

**TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR DURING THE
DEEPENING OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract: *In the difficult conditions of the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, the policy is based on a coherent and well-thought-out structural and industrial policy combined with liberalization of access to the world market and protectionist measures.*

Key words: *Economic, industrial, economic integration, global economic, import, export, high cost.*

Introduction: Economic investment and global economic integration play an important role in the economy's openness to the world economy. Economic integration, as the integration and compaction of neighboring and foreign countries into a single economic complex based on stable economic relations at the micro and macro level, on the one hand, makes it easier and easier to achieve such goals as the stabilization of production of high-cost goods, socio-economic and political stability. Accordingly, it can be said that integration is the process of convergence and interpenetration of national economic complexes through the creation of a qualitatively new economic environment at the regional level, and international economic integration is the economic, social and economic integration of many countries between national economies (states). - economic and cultural unification, represents the interrelationship of production sectors at different levels and in different forms.

Methods. In the complex conditions of the transition to a market economy, it was a policy that relied on a coherent and well-thought-out structural and industrial policy combined with measures to liberalize access to the world market and protectionism.

Results and discussion. Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover in 1990 was 805.6 mln. 28886 mln. in 2013. per dollar, i.e. by 35.8 times, and the export volume is 442.7 mln. 15108.8 million dollars. per dollar, i.e. by 34.1 times, and the import volume in the same period was 362.9 mln. 13,777.7 million dollars. doll., i.e. increased by 3 times. Based on the strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, in the direction of deepening structural changes in the state program of the following years, increasing its competitiveness at the expense of modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy, the funds of enterprises, at the expense of loans from commercial banks of UzTTJ commercial banks, foreign investments and loans In 2017-2021, 649 investment projects with a total value of 40 billion US dollars are being implemented. In particular, 18 interstate official visits were made in 2018 and 52 bln. Agreements were reached on 1 thousand 80 projects worth USD. The volume of investments in cooperation with the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Islamic and Asian Development Banks, and other international financial institutions is 8.5 billion. amounted to USD. Today, the value of foreign investments in our country is 23 billion. 456 projects worth USD are being implemented. In this direction, the Republic of Uzbekistan is paying serious attention to the support of economic development through the liberalization of foreign policy and further expansion of international relations. In particular, since January 1, 2019, customs duties on 11,000 types of goods, raw materials and services have been completely abolished, which is of great importance in further increasing the volume of foreign trade of our country. The current foreign economic policy also affects the increase in the volume of the

country's foreign trade. (Table 1.1). As can be seen from the data of Table 1.1, the unstable growth of the volume of foreign trade of Uzbekistan during the analyzed period had an effect on the balance indicator.

Table 1.1|

Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover, in billion US dollars (as a percentage of the total)

Indicators	2000 year	2005 year	2010 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year january november
Foreign trade turnover	6,2	9,5	21,8	26,9	33,4	35,5
Export	3,3	5,4	13	13,9	14	15,9
Import	2,9	4,1	8,8	13	19,4	24,3
Balance,%	0,4	1,3	4,2	0,9	-5,4	-8,4

At the moment, in the early years of independence, the foreign trade turnover of our country was formed at a very low level, mainly since 2000, significant positive changes have begun to be achieved. reached 4 billion dollars and reached 16.2% compared to the volume of foreign trade turnover in 2018 and 15.9% compared to the volume of foreign trade turnover in 2019, consistent with the further improvement of the country's foreign trade policy and its active integration into the world market making it an urgent task to develop measures to ensure that it is based on the wide use of the opportunities and effects of the integration process through orientation. In the country's foreign trade policy, focusing on increasing the volume of exports and decreasing dependence on raw materials is an important condition for activating its integration into the world market. In recent years, the structure of export and import operations has also been improving Table 1.2

As can be seen from the data of Table 2.2, before independence, raw materials were produced in our country, and finished products, mainly consumer goods, were imported. Today, Uzbekistan is turning into a country that imports equipment intended for technical and technological modernization of high-tech national production, going along the path of exporting finished products with high added value. But the share of energy carriers and oil products in exports increased 2.5 times over the next 14 years, and now makes up more than a quarter of it, which means that we have not yet managed to get rid of exports based entirely on raw materials. The share of cotton fiber in exports is constantly decreasing, which is a good trend. Exports of light vehicles, mineral fertilizers, cotton yarn, knitwear, vegetables and sugarcane products are growing. The role of small business in export is changing significantly. The share of food products in imports is decreasing, such results are positive results (Table 1.3). As shown in Table 1.3, the share of machinery and equipment in the country's imports has exceeded 40 percent since 2010, and since 2017, this indicator has been decreasing, which means that Uzbekistan is gradually able to cover this imported product in our country, so this is a positive result. This situation is a necessity for modernization of production and transition to a high-tech innovative economy. Other indicators sometimes increased and sometimes decreased from 2000 to 2017, but since 2017, these indicators have been decreasing, which means that positive changes are being achieved in our country

Table 1.2

Export composition of the Republic of Uzbekistan (percentage of the total)

Years	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019 january november
Cotton fiber	27,5	11,3	5,7	3,4	2,5	0,8
Food products	5,4	9,7	10,2	6,3	7,5	8,5
Chemical products and their derivatives	2,9	5,1	4,8	6,4	7,2	4,9
Energy carriers and oil products	10,3	22,8	25,9	13,8	14	14,1

Table 1.3

Import composition of the Republic of Uzbekistan (percentage of the total)

Years	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019 january november
Machinery and equipment	35,4	44,1	40,5	38,9	37,2	28,4
Chemical products and their derivatives	13,6	14,3	17,0	16,5	15,8	11,1
Energy carriers and oil products	3,8	6,0	5,8	4,7	4,2	3,8
Black and non- ferrous metals	8,6	8,4	7,4	6,8	7,2	6,5
Food products	12,3	10,9	12,8	9,8	6,3	4,4
Services	8,5	4,7	7,7	6,5	6,8	10,0
Others	17,8	11,6	8,8	10,1	10,2	13,2

The fact that imports of grain, meat, milk and other food products, processed agricultural products, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, carpets and rugs, knitwear, ready-made clothes and shoes are significantly decreasing is a clear example of my above point.

Let's continue the analysis with the analysis of foreign trade indicators of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (tables 1.4.).

As can be seen from Table 1.4, the foreign trade balance of Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Ukraine is ending with a negative balance.

Table 1.4

Analysis of foreign trade turnover of the CIS countries in 2018 (million US dollars)

№	Countries	Export	2017 in percent over the year (at current prices)	Import	2017 in percent over the year (at current prices)	Trade balance balance	
						2017	2018
1.	Armenia	2411.9	107.8	4963.2	121.1	-1859.4	-2551.3
2.	Belarus	33726.1	115.3	38408.9	112.2	-4994.9	-4682.8
3.	Kyrgyzstan	1764.6	100	4907.4	109.2	-2730.4	-3142.8
4.	Kazakhstan	60956.2	125.7	32533.5	109.9	18903.7	28422.7
5.	Moldova	2706.9	111.6	5764.3	119.3	-2406.3	-3057.4
6.	Azerbaijan	19458.6	127	11464.9	130.5	6536.7	7993.7
7.	Russia	449963.7	125.8	238151.4	104.7	130314.0	211812.3
8.	Tajikistan	1073.3	89.6	3149.5	113.5	-1576.9	-2076.2
9.	Ukraine	47339.9	109.4	57141.0	115.2	-6342.5	-9801.1

In general, industry is one of the main sectors of the economy of our republic. Because the industry is fundamentally different from other sectors with its added value creation, its role in meeting the needs of the population, and its high-level production locomotive. The development of the industrial network leads to the development of the national economy at a steady pace. Processes of diversification will be improved due to the processing of all resources mined and cultivated in the field of industry, production of new products from them, increase in assortment and nomenclature.

In addition to being a large production institution, the industrial network is also important in providing employment to the population and creating new jobs. In 2019, 702.9 thousand of the total labor resources in our republic are employed in this field. Another important feature of the industrial network in increasing employment is due to its activity in processing and creating added value. That is, the number of employees employed in the industry will also increase as the number of processing enterprises increases and the added value increases. It can be seen that there is a correct relationship between the increase in value added and processing and the change in the number of employees employed in the industry. The industry helps to coordinate the processes of economic integration between the countries participating in the world economy and to ensure the balance between economic sectors. As a result, the natural, labor and financial resources of all countries, as well as all the achievements of science and technology, will be able to be used rationally. This, in turn, will increase the production of products with high added value in the chemical, oil-gas and petrochemical industries, machine-building, metal processing, construction materials production, light, high-tech sectors of the food industry and other industries. requires development. In 2017, the share of industry

(including construction) in the GDP was 33.5 percent, and 161 large industrial facilities were launched in our country in a short period of time. This will allow us to produce an additional 1.5 trillion soums next year. For example, a steam-gas plant was built at the Tashkent thermal power station. This will allow the production of an additional 2.5 billion kilowatts of electricity. Also, works on the construction of a second steam-gas plant at the Navoi thermal power station, a hydrometallurgical plant on the basis of the Avminzo-Amantoy gold mines in Kyzylkum Bagh are ongoing. . Work on the construction of Sardoba, Central Fergana and Topalang reservoirs was carried out rapidly. These large constructions will undoubtedly be an important event in the economic life of our country. At the same time, the railway network in the Fergana-Margilan direction was electrified. Another large facility - the Kandim gas processing complex was put into operation in 2018. In 2018, it made it possible to process an additional 4 billion 100 million cubic meters of natural gas, produce more than 67 thousand tons of condensate, and more than 106 thousand tons of sulfur.

In the Mubarak gas processing plant, which is one of the locomotives of Uzbekistan's economy, next year, units that will desulfurize 6 billion cubic meters of natural gas will be fully operational. Among them, the joint-stock company "Ozagrotex-sanoatholding" started production of more than 5 thousand modern tractors, more than a thousand cotton pickers and more than 2 thousand trailers in the new year. Such high indicators are the result of the execution of strategic programs that are closely related to each other, developed on the basis of deep thought and careful analysis. It can be said that in 2017-2021, the high-level industrial development program and the consistent implementation of industry programs for production modernization, technical and technological upgrading are opening new pages in the production of competitive products with added value in the activities of all industries. At the same time, about 80 percent of industrial products are theirs the fact that it corresponds to the contribution is the basis for this.

In order to ensure the sustainable development of industrial sectors, it is represented by the introduction of new techniques and technologies into production and the processes of structural restructuring. One of the main goals of the industrial policy of our country is to ensure the competitiveness of the economy of Uzbekistan by implementing structural restructuring in the industry. Therefore, it is necessary to study and analyze the structure of the industrial sector and pay special attention to the most efficient sectors for the production of industrial products (Table 1.5).

From the data of Table 1.5, it can be seen that the structural study and analysis of the industrial sector and the production of industrial products have changed differently in the direction of the sectors within it, that is, if the total industrial production increased by 52.3% in 2019 compared to 2010, the lowest growth was recorded in "Coke and "Production of oil refining products" corresponds to the indicator. "Publishing and reproduction of written materials", "Wood and bark products, straw and textile materials, paper and paper products, furniture production", "Other we can see that the sectors "production of mining industrial products" and "production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations" increased by 2.7 times, 3.2 times, 3.3 times and 4.3 times, respectively

Table 1.5

Components of the industrial network of the Republic of Uzbekistan (as a percentage of the total)

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Indicators	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2019
Total	100,0	106,3	114,3	147,0	136,2	167,1
Mining and open pit operations	100,0	100,3	111,1	119,3	121,0	136,6
Coal, lignite, oil and natural gas production	100,0	101,2	115,0	119,4	122,1	148,4
Mining of metal ores	100,0	96,9	99,1	110,1	111,7	114,1
Production of other types of mining industry products	100,0	120,3	193,3	195,3	193,3	195,9
Manufacturing industry	100,0	108,3	118,0	156,3	166,6	177,2
Production of food, beverages and tobacco products	100,0	112,3	120,2	172,9	191,6	182,0
Production of textiles, clothes, leather products	100,0	104,4	113,2	154,0	168,8	173,3
Wood and wood products, straw and textile materials, paper and paper products, furniture production	100,0	114,9	130,6	2,3ar	3,0ar	3,2ar
Publication and display of written materials	100,0	106,3	136,9	191,1	2,2ar	2,7ar
Production of coke and oil refining products	100,0	101,3	93,8	92,7	90,0	89,0
Production of chemical products, rubber and plastic products	100,0	110,2	116,1	140,0	133,3	198,9

Production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	100,0	122,3	149,1	178,6	178,8	179,2
Production of other non-metallic mineral products	100,0	113,4	129,0	169,7	170,2	170,5
Metallurgical industry	100,0	101,1	104,8	119,4	121,4	132,6
Production, repair and installation of machines and equipment, motor transport production of vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other finished metal products	100,0	113,8	132,6	175,4	133,8	136,0
Electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning	100,0	99,0	97,8	114,0	125,2	131,4
Water supply sewage systems, waste collection and disposal	100,0	86,9	93,9	147,8	165,9	188,3

Conclusion: Growth rates in industrial sectors depend on the scale of internal and external demand for products created in these sectors. The sharp expansion and improvement of the consumer credit system in further increasing the real income and purchasing power of the country's population is characterized by an increase in the share of domestic demand that increases the volume of production in the industrial complex. Favorable price conditions for industrial products in the world market, strengthening of international economic integration have a positive effect on industrial development and are characterized by an increase in the influence of external factors. As a result of the structural changes implemented in the industrial complex, a number of positive changes have been achieved as a result of the state's tax-budget policy, price and monetary policy, as well as the measures being implemented to reform the economy in general. Reform of industrial enterprises, structural restructuring, further increase of the share of private property in industry, formation of management of network enterprises on the basis of market principles play an important role in industrial development.

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