

INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article discusses the stages of the formation of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The further development of socio-economic growth is described, the growth of industrial enterprises and the metallurgical industry of Uzbekistan is analyzed. Modern development of economic development.

Keywords: economy, branches of economy, metallurgical industry, development, Republic of Uzbekistan.

The industry of Uzbekistan is state-owned. It employs 40 main production assets of the national economy and more than a million of the country's able-bodied population. 14 percent of the country's GDP is produced. 0 efficiency.

Leading industries.

Cotton cleaning, machine-building, textile, gas, non-ferrous metallurgy, electrical engineering, radio electronics, hardware, aviation, oil refining. Automotive industry, processing of agricultural products. Chemical and petrochemical, energy, metallurgy, building materials industry, light industry and others are also developing rapidly.

More than 220 concerns, industrial associations, more than 100 types of industrial products are produced: airplanes, tractors, cars and trucks, cotton harvesters, cable, textile machines, excavators, cranes, elevators, power transformers, compressor stations, etc. compressors, TV and radio equipment, tools, mineral fertilizers, building materials, paint and varnish products, gauze, cotton fiber, etc. When implementing the structural policy, a special priority was the development of import-substituting industrial enterprises, where hundreds of different types of products imported from other controlled goods were mastered.

The largest annual energy production in terms of industrial production is accounted for by energy, light and food. A certain volume of products is supplied to the construction materials industry, the wood-feed and pulp-and-goose industry.

There are powerful thermal power plants in the republic, which account for about 90% of the electricity produced annually. The annual volume of electricity production is sufficient to ensure the industrial and energy independence of Uzbekistan.

Metallurgical industry.

It includes enterprises for the extraction, enrichment and processing of raw materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metals. This industry produces more than 10% of

the total industrial output. Uzbekistan has very large reserves of gold, silver, copper, uranium, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, lithium, aluminum raw materials and other rare metals and minerals. Taking into account this factor, the share of the metallurgical industry in the total volume of industrial production will increase even more. Complex products, primarily non-ferrous and precious metals, are scarce on the world market and are an important condition for the development of exports, the basis for the development of the country's monetary fund.

The chemical and petrochemical industries account for 5.5% of the total industrial output. It includes 4 sectors: fundamental chemistry, petrochemical production, microbiological and chemical-pharmaceutical industry. The development of the chemical industry was mainly aimed at solving the problems of providing agricultural production with mineral fertilizers. This explains the specific weight of the main chemical products in the total volume of the complex.

Mechanical engineering is widely developed – the basis of technical re-equipment of all sectors of the economy. Agricultural engineering plays a leading role. There are more than 300 machine-building and metalworking enterprises operating in the republic. Basically, these are monopolistic universal productions with a full production cycle of complex highly specialized and diverse equipment. Among the enterprises of this network are Tashkent Tractor Plant, Uzbekselmash, Tashselmash, Chirchikselmash production association. The UzDeuAvto enterprise was created in the city of Asaka of the Fergana Valley in cooperation with the South Korean company Daewoo. The Uzbek-Turkish joint venture "Samkochavto" has been established in the city of Samarkand, producing comfortable and compact buses and trucks of various types. Among the CIS countries, Tashkent is home to one of the largest aviation plants for the production of IL-76 military transport aircraft.

The light and textile industries occupy a large place in the formation and development of the industrial complex of Uzbekistan. It is a large multi-profile production complex with a high level of equipment production. It accounts for more than a third of the number of industrial enterprises of the republic, its fixed assets and production workers, a significant part of foreign trade turnover and foreign exchange earnings.

In the unique conditions of the republic, as a large agricultural region, a diversified light industry is developed, including the production of cotton fiber, cotton and silk fabrics, raw silk, kenaf fiber, socks, outerwear and linen knitwear, sewing production products, shoes, etc. The republic's light industry also includes the production of carpets, haberdashery, porcelain and earthenware.

It is difficult to overestimate the place and role of the gold mining industry in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The quality of Uzbek gold meets the highest international standards. A number of enterprises operate on the basis of the gold of the

Kyzylkum desert, the Murunt Mining and Processing Plant, the Uzbekoloto association. In 1955, a joint Uzbek-American enterprise "Zaravshan-Newmont" for the extraction and processing of precious metals was established in the Zaravshan Valley. At this enterprise, operating 24 hours a day, more than 37 tons of waste are processed daily, from which gold and silver are extracted at the level of world standards. It is equipped with modern technologies and meets all economic requirements.

The Republic is a major producer of ferrous metals and rolling stock, engines, tractors and tractor trailers, excavators, compressors, elevators, crystal products, hydraulic pumps and other products in Central Asia.

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