

Industry and production of the city of Jizzakh during the years of independence

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the economy of the Jizzakh region, the transition from a centrally planned administrative-command mechanism to a free market economy, a radical reform of the economy of the Jizzakh region in order to form a socially oriented market economy

Keywords:

Market economy, industry, production, reform, industrial development, industrial enterprises, Jizzakh Special Industrial Zone, small business contribution, entrepreneurship.

1. Relevance: The relevance of the topic serves to enrich scientific views on the development of the economic infrastructure and urban economy of the city of Jizzakh in the years of independence. It provides comprehensive information on the transition of the economy and industrial relations in the city of Jizzakh to a free market economy from a centrally planned command and administrative mechanism due to independence.

In order to form a socially oriented market economy in the city of Jizzakh, information was provided on the fundamental reform of the economy.

2. Methods and degree of knowledge

The article is based on generally accepted historical methods: historical, source study, comparative logical analysis, consistency, objectivity, systematization, as well as interdisciplinary approaches.

3. Research results

It is important to analyze the volume of industrial production in the Jizzakh region and districts by comparing inter-district and district

indicators with city indicators, to track the dynamics of industrial output per capita, to identify priorities and growth points in the regions. In turn, in January-December of this year, the volume of industrial production in the Jizzakh region amounted to 2 453.8 billion soums, which is 107.2% of the total industrial production of the Jizzakh region. We can observe that the volume of industrial production in the city per capita reached 13 942.1 thousand soums, or a growth rate of 105.4% compared to the same period last year. Also, the production of consumer goods in the city amounted to 1 078.0 billion soums, which is 47.3% of the total production of consumer goods in the Jizzakh region. We can observe that consumer goods produced in the city per capita amounted to 6 124.8 thousand soums, or a growth rate of 106.1% compared to the same period last year.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the further development of the economy of the Jizzakh region and its center, opening a wide path for the development of

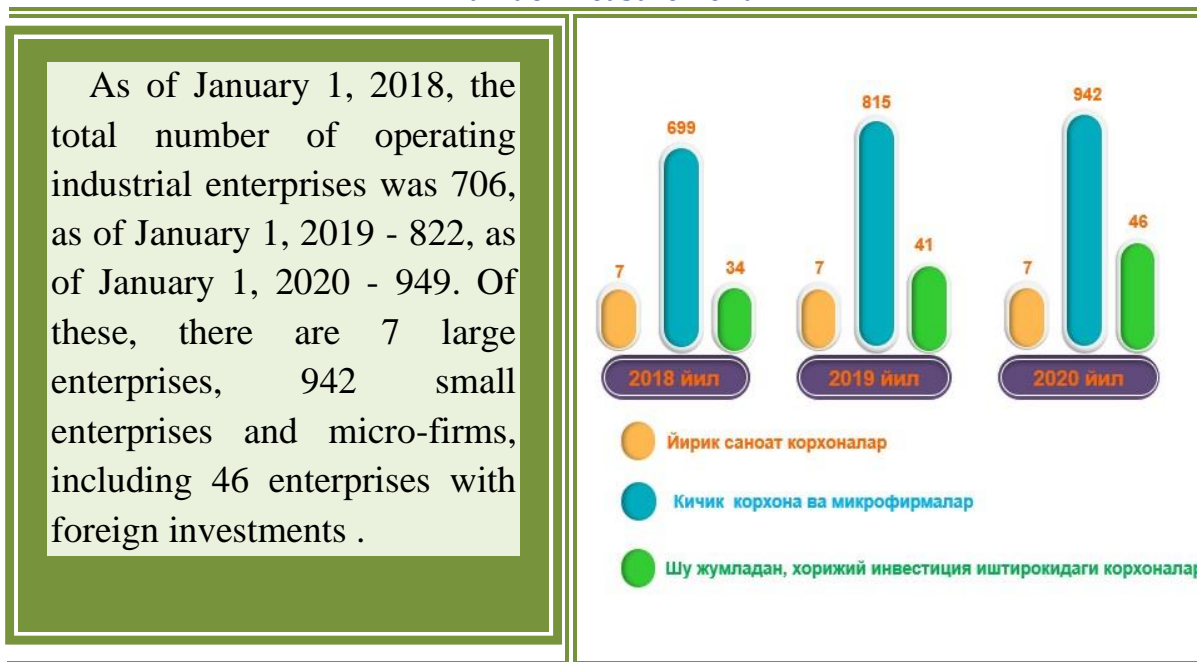
industry. To this end, the establishment of industrial enterprises has been identified as a key issue. The basis for the successful implementation of this work was the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov dated March 18, 2013 "On the creation of the Jizzakh special industrial zone"¹. According to the decree, 364 hectares of land have been allocated for a special industrial zone in Jizzakh. It was planned to implement 24 large industrial projects in the zone with the attraction of foreign investments totaling \$158.2 million. To date, 21 projects worth \$63.6 million have been implemented. One such project is the new joint venture "Auto Pad

Systems". The enterprise, the only one in Central Asia, launched the production of 520 000 brake pads per year. On the basis of another major project, a joint venture "Roisoh Home White Goods" was created.

The city, which was a digital manufacturing enterprise 20-25 years ago, now has about 500 large and small industrial enterprises. According to preliminary data, in January-December of this year, industrial enterprises operating in Jizzakh produced industrial products worth 2 453.8 billion soums, the growth rate compared to the same period last year was 107.2%.

The structure of industrial production of the city of Jizzakh.

unit of measurement



As of January 1, 2018, the total number of operating industrial enterprises was 706, as of January 1, 2019 - 822, as of January 1, 2020 - 949. Of these, there are 7 large enterprises, 942 small enterprises and micro-firms, including 46 enterprises with foreign investments .

unit of measurement

| | As of January 1, 2018 | As of January 1, 2019 | As of January 1, 2020 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Industrial enterprises, total | 706 | 822 | 949 |
| - large | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| - small enterprises and microfirms | 699 | 815 | 942 |
| - including enterprises with foreign investments | 34 | 41 | 46 |

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In 2019, 200 new industrial enterprises were created, all of which account for the contribution of small businesses.

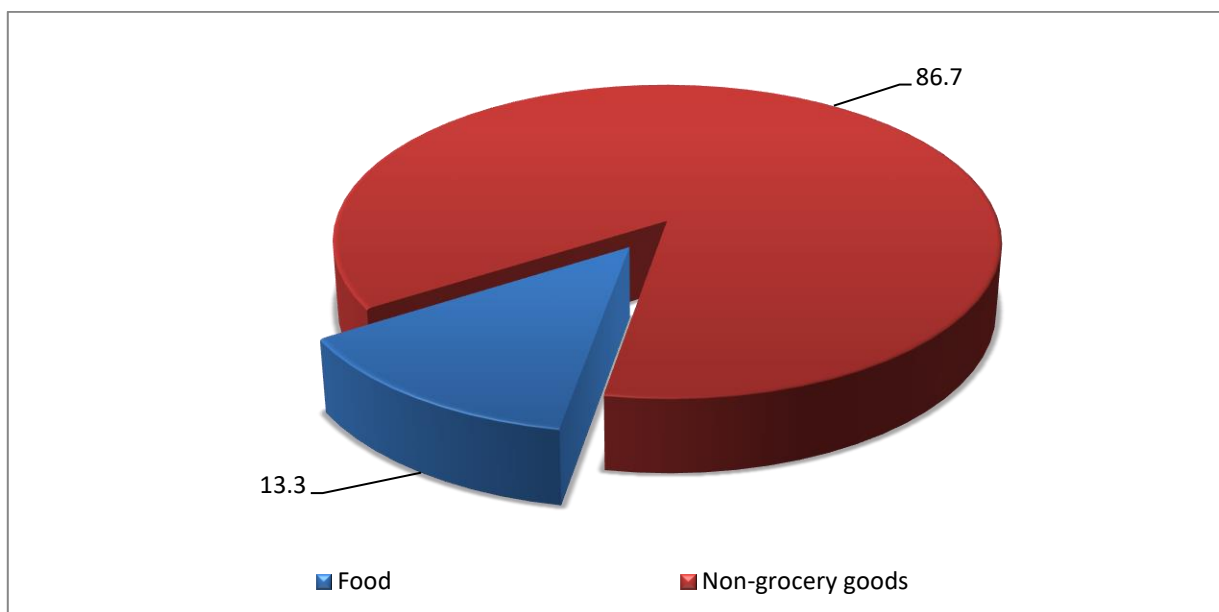
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| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Industrial enterprises, total | 128 | 186 | 200 |
| - small enterprises and microfirms | 127 | 186 | 200 |
| - including enterprises with foreign investments | 1 | 14 | 12 |

In the reporting year, consumer goods were produced in the amount of 1,078 billion soums, which is 107.8% compared to January-December 2018. In particular, food products

were produced in the amount of 143.9 billion soums, which is 13.3% of the total, and non-food products in the amount of 934.1 billion soums (109.1% compared to January-December 2018).

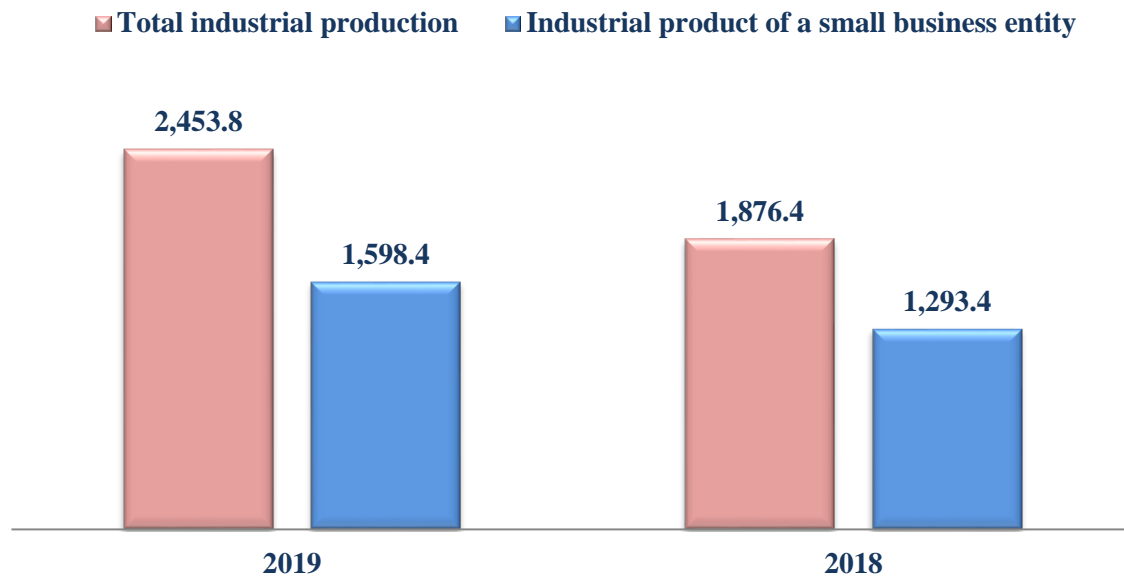
Diagram 1
The share of production of consumer goods in January-December 2019, in percent.



The contribution of small business to industrial production

Today, small business and private entrepreneurship play an important role in providing the domestic market with goods and services, increasing employment and real incomes of the population, rational distribution and efficient use of resources, reducing income inequality among social groups, improving relations between various sectors of the economy is the main catalyst for deepening.

Small businesses and private entrepreneurship are able to quickly adapt to changes in both market conditions and consumer demand, play an important role in maintaining a balance in the consumer market, and also serve to create a competitive environment. In January-December this year, the city produced industrial products worth 2 453.8 billion soums, of which 1 598.4 billion soums were industrial products produced by small businesses.

Diagram 2**Structure of industrial production in Jizzakh region in January-December (in billion soums)**

The interaction of the public and private sectors will significantly increase the interest of private business in ensuring a stable socio-economic situation in the country. In turn, as a result of decentralization and privatization reforms in the country, one can see the share of the non-state sector in the volume of industrial production in the Jizzakh region. In January-December this year, enterprises of the industry produced products worth 1 503.6 billion soums, including in the public sector - 645.3 billion soums, in the private sector - 1 808.6 billion soums.

The experience of developed foreign countries shows that industry plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country.

Sustainable economic growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan largely depends on the development of industry. Depending on the level of development of the industry, it is possible to determine the sustainability of economic growth. This is due to the fact that the economic significance of national industrial development is largely determined by its role in ensuring economic growth, increasing export potential, creating added value and filling the national market with investment and consumer goods. It is known that the main direction of

structural changes in the national economy are changes in industry.

It's no secret that the introduction of new technologies in industry and the construction of new enterprises, in agriculture and the service sector will improve both the production process and increase labor productivity.

4. Conclusion

Further development of the industrial sector of Jizzakh will depend on the level of compliance with the principles of social division of labor and deep specialization of production. In order to further improve the production network of the city, we consider it appropriate to pay attention to the following recommendations:

- use existing opportunities to increase the use of existing production capacities;
- take measures to restore the currently stopped production capacities;
- development of an appropriate roadmap for the construction of a new material and technical base and constant monitoring of its implementation;
- development of effective mechanisms for creating favorable conditions for the activities of newly created enterprises;
- further increase in the number of small enterprises in the development of the industrial

complex of the city and encouragement of measures for their organization;

- Accelerate the development of localization programs aimed at the production of import-substituting finished products.

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