

## THE POSITION OF INDUSTRY IN THE ECONOMY

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**Abstract:** *World practice shows that in order to achieve dynamic rates of economic development, industry plays a decisive role as the fundamental basis of the entire national economy. Economic periods are distinguished not by what is produced, but by the means of labor directly related to the industry that creates or uses this technique. At the current stage of development, one of the strategic tasks of the economic policy of Uzbekistan should be the effective development of the country's industry, which allows to accelerate the pace of development of the national economy, which ultimately leads to an increase in the quality of life of the country's population.*

**Key words:** *industry, industrial sectors, industrial reforms, indicators of industrial sectors.*

The main purpose of the economy is the industrial policy of the country and its regional relations in modern conditions. As one of the main functions of the industrial reliability policy, the state in its most general form aims to form a strategy and implement the goals of industrial development through various economic means. The main component of the industry is to ensure the efficiency of the policy and increase the competitiveness of the main sectors of the economy. The current stage of the development of society and the improvement of the market system of economic management, as well as the tendency to increase competition in the world, the need to reconsider the role and place of industry in the economy, to accelerate its transfer to the path of modernization and renewal is demanding.

On January 11, 2023, under the chairmanship of President Shavkat Mirziyoev, plans for 2023 were developed at a video selector meeting on measures to ensure

the growth rate of production in the industry, mobilize existing opportunities and new reserves.

**Table 1.**

**The volume of the gross territorial product of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the section of economic activities (at current prices, billion soums).**

	Uni of measure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Gross territorial product</b>	bln.soums	12368.6	14390.7	17191	21928.4	28143.3	31 593.4	38,742.4
	growth rate, in %	108.5	106.4	102.4	105.4	106.3	102.8	106.2
<b>Industry product</b>	bln. soums	5143.9	5569.6	6422.3	8601.2	14798.2	17574.4	20,826.9
	growth rate, in %	111.3	106.5	99.6	101.6	110.5	100.6	100.1
<b>Consumption goods</b>	bln. soums	2292	2635.9	3112.1	3661.3	5311.1	6701.9	8 570.2
	growth rate, in %	113.4	105.1	104.2	102.6	105.9	113.5	114.9
<b>village, the forest and fish economy</b>	bln. soums	8441.7	9988.5	13178.6	17334.2	19436.2	24367.5	29 150.0
	growth rate, in %	107.1	108.4	103.4	102.9	103.4	101.6	103.7
<b>Main to capital investments</b>	bln. soums	4075.9	5922.9	11613.4	9610.9	10366.6	12183.9	20,528.3
	growth rate, in %	98.7	120.8	154.7	60.6	95.9	96.7	147.4
<b>Construction works</b>	bln. soums	2061.7	2202.9	2543.7	3581.2	4368.1	5659.8	7 401.1
	growth rate, in %	116.2	98.2	106.4	119.8	114.9	111.4	111.8
<b>Retail trade goods circulation</b>	bln. soums	4481.8	5611.9	6578.5	8375.0	10309.2	12072.8	14 605.3
	growth rate, in %	115.6	115.1	100.3	108.2	107.7	100.4	109.3
<b>services, total</b>	bln. soums	3 751.2	4 756.1	5 421.1	6 631.6	8 413.2	9 843.1	12,574.1
	growth rate, in %	116.4	115.6	104.6	108.6	113.3	106.1	118.0

In recent years, new opportunities and additional financial resources have been provided for the growth of the industry. Banking regulations will be revised and

additional resources of 55 trillion soums will be provided for allocating loans to enterprises in commercial banks. This means an additional resource for an average investment of 20 million dollars in one district.

In this regard, an order was given to develop additional projects and their "road map" for each district, to provide working capital to 807 projects that have already started and 271 enterprises operating at low capacity. In 2023, 1.7 trillion soums will be allocated for the infrastructure of industrial zones and large investment projects. Also, the territory of "Gijduvan" and "Ko'kan" free economic zones will be expanded.

Indicators of industrial development directly and completely affect the economy and largely determine the level and pace of its development. Thanks to industrial development, any country, including Uzbekistan, can take a leading position in the economy and innovation (Table 1).

This one day, one how many months, even one yearly matter not, of course, but him positive solution reach for in Uzbekistan enough conditions - raw materials from the base far away term to the prospect intended to the goal directed industry to politics there is Bukhara province industry and whole our economy achievements about the best information numbers gives (table 2). According to the summaries of 2015-2021, there is almost no growth indicator in the industrial sector. In the development of the economy of any country, the branches of the industrial complex, which determine its political position and social stability in the world, play the most important role. During the years of reforms, the aging of fixed assets and their exit from the production process in the branches of the industrial complex, mainly due to serious financial constraints, are not accompanied by the introduction of new ones.

It is known that the country needs a source of income independent of commodity prices. Given the circumstances, this is a difficult task, but at the same time doable. Such problems have faced many countries that do not have reserves of natural resources.

**Table 2.**

**The volume of gross regional product of Bukhara region in the section of economic activities (in current prices, billion soums).**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>I. GDP, total</b>	<b>12 368.6</b>	<b>14 390.7</b>	<b>17191.0</b>	<b>21 928.4</b>	<b>28 143.3</b>	<b>31 593.4</b>	<b>38,742.4</b>
including :							
Networks gross added value	11,567.5	13 432.6	16,074.2	20,585.7	25,937.7	30,544.7	37 324.0
Net taxes on products	801.1	958.1	1 116.8	1 342.7	2 205.6	1 048.7	1 418.4
<b>II.Networks gross added value</b>	<b>11,567.5</b>	<b>13 432.6</b>	<b>16,074.2</b>	<b>20,585.7</b>	<b>25,937.7</b>	<b>30,544.7</b>	<b>37 324.0</b>
<b>III.Village, forest and fishing economy</b>	<b>5 267.8</b>	<b>6 006.4</b>	<b>7 713.9</b>	<b>10,003.5</b>	<b>11 171.0</b>	<b>14,045.3</b>	<b>16,801.1</b>
<b>IV.Industry (including construction without)</b>	<b>2 592.8</b>	<b>2 910.3</b>	<b>3 159.3</b>	<b>4 237.5</b>	<b>6 865.2</b>	<b>7 622.4</b>	<b>9 470.7</b>
Industry	1 669.7	1 925.6	2 038.5	2 658.1	4 953.5	5 186.4	6 319.2
Construction	923.1	984.7	1 120.8	1 579.4	1 911.7	2 436.0	3 151.5
<b>V.Services</b>	<b>3 706.9</b>	<b>4 515.9</b>	<b>5 201.0</b>	<b>6 344.7</b>	<b>7 901.5</b>	<b>8 877.0</b>	<b>11,052.2</b>
trade, living and according to nutrition services	826.7	1 086.7	1 211.4	1 498.6	1 855.0	2 205.3	2 667.6
transport and storage, information and contact	726.4	1 008.6	1 176.2	1 313.1	1 425.8	1 586.4	2 136.4
another service networks	2 153.8	2 420.6	2 813.4	3 533.0	4 620.7	5 085.3	6 248.2

As at the beginning of the reforms, the lack of real industry remains a weak point for the entire economy of Uzbekistan.

The lack of this, in our opinion, is due to the following reasons. One of the problems faced in the development of the industrial complex is the lack of qualified personnel.

The implemented individual target programs are not producing the expected results at the national level.

It is necessary to start the processes of industrial revival and re-industrialization. Only they can provide a stable source of income for budgets at all levels in the current economic environment.

We need personnel who can not only distribute existing funds, but also identify new ideas for generating income. Of course, qualified engineers are needed.

Today there is a severe shortage of them.

They are in demand. The quality of education received by a graduate of a higher educational institution does not meet the requirements imposed on him in practice and production.

The problem of the source of investment requires us to make the following decision.

First, whether to rely on private investment, which requires maximum efforts to improve the investment environment and business environment.

Second, it is more desirable to focus on the investment activities of the state, because creating a favorable investment climate and investment environment in the near future seems to be a difficult task.

It should also be noted that the analysis of the composition of direct foreign investments attracted to Uzbekistan shows their narrow sector orientation - mainly fuel and food industry, as well as catering and trade, transport, that is, to these sectors. most attractive for foreign markets or in high demand domestically.

Foreign investments in Uzbekistan are also characterized by territorial unevenness, as they primarily go to regions with a developed trade, transport and information structure, a large trade market and a developed regulatory legal framework, or to regions with high density.

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