

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN DURING INDEPENDENCE

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### Abstract

It is known that during the previous regime, the republic's economy developed unilaterally, focused only on the production of raw materials, and the rise of cotton monopoly had negative consequences.

Uzbekistan, with its backward industrial and social infrastructure, had the lowest per capita consumption in the former Soviet Union. It should be noted that 95% of cotton was exported without processing. In general, despite the abundance of agricultural products, processing industries and enterprises are underdeveloped.

The disproportion in the structure of production in Uzbekistan was the result of forced specialization from above. After the independence of Uzbekistan, radical reforms were carried out in industry, industrial enterprises in many sectors were denationalized and privatized, transformed into state, corporate, public, private and other forms of ownership.

**Keywords:** - Industry - the leading sector of the economy, which has a decisive impact on the level of development of the productive forces of society; tools for the industry itself and for other sectors of the economy, as well as for the processing of raw materials, fuel, energy, wood, industrial or agricultural products by enterprises (factories, plants, energy) and manufacture of other products. factories, mines, quarries, etc.) supply and processing them.

### Introduction:-

Industry forms the basis of expanded reproduction and contributes to the growth of the industry. According to a classification adopted in the 1980s, the industry is divided into 18 major sectors: electricity; fuel industry; ferrous metallurgy; non-ferrous metallurgy; chemical and petrochemical

industries; mechanical engineering and metalworking; wood, woodworking and pulp and paper industry; building materials industry; construction and manufacture of parts; glass and porcelain industry; food industry; microbiology industry; flour and feed industry; medical industry; printing industry. These industries are divided into manufacturing and mining industries.

Today, the company includes more than 380 textile, sewing and knitting enterprises, as well as enterprises producing silk products equipped with modern equipment. About 360 of them are small businesses and private entrepreneurs.

These enterprises supply a wide range of products to the domestic and foreign markets, from yarn to finished products. Our modern design and high quality products ensure competitiveness and take a worthy place in the international market.

The goal- The regional structure of Uzbek industry has also changed. For example, in the late 1980s, the city and district of Tashkent accounted for 50 percent of gross industrial output, but now these regions account for 30 percent. In turn, the share of the country's industry has significantly increased due to the establishment of a number of new enterprises in Andijan, Kashkadya, Navoi, Bukhara, Jizzakh regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This means that the number of industrial centers in Uzbekistan is growing.

In recent years, a number of free economic zones (FEZs) have been established in the country at the initiative of the Government of the Republic in order to increase the industrial production and export potential of the regions, to attract more foreign industry to our national economy.

First "Navoi", "Angren", "Jizzakh", then "Hazorasp" in Khorezm region, "Gijduvon" in Bukhara region, "Urgut" in Samarkand region and "Kokand" in Fergana region were created. Today, thousands of new production projects are being implemented in these regions with the participation of domestic and foreign investors.

From the first days of its independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been striving to bring up the younger generation in the spirit of respect for our national independence, deep respect for our national values, patriotism and physical culture, along with the development of independent thinking and responsibility. A number of structural works have been carried out. At the same time, a legal framework has been created to protect their rights and legitimate interests.

Conclusion- Radical reforms aimed at changing the forms of ownership and restructuring of the industrial sector of Uzbekistan will strengthen the independence of our country and ensure

Uzbekistan's future integration into the developed countries and the world community.

In the early years of our independence, the President emphasized that the full implementation of high democratic requirements in our lives, the establishment of civil society, is a process closely linked with the pursuit of a prosperous life and will continue to rise to such a level.

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