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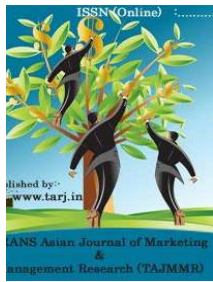
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The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.



## TRANS Asian Journal of Marketing Management Research (TAJMMR)

(Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



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## CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*This article reveals the importance and advantages of industrial production, studies the development features, problems and shortcomings of the industry in Uzbekistan, develops proposals for the effective development of this sector of the economy. Industry helps to coordinate the processes of economic integration between the countries participating in the world economy and to ensure a balance between the sectors of the economy.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Industry, Sector, Employment, Production, Gross Domestic Product, National Economy, Industrialization, Economic Factors, Labor Productivity.*

### INTRODUCTION

The efficiency of the country's economy is in many respects inextricably linked with the production of finished products with high added value. The production of finished products will pave the way for the improvement of liquidity indicators of the country and enterprises, increase in employment, saturation of the domestic market and expansion of access to foreign markets. There is no doubt that such a goal will in many ways stimulate the development of industries. Consistent implementation of structural changes, modernization and diversification of Uzbekistan's industrial sectors will accelerate the achievement of these goals.

Industries are largely based on the production of finished products, rather than raw materials, and the consistent development of this industry will lead to an efficient use of local raw materials and an increase in the share of raw materials in the country's imports. It is known from world experience that the import of raw materials relative to the imported finished product provides a strong basis for increasing the level of industrialization of the country.

**The main part.** On the specific aspects of the development of industries and enterprises M.Porter [1], H.Christian [2], O.V. Baskakova [3], I.M. Babuk, K. S. Foreign scientists such as Barmashov and AA Artikov, MP Narzikulov, E.H. Research has been conducted by Uzbek scientists such as Mahmudov, F. Karimov, IT Abdukarimov. In particular, M. Porter's position on industrial attractiveness and competition, recent developments in industry and new priority research by H. Christian, K.S. S. Barmashov on the formation and implementation of industrial and trade policy of enterprises, A. Artikov on "A number of opportunities, geographical and economic factors of industrial development in Uzbekistan", MP Narzikulov "The main focus in the development of industrial development strategy is on structural change", E. .X. Mahmudov "Strategic directions of creating conditions for the development of industrial sectors, studied.

The following are the advantages of industrial production:

- Industrial production provides employment, especially in countries with rapid population growth (average annual population growth in Uzbekistan is 1.8% [10]);
- leads to diversification of the national economy and reduces dependence on one type of product;
- promotes the inflow of foreign currency into the country. For example, Japan receives large amounts of foreign currency due to exports of industrial products;
- leads to self-sufficiency in goods. This means that the country reduces its dependence on imported goods, which leads to the stabilization of its economy;
- Encourages the development of communications, such as roads and railways, transport, electricity and water supply;
- leads to the development of other economic activities, such as tourism, trade and agriculture;
- reduces import costs and expands the possibility of localization of production;
- Encourages the improvement of education, health, social services.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Another important feature of the industry in increasing employment is due to its activity in processing and value added. That is, as the number of processing enterprises increases and the value added increases, so does the number of employees employed in industry. It can be seen that there is a direct correlation between value added and the growth of processing and the change in the number of employees employed in the industry. Industry helps to coordinate the processes of economic integration between the countries participating in the world economy and to ensure a balance between the sectors of the economy. As a result, there will be an opportunity to rationally use the natural, labor and financial resources of all countries, all the achievements of

science and technology. This, in turn, will increase the production of high value-added products in the chemical, oil and gas and petrochemical industries, mechanical metal processing, construction materials, light, high-tech industries and other industries. requires development.

In 2020, 26.9% of the population employed in the national economy, or 1,789.7 thousand people, are employed in this sector. The share of industry in the employed population in the economy is 13b5%. That is, the industrial sector in the economy of Uzbekistan is one of the main sectors providing employment (Table 1).

**TABLE 1 POPULATION EMPLOYED IN SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY (PERCENT)**

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
all	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	26,8	27,1	26,6	27,2	27,5	27,6	27,4	27,2	26,6	26,2	26,9
Industry	13,8	13,8	13,7	13,6	13,5	13,5	13,6	13,5	13,6	13,5	13,5
Construction	8,9	9	9	9,1	9,2	9,4	9,5	9,5	9,1	9,8	9,6
Trade	10,6	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,8	10,8	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,6	10,3
Transportation and storage	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,7
Education	9,5	9,3	9	8,8	8,6	8,5	8,3	8,2	8,4	8,4	8,8
Health and social services	5,1	5	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,9
Other types	20,9	20,7	21,6	21,2	21,1	20,9	21	21,4	22,2	22,1	21,3

During the period under review, there has been a steady increase in industrial production. In particular, in 2018, the industry achieved a high growth rate - 16.6 percent (Table 2). The mining and processing industry grew by 15.8 and 32.4 percent, respectively, in 2017 and 2018, while the manufacturing industry grew by 8.3 and 15.6 percent, respectively. But in recent years, the growth rate has slowed slightly. Especially in 2020, the growth rate has slowed significantly. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on this was strongly demonstrated.

**TABLE 2 THE GROWTH RATE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Industrial product	108,5	106,5	107,8	109,5	108,3	107,9	106,2	108,0	116,6	105,0	100,7
including:											
Extractive industrial product	97,9	100,8	110,2	99,5	101,2	107,1	101,0	115,8	132,4	99,4	78,1
Processed industrial product	109,4	108,8	108,5	112,1	109,4	108,1	106,4	108,3	115,6	106,6	107,1

In 2020, the share of industry in GDP was 28.5%, and in 2000 this figure increased by 2.0% compared to 2018. This can be explained by the decline in the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In 2020, the value added of the industrial sector increased by 0.7% in comparable prices. The positive dynamics in this sector was mainly due to the growth of value added of the manufacturing (processing) industry by 7.1% (in 2019 - 6.6%, in 2018 - 7.9%). The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sectors also grew by 12.5% (5.1% in 2019 and 3.1% in 2018). Value added in mining enterprises decreased by 21.9% (in 2019 - decreased by 0.6%, in 2018 - increased by 26.5%). At the same time, the decline in the value added of this sector was mainly due to a decrease in natural gas production by 17.8% and gas condensate by 33.5%.

The above-mentioned areas require constant modernization of production and extensive use of scientific achievements. Therefore, the involvement of the most modern equipment and technologies in industrial enterprises remains one of the priorities today.

It should also be noted that, taking into account the results of research, the country's industry has a number of systemic problems and shortcomings:

- low productivity of most industrial enterprises;
- Incomplete use of production capacity at enterprises;
- slow pace of launching new industries based on existing opportunities;
- Insufficient infrastructure in some areas;
- Lack of special attention to the brand of industrial products.

**Conclusions.** Structural changes in industry have significantly increased the country's production capacity. However, it cannot be said that the existing opportunities for the development of industry in our country are being fully used. This process is associated with the following factors:

- low efficiency of use of material resources;
- the fact that investments in the industrial complex do not contribute to the growth of exports of industry products, mainly limited to the supply of products for the domestic market;
- The material and moral obsolescence of existing capital in industrial enterprises, resulting in a high cost of production, the inability to compete with the quality of imported products in terms of quality, the use of electricity and manual labor has not decreased.

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