasing the scientific potential of personnel and ensuring the introduction of innovations in the field should be one of the priority directions of the development of industrial networks in our country.

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