The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634

OCLC - 1121105553

Journal Website: https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajas

Industrial Production Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

Maktuba Abdujabbarova
Associate Professor, Tashkent Institute Of Architecture And Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan

Tatyana Nazarenko
Associate Professor, Tashkent Institute Of Architecture And Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan

Dildor Begmatova
Senior Lecturer, Tashkent Institute Of Architecture And Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan

Maftuna Tuxtayeva
Assistant, Tashkent Institute Of Architecture And Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the industrial production of Uzbekistan, provides indicators on the availability and use of production potential.

Data on industry production by industry type are proposed.

Information is presented that characterizes producer price indices for certain types of industrial products.

The data on the localization program, as well as international comparisons are given.

KEYWORDS

Uzbekistan, Power, Products, Enterprises, Development, Economics, Mining, Industry, Production, Industry.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a state located in the middle of Central Asia. The names of the state "Republic of Uzbekistan" and "Uzbekistan" are equivalent. The Republic of Uzbekistan was declared a sovereign state on August 31, 1991. The territory of Uzbekistan is 447,400 km2 (55th place in the world), the length of the borders is 6,221 km. Length: 925 km in longitude (north to south), 1,400 km in latitude (west to east). The highest altitude: the Gissar Range: +4643 m. The lowest altitude: the Mynbulak depression - –12.8 m (Kyzylkum desert). The climate is sharply continental. Average temperature: January - from +4 ° C to –8 ° C, July - from +22 ° C to +32 ° C. Seismicity - 6-9 points on the Richter 12-point scale. The

The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634
OCLC - 1121105553

territory of Uzbekistan is very diverse in its landscape, but large expanses of the country are partially unsuitable for life due to waterlessness or lack of water in an arid climate: these are deserts, steppes and mountains (by relief). Cities and villages (+ fields) of Uzbekistan, in which the lives of most of the people are concentrated, are located in river valleys and reservoirs and along an extensive reclamation network (that is, in oases).

Industry is the main and largest branch of material production. It provides all branches of the national economy with objects of production and tools. It creates various types of machines and mechanisms, also produces structural elements of buildings, extracts underground wealth, produces a huge amount of food products, etc. The purpose of the industrial development strategy of Uzbekistan is to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of industry in the domestic and foreign markets and ensure its sustainable development. The industry of our country has come a long historical way and has fundamentally changed during the years of independence, as it began to develop in accordance with the market economy. In the past 10 years, industry has developed quite rapidly, as a result, Uzbekistan has taken its place among countries with developed industry. During the years of independence, completely new industries appeared, such as the automotive industry, engine building and creating spare parts for these industries, oil and gas processing industries, pharmaceuticals, as well as the production of modern televisions and computers.

MAIN PART

Uzbekistan is a country with a developed industry. It employs 40% of the basic production assets of the national economy and more than a million able-bodied population of the country. 14.0% of the country's GDP is created in this sector of the economy.

The leading industries are ginning, machine-building, textile, gas, non-ferrous metallurgy, electrical, radio-electronic, instrument making, aviation, and oil refining. Automotive, agricultural processing. The chemical and petrochemical industries, energy, metallurgy, building materials industry, light industry, etc. are also developing rapidly.

Electro-energy. At the beginning of 2013, 45 power plants with a total capacity of more than 12.4 thousand MW were operating in the power system of Uzbekistan, including a total capacity of 16 power plants of SJSC "Uzbekenergo" - more than 12 thousand MW (4). The potential for electricity production is 56-57 billion kWh. The installed capacity of power plants in Uzbekistan is about 50% of the generating capacities of the entire Central Asian Unified Energy System.

Electricity production in Uzbekistan in 2012 amounted to 52.534 billion kWh, of which 51.54 billion kWh was generated by enterprises of the state-owned joint-stock company (SJSC) Uzbekenergo, and the remaining part was generated by autonomous thermal power plants of industrial enterprises and small Hydroelectric power stations, part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources.

The amount of heat supplied to consumers in 2012 amounted to 18.876 million gigacalories. Electricity is generated mainly at thermal power plants, including **Angren, Novo-Angren, Navoi, Talimarjan** and other stations.

The largest power plant in Uzbekistan and throughout Central Asia is the **Syrdarya** Thermal Power Plant, with an installed capacity of **3,000 MW** (commissioned in 1966).
Hydroelectric power stations of Uzbekistan: Gissarak hydroelectric station (capacity - 45

The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634
OCLC - 1121105553

MW) (Figure 1), Farhad hydroelectric station (capacity - 126 MW), Andijan hydroelectric station (capacity - 190 MW), Charvak hydroelectric station (capacity - 600 MW), Chirchik-Bozsu cascade of hydroelectric power station (capacity - 1200 MW).

Figure 1: Dam of the Gissarak hydroelectric station

Fuel and energy resources. Today, 97% of the country's primary fuel and energy resources are oil and gas, 2.3% are coal and 0.7% are hydropower. One of the largest companies in the country is UzTransGaz.

Oil and gas resources. Geological reserves of oil - 5 billion tons. Proven oil reserves - 530 million tons. Oil production - 3.5 million tons per year. Geological reserves of natural gas - more than 5 trillion cubic meters. m. Proved reserves of natural gas - 3.4 trillion cubic meters. m. (including large Shurtanskoye - 0.5 trillion m^3 and Alanskoye - 0.2 trillion m^3 deposits, the large Urga deposit with reserves of up to 1.5 trillion m^3 has been explored).

According to the Center for Economic Research (CEI) of Uzbekistan, while maintaining current trends and volumes of resource consumption, reserves of natural gas and coal in Uzbekistan will be enough for the next 20-30 years, while oil reserves are almost depleted.

Oil and gas resources. Oil production in Uzbekistan in 2018 amounted to 746.4 thousand tons, natural gas production amounted to 59.8 billion cubic meters.

The capacities of the Uzbekneftegaz National Company allow for the production of natural gas in the amount of about 60-70 billion cubic meters and liquid hydrocarbons in the amount of 8 million tons per year.

JSC Uzbekneftegaz takes 11th place in the world in natural gas production. (Figure 2.) The largest corporations in the energy sector of Uzbekistan are CNPC (China National Petroleum Corporation), KNOC (Korea), Gazprom, Lukoil, Uzbekneftgas.

The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634
OCLC - 1121105553

Figure 2. Office of the company Uzbekneftegaz

Oil and gas processing. The total capacity of the three oil refineries of the republic - the Bukhara oil refinery, the Ferghana oil refinery and the Altyaryk oil refinery today is 11.12 million tons. Currently, these capacities are loaded at 60%. The Ferghana oil refinery (commissioned in 1959) today produces about 60 types of oil products. The design capacity of the refinery is 5.5 million tons of oil per year. Gas processing is carried out at the Mubarek gas processing plant (commissioned in 1971). Currently, the plant's capacity is about 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas and the production of more than 570 thousand tons of gas condensate per year.

Oil and gas transportation. China – Central Asia Gas Pipeline. It begins in the border area between Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, transit passes through Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and ends at the Chinese border crossing of Khorgos. The length of the gas pipeline is 1833 km. Construction began at the end of June 2008, and in October 2010 the second pipeline branch was commissioned. The construction of the third (last) branch of the gas pipeline should be completed in 2013.

Coal mining industry. Uzbekistan has proven reserves of coal in the amount of 1832.8 million tons, including: brown - 1786.5 million tons, stone - 46.3 million tons. Predicted resources amount to 323.4 million tons of coal. Coal mining in the republic is carried out at three deposits: Angrenskoye (brown coal), Shargunskoye and Baysunskoye (coal). Coal mining in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out by four companies:

- Uzbekugol OJSC of Uzbekenergo State Joint-Stock Company is developing the Angren brown coal deposit by open-pit mining at Angrez Razrez UE and underground mining at the Underground Coal Mining Management UE.
- Apartak OJSC is developing the Angren brown coal deposit by open pit "Apartak" open pit.
- Shargunkumir OJSC develops the Shargunskoye and Baysunskoye coal deposits by underground mining with partial processing of mined coal into coal briquettes at the Shargunsky briquette factory and the Baysunskiy briquette plant.

The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634
OCLC - 1121105553

- OJSC Yerostigaz is developing the Angren brown coal deposit using underground gasification.

According to official statistics, in 2012 Uzbekistan increased coal production by 0.2% compared to 2011 to 3.853 million tons. The main consumer of coal fuel is the electricity sector, which accounts for over 85% of total coal consumption.

Uranus. According to the IAEA, Uzbekistan ranks seventh in the world in uranium reserves (4% of global uranium reserves) and fifth in its production. At present, about 40 deposits have been explored, the basis of which is 27. According to the State Committee on Geological Survey, explored and estimated reserves of uranium are 185.8 thousand tons, of which 138.8 thousand tons are sandstone-type uranium and 47 thousand tons are black shale type. The monopoly producer of uranium in the republic is the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine (NMMC). The plant plans to increase uranium production to 3 thousand tons by 2010. Until the beginning of the 1990s, NMMC produced annually up to 3.5 thousand tons of low-enriched uranium.

The republic does not have its own nuclear industry, and all of the produced low-enriched uranium is exported. In August 2009, the Chinese company CGNPC Uranium Resources Co and the Goskomgeo of Uzbekistan created the Uz-China Uran joint venture with the goal of building a mining complex and to begin uranium mining in the second half of 2014.

Ferrous metallurgy. 90% of ferrous metallurgy production in the republic falls to the share of Uzbek Metallurgical Plant OJSC (Uzmetkombinat OJSC, Bekabad, Tashkent region, put into operation in 1956). According to the results of 2012, Uzmetkombinat OJSC increased steel production by 0.4% compared to 2011 - up to 736.3 thousand tons. Previously, it processed metal scrap coming from all the republics of Central Asia. Currently, due to a decrease in the supply of scrap, enterprises are not fully loaded.

Non-ferrous metals // Copper and silver. Almalyk MMC is the only copper producer in Uzbekistan, and one of the largest producers of non-ferrous metals in the Central Asian region. The AMMC accounts for about 90% of silver production and 20% of gold in the republic. The plant includes two mining enterprises, two concentration plants and two metallurgical plants with their own infrastructure. The total volume of production is estimated at more than $ 300 million per year. The plant has the right to develop deposits of copper-molybdenum and lead-zinc ores in the area of the city of Almalyk (Tashkent region). The raw material base of AGMK is the Kalmakyr and Sary-Cheku deposits of the porphyry copper ore (Tashkent region) and the Uch-Kulach lead-zinc-barite ore deposit (Jizzakh region).

Tungsten. The processing of tungsten ores and molybdenum found in the republic is carried out by the Uzbek refractory and heat-resistant metals plant (commissioned in 1956) in Chirchik.

Gold mining. Uzbekistan is in fourth place in the world in total gold reserves, and in ninth in terms of production. In 2012, 90 tons of gold were mined. According to the Goskomgeo of Uzbekistan, 41 gold deposits are currently discovered in the republic, of which nine are being developed. Gold is mined in the river basin. Zerafshan and in Kyzylkum.

The size of proven and confirmed gold reserves in Uzbekistan is about 2.1 thousand tons. Total reserves are approximately 3.35 thousand tons. Gold mining in the country is concentrated on the 2 largest enterprises - Navoi and Almalyk mining and metallurgical plants (NMMC and AGMK). Gold production at the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine

The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634

OCLC - 1121105553

(NGMK) in recent years has amounted to more than 60 tons, while the total production of this metal in the republic is about 90 tons. The production complex of NMMC unites five metallurgical plants in Navoi (GMZ-1), Zarafshan (GMZ-2), Uchkuduk (GMZ-3) and Zarmitane (GMZ-4), Mardzhanbulak gold recovery factory (MZIF) in Marjanbulak settlement of Samarkand region.

Automotive industry. Daewoo Nexia JVMAN Auto-Uzbekistan is a joint venture of Uzavtosanoat joint-stock company and MAN Truck & Bus AG (Germany). SamAvto LLC (established in 2006) produces trucks with a carrying capacity of four to 18 tons, as well as passenger city buses with a capacity of 37 people based on the chassis of the Japanese company Isuzu CJSC JV GM Uzbekistan (formerly UzDaewooAuto) - car production, in 2018 amounted to 220 667 thousand units (Figure 3). Tashkent Tractor Plant produces tractors and tractor trailers for bulk transportation of cotton.

Figure 3: Chevrolet Malibu 2 car

Electrical industry. The production of electrical products is carried out by the Uzbek-Russian joint venture Uzelektroapparat-Elektroshchit, based on the basis of the former parent enterprise of the Sredazelektroapparat scientific-production association (commissioned in 1941). The largest enterprises in the industry are the Tashkent Cable Plant (now the state-owned joint-stock company Uzkabel), Andijan Elektroapparat and Andijankabel. Zenit factories producing equipment for TVs and video equipment, and Algorithm, which mastered the production of modern TVs and other equipment, also operate in Tashkent. The SINO household refrigerator plant with a capacity of 250 thousand units per year was put into operation in 1973 (then it was called the Electrobytmash Production

Association). In 2004, Chinese companies Henan Henfey Electric and Hayer Group delivered and installed equipment worth 5.5 million dollars. The largest producer of household appliances is the Artel group of companies, which in turn is part of the AKFA GROUP holding. As of the end of 2017, Artel has a more than 50% share in the country, in the household appliance segment (Figure 4).

The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634
OCLC - 1121105553

Figure 4. Industrial enterprise "Artel"

Pharmaceutical industry. The pharmaceutical industry is merged into the Uzfarmsanoat State Joint-Stock Concern, which consists of 84 enterprises and organizations, of which 3 are foreign enterprises (IP), 15 joint ventures (SP), 4 research institutes and one research and production association. The volume of production in 2011 amounted to 265.7 billion soums.

Transport // Railway Transport. In Uzbekistan, with a total length of railways of 4.2 thousand kilometers, 930 kilometers are electrified. The High-Speed Railway Tashkent-Samarkand operates. The line is served by the Afrosiyob train, which runs seven days a week. The annual freight turnover of the railway is about 90% of the total freight turnover of all types of transport in the country. In 2016, Uzbekistan Railways shipped more than 68 million tons of cargo and 21.1 million passengers by the State Joint-Stock Railway Company (GAZHK). The construction of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway is planned, the feasibility study for the construction project was completed in February 2013, the preliminary construction cost is $ 4 billion. Repair of rolling stock and production of tank cars, covered wagons and gondola cars is carried out by the Unitary Enterprise **"O'ZTEMIR YO'LMASHTA'MIR"**, which includes **"Tashkent Locomotive Repair Plant", "Andijan Mechanical Plant"** (founded in 1987), **" Pakhtaabad Car Repair Plant ",** DP **"Foundry and Mechanical Plant"** (founded in 2003) and **the Locomotive Depot in Samarkand**.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the Republic of Uzbekistan is developing very dynamically in all areas of the economy, but what is especially important is the introduction of more and more new industrial enterprises built on the basis of super-modern world technologies.

Ratings. Occupying 55th place in the world in terms of territory and 41st place in population, Uzbekistan is located:

- Among the world leaders in terms of supply of silver, tungsten and phosphorite, potassium salt, rare-earth metals and other valuable minerals, in particular, in explored reserves of gold on the 4th, uranium - on the 7th, molybdenum - on the 8th , according to confirmed reserves of copper - at 10th place, natural gas - at 14th place in the world;

The American Journal of Applied sciences
(ISSN – 2689-0992)
Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 634
OCLC - 1121105553

- By the area of artificially irrigated lands - at 11th place in the world;
- Cadmium production - on the 3rd, and also among the 15 largest countries on the planet for the extraction of molybdenum, feldspar and a number of other types of industrial raw materials;
- For the production of astrakhan - in the 2nd, cotton - in the 6th, raw silk - in 6th place in the world;
- In the top ten countries leading in the production of sulfuric acid, nitrogen fertilizers, mineral lubricants and paraffin, cotton yarn and fabrics, tomato paste, dried fruits, collection of melons and grapes, wool shearing, and rail freight turnover;
- For the export of cotton fiber - in the 2nd place; uranium - in the 3rd place in the world.

Based on the above, each state should develop its own policy and choose the right direction for the development of this industry. For the accelerated and proper development of industry, priority areas have been developed:

- Accelerate the production of a priority industry, which will ensure the diversification of exports and lead to structural changes in the industry.
- Expand the production of new products, applying new technology in the manufacture of competitive industrial products in foreign markets.
- Modernize existing enterprises producing competitive products based on high technologies for the domestic and foreign markets.
- Increase competitiveness by reducing energy costs, reducing costs and improving the quality of industrial products both in the domestic and foreign markets.
- To develop the necessary infrastructure, primarily electricity, gas and water supply for new and already operating industrial enterprises.
- Improve the quality of training of highly qualified personnel.

Given all the factors that are closely interconnected with industry, and supported by priority directions for its development, it is possible to achieve high, positive macroeconomic indicators, improve industrial products, ensure domestic and foreign markets, increase the export of competitive goods, and take their place in the world market.

REFERENCES

1. Korobovtsev G.I., Halzova I.V. "Design of industrial buildings" Tutorial. TACI. Tashkent 2015 2.
2. Ortikov A.B. "Sanoat iktisodiyoti". Sano-standard; Sano-standart. Tashkent 2014
3. Abdufattaeva N.A., Shadmanov E.Sh. Industry in the economy of Uzbekistan and its development // Young scientist. — 2015. — No. 6. — S.360-364. — URL https ^ // moluch.ru/archive/86/16346/ (accessed: 12/22/2019).
4. Saidakbarov H.Kh., Saidova D.N. Directions of agricultural development in the Republic of Uzbekistan // Innovative economy: development and improvement prospects. - 2014. - No. 2 (5). - S. 190
5. Saliev A.S., Fayzullaev M. Socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence // Socio-economic geography. Bulletin of the Association of Russian geographers-social scientists. - 2013. - No. 1 (2). - S. 140
6. Electricity production in Uzbekistan in 2012 increased by 0.2% (inaccessible link) // IA REGNUM, 01/18/2013
7. UZBEKNEFTEGAZ (inaccessible link). ung.uz. Date of treatment January 14, 2018. Archived January 14, 2018.

Published: November 27, 2021 | **Pages:** 39-47
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajas/Volume03Issue11-08

8. https://www.uzintour.com/en/about_uzbekistan/industry/
9. Statistika qo'mitasi - Industrial production of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-December 2018. stat.uz. Date of treatment July 24, 2019.
10. Saliev A.S., Fayzullaev M. Socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence // Socio-economic geography. Bulletin of the Association of Russian geographers-social scientists. - 2013. - No. 1 (2). - S. 139.
11. Abdujabborova M. Modern Formation of Sewing Enterprises in the Cities of Uzbekistan //Solid State Technology. – 2020. – T. 63. – №. 5. – C. 6967-6972.
12. Begmatova D. Methods Applied in the Production of Decorative Glass in Uzbekistan //Solid State Technology. – 2020. – T. 63. – №. 5. – C. 6963-6966.
13. A.O.Khasanov. (2016). About Several Infrastructure Constructions Of The Great Silk Road. - International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology, 3(6), pp. 295 - 299.