

## THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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### Annotation:

This article discusses some issues such as increasing the role of industrial enterprises in the development of the national economy as key factors in the formation of its components.

### Keywords:

Industry, material production, mineral resources, Export, diversification, innovation, market economy, national economy , modernization, foreign trade, unemployment, economic growth, development issue, shares, fund markets, financial structures, crisis.

Industry is the largest, leading branch of material production. It creates the majority of tools (tools), labor items and consumer goods; all types of machines and mechanisms, structural elements of buildings and structures are produced; mining is carried out; mineral, plant and animal raw materials are processed, consumer goods are prepared, etc.

Industry provides all sectors of the economy with means of production , tools of labor. The development of the national economy, science, education, culture, health, sports, tourism and other areas depends on the level of industrial development.

The historical role of industry in the development of productive forces and relations is incomparable. Therefore, the higher its development and efficiency, the stronger the position of the state and the better the living standards of the population.

Industry unites the working class, which is the leading force in society. Due to the development of the industry, the number of employees will increase, their knowledge and skills will increase, and human resources will rise to a higher level.

high level of concentration, which is the highest form of social organization of labor in industry, and on this basis the advanced methods of organizing social production - localization, specialization and diversification, cooperation and combination - prevail.

Only a large machine industry, combining all the achievements of science and technology and innovation, can equip labor with technology and increase productivity to a high level.

Industry and especially heavy industry, which is its most important branch, is the basis of expanded reproduction in the country. also improves their relationship.

Industry is the basis for the restructuring of agricultural production. By equipping it with new machinery, it will be possible to raise farms, companies, dehqan farms and other forms of economic activity to a higher level economically and culturally, to eliminate significant differences between urban and rural areas, to turn peasant labor into industrial labor. helps to convert.

Industry is a material source of the country's defense capability, an important factor in maintaining peace in the world, an important area that ensures the independence of countries. In particular, the role and importance of industry in strengthening the defense of our country is incomparable.

The political, economic and organizational aspirations of all countries, as well as economic cooperation are also reflected in industry. The role of industry in expanding access to natural and labor resources, scientific and technical achievements is great.

The industry is characterized by the continuous development of science and technology and the growth of the level of armament with the achievements of production. It makes extensive use of advanced achievements in the field of electrification and electrification, computerization and chemicalization, modernization of production, technical and technological reconstruction. He uses them only for peaceful purposes.

Industry is the main branch of material production, the foundation of the economy. Only a large-scale mechanized industry capable of restructuring all sectors of the national economy can be the sole material basis of independence. The role of industry in increasing the employment of the country's population is invaluable. In 2020, 26.9% or 1789.7 thousand people employed in the national economy will be employed in this sector. The share of industry in the population employed in various sectors of 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 the economy (percent)

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jami	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 s	20.9	20.7	21.6	21.2	21.1	20.9	21	21.4	22.2	22.1	21.3

Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan information

In Uzbekistan, 13% of the working age population is engaged in industrial production. It should be noted that the pace of industrialization of the republic will further improve, and the employment of the able-bodied population in socially useful work, ie employment, will increase significantly. The more rapid development of the industry will lead to a further increase in the number of industrial workers and their position in society. The development of industry in our country has expanded the ranks of highly qualified personnel , engineers and technicians. Currently , about 1.6 million people work in Uzbekistan's industry. Of these, 650,000 are high school students and more than 950,000 are high school students educated staff.

continuous increase of production skills and experience. This is also reflected in the industry of Uzbekistan . Powerful competition, which provides the acceleration of socio-economic development, first of all arose and began to develop in the industry of the republic. Entrepreneurs, businessmen emerged as the main active part of the competition. Competition in the industry of the republic is also simple rising from the highest stage to the highest, becoming a truly common support.

Industry includes the extraction and processing of naturally occurring material resources , their processing and the processing of agricultural products.

Industry is one of the main elements of the productive forces for all sectors of the economy .

Industrial development is the beginning of the one-sided development of the productive forces, the country and its integral regions have a wider range of natural resources, raw materials and labor resources. and provides versatility. We know that the role of industrial production in the national economy is growing from year to year.

Table 2

The share and indicators of industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the national economy (in real terms, billion soums and percent)

Indicators	2008y.	2015y.	2018y.	2020
Gross domestic product	62388,3	96589.8	407 514.5	580 203.2
including the gross value added of the industry	14882.5	23133.7	107176,3	152728.0
of industry , in percent	23.9	24.0	26.3	26.3
structure of the population employed in the economy , in percent	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.5
Fixed capital investments	15338.7	28517.3	107333.0	202 000,1
The share of industry is in percent	30.4	27.3	33.4	33.7

Source: Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are summarized by the author .

From the data presented in Table 2, it can be seen that the role of industrial production in the national economy is increasing year by year. If in the last years of the twentieth century its share in the country's GDP was 14%, in 2020 it was 26.3%. Investments in fixed assets in 2020 at the expense of total sources of financing for the development of the economy and social sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan will amount to 202,000.1 billion soums. soums or 188.2% compared to 2018.

If we look at the dynamics of investments in fixed assets over the years, in 2008 - 15.3 trillion. soums, in 2015 - 28.5 trillion. soums, in 2018 - 107.3 trillion. soums, the highest figure in 2020 will be 202.0 trillion soums. It should be noted that the sum was recorded.

In 2020, the processing industry is leading in the structure of investments in fixed assets by type of economic activity. In this type of economic activity from the total sources of financing 62 805.2 billion soums or 31.1% of total fixed capital investments were used.

In the mining industry a total of 23 434.1 bln. UZS or 11.6% of the total investment in the country, of which 8.9% or 17 895.0 bln. soums belong to the field of crude oil and natural gas extraction.

Of the total disbursed foreign investment and loans, 28740.5 billion soums were foreign direct investments, foreign loans guaranteed by the state of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 22467.1 billion soums. soums, other foreign investments and unsecured loans - 35439.4 bln. soums. The growth rate of foreign investment and loans compared to 2019 was 90.6%.

In the processing industry, a significant amount of foreign investment and loans were used, amounting to 36499.9 billion soums. soums or 42.1% of the total investment.

In addition, the production of other mirror mineral products increased by 11.8% or 10182.6 billion soums. soums, in the metallurgical industry - 9.4% or 8183.1 bln. soums, 8.8% or 7590.3 bln. soums on production of textiles and clothing. UZS investments were disbursed.

In the mining industry, this figure is 15744.8 billion. soums or 18.2% of total foreign investments and loans. 7233.7 billion soums were spent on electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning. soums or 8.3% of foreign investments and loans.

Investment projects to be implemented in 2020 at the expense of foreign loans guaranteed by the state of the Republic of Uzbekistan are:

construction of Shurtan gas-chemical complex for the production of synthetic liquid fuel on the basis of purified methane;

Hydrocarbon Production Expansion Program for 2017-2021;

modernization and reconstruction of substations of the main network;

Construction of a thermal power plant in Turakurgan district of Namangan region;

Taxiatosh IES - construction of two steam-gas plants with a capacity of 230-280 MW (commissioning of the second steam-gas plant);

Introduction of an automated system for calculating and controlling electricity consumption: 0.4 kV electricity consumption calculation system in Bukhara, Jizzakh and Samarkand regions;

Modernization of Farkhod HPP JV (Phase II);

JSC "Shargun Coal" - modernization of the project capacity to deliver 900 thousand tons of coal per year;

Renovation of the locomotive fleet with the purchase of locomotives;

Improving water resources management in South Karakalpakstan.

As a result of reforms aimed at changing the forms of ownership and restructuring of the industry in 2020, the number of industrial enterprises and organizations amounted to 83,539, an increase of 18.4% over the same period last year.

According to the State Statistics Committee, the main factor in the growth of total industrial enterprises and organizations is the manufacturing industry, which accounts for 94.8% of total industrial enterprises (an increase of 118.7% over the previous year), 3, 1% mining and open pit mining (increase by 110.8%), 0.6% supply of electricity, gas and air conditioning (increase by 125.2%), 1.5 % by water supply, sewerage system, waste disposal (an increase of 110.0 percent).

It should be noted that the industrial sector is one of the sectors with the highest potential among the economic sectors. Over the past 5 years, the number of industrial enterprises operating in the national economy has increased almost 1.9 times. In 2020, a coronavirus pandemic was declared and the number of industrial enterprises increased by 118.4% even under quarantine conditions.

Based on the analysis of the above statistics, it can be said that structural changes in the national economy continue. Changes in the socio-economic life of the country in recent years, the scale of work on the development of entrepreneurship, investment policy and the involvement of international financial resources in industry increase the number of economic entities, increase production, ultimately, living standards and serves to improve living conditions.

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