



KHOREZM REGION'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND ITS ESSENCE

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ANNOTATION

This article explains the issue and content of industrial reforms carried out in Khorezm in the early years of independence.

KEYWORDS: *Khorezm region, industry, industrial produce, industrial complex of territories, foreign investments, joint ventures, small and medium business.*

INTRODUCTION

The administrative-command policy of the Soviet period was dominated by administrative methods, which had a number of negative consequences. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said the followings by evaluating the situation: "... during the former regime the economy of our republic was unilaterally developed, but focused on the production of raw materials, and it caused only cotton-growing country with its negative features . With its backward production and social infrastructure, Uzbekistan was ranked the lowest in the former Soviet Union on per capita consumption. [1, p.5]"

MATERIALS AND METHOS

After Uzbekistan gained its independence in 1991, it abandoned a tyrannical, administrative-command, planning and distribution system and "developed a model of development recognized as an 'Uzbek model' all over the world [2, p.103]." Indeed, it became obvious that "...the creation of a socially-oriented market economy requires a completely new model that takes into account the peculiarities of the republic and fully reflects the past, present and future development of Uzbekistan [2, p.103]."

It is well known that each region has its own peculiarities in the comprehensive development of independent Uzbekistan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Khorezm region is also a northern oasis in the Lower Amudarya part of the republic. 21.9 percent of the population live in urban areas, and 78.1 percent live in rural areas. The area occupies 1.4% of the territory of Uzbekistan [3, p.1]. The

center of the region is the city of Urgench. Its administrative-territorial structure consists of 10 districts, including 3 cities, 7 towns, 101 village gatherings, 612 settlement [4, p.103].

It is noted that the economy of Khorezm region is agrarian and industrial, and in the territorial division of the republic, Khorezm region specializes in light and food industry, and in agriculture for cotton and rice cultivation. Khorezm Ipagi textile factory with Chinese technology in Urgench, medical-cotton manufacturing factory in Baghdad according to UK technology, Khonka cotton-thread and cotton-fabric producing company in cooperation with Kamashin factory in Russia, 'Gurlantextile' enterprise in cooperation with 'Yazex' firm in Turkey were built in here [5, p.160]. As well as there are the factories for cotton cleaning plant, oil-grease, brickwork, carpet weaving and other enterprises in Khiva were built [6, p. 151] .

During the Soviet era, it was established that even the smallest products could be imported from anywhere, even nails, nuts, that is, products that could be manufactured in each factory [7, p. 40]. . Although many of the products and equipment are available in Uzbekistan, the center al administrative power denied access to it because of the lack of funds as 'an excuse' [7, pp.82,84] It was assumed that the development of industry was an important factor in ensuring sustainable economic growth in the newly independent Uzbekistan, at early stages of reforms the great attention was paid to mining, reproducing, gas, oil, gold and other natural minerals, and mechanical engineering. Effective progress has been made in the creation of large-scale industrial enterprises Khorezm by involving foreign investment to industry , in particular the creation of joint



ventures, small and medium-sized businesses enterprises.

However, in the early years, the disruptions between the economic relations of the previously established economic system have been reflected in other sectors of the economy, where it has previously had an impact on the manufacturing industries. As a result, the economy of Khorezm region experienced some crises in early 1992, which led to a falling in production by 48.0% in the region's industrial enterprises [8, p. 14]. However, in recent years, there has been a positive change with the efforts of the government, in the growth of industrial output in 2003 reaching 103.5 percent, and in 2001 - 100.3 percent [9].

During the years of independence, one of the main priorities of the economic policy of the Government was the formation of a highly efficient industrial and production system, taking into account the regional peculiarities of socio-economic development of Khorezm.

Within the framework of these measures, much attention was paid to increasing labor productivity in rural areas and industry, developing production and increasing employment.

In 2001, Khorezm region had a labor force of 677.4 people, or 49.4 percent of the total population. In the same year, 26,341 new jobs were created in Khorezm region, including 24,615 in medium and small businesses and 7,590 in small and medium enterprises [10, p. 6].

In 2001 in all 26 job fairs were organized in the region of which 3 in Urgench, 2 in Khonqa, 4 in Bagat, 2 in Gurlan, 3 in Khazorasp, 4 in Shovot, and 2 in Urgench district, 1 in Yangiariq, 2 in Yangibazar, and 1 in Khiva and 1 in Koshkupir district. They offered 5517 job vacancies from 670 employers and organizations. It was attended by 6,265 job seekers. Of these, 1,847 were employed, and 3,665 were provided with consultations on labor legislation and law [11, p. 3].

Given the importance of developing industry in sustaining Uzbekistan's economic growth in that context, the first step was to develop mining gas, oil, gold and other minerals that are of strategic importance to the development, progression, and machine-building industries. great attention has been given.

It should be noted that the Khorezm region was one of the last in the country in the early 1990s in terms of development of its industry. There was a need to take concrete measures to address this backwardness. During this period, industrial production declined and production volumes decreased. Many industrial enterprises in the region have slowed down.

As has been the case throughout the country, much has been done to develop industrial

production in the Lower Amudarya. In the transition to market relations, the region's economy, as well as its economic entities, as in other regions of the country, is characterized by inflation and slowdown in production, as well as gradual stabilization of the situation and growth. also experienced a period of seizure. Although economic disruptions in the pre-existing economic system have primarily affected the manufacturing industries, it has gradually been reflected in other sectors of the economy. As a result, the economy of Khorezm region experienced a severe crisis in early 1992, leading to a decline in production by 48%.

In Khorezm region in 1992-1995 there was a decline in industrial production. Due to lack of understanding of the essence of the new economic relations and lack of modern knowledge and thinking, 24 enterprises in the region closed their operations at the amount of 40 million 500 thousand sums of damage in 1994. Many industrial enterprises have significantly reduced production since 1993.

The industrial growth rate in the region was 85.3% in 1996, 100.6% in 1997, 106.2% in 1998, 102.4% in 1999, 103.5% in 2000, and in 2001 it was 100.3%. According to these indicators, the growth rate of industrial production in Khorezm region was lower than the national average.

During this period, as a result of a short-term program to develop the productive capacities in the Khorezm region, there was an increase in the share of industrial output in the gross regional product. In particular, in 1990 industrial output was 31.1% of GDP, in 1996 this figure was 35% and in 2001 it was 38.6% [12, pp. 29-30]. However, in some sectors, industrial output decreased in gross domestic product. In 1998, there was a downturn in the chemical and oil, building materials, woodworking and cellulose-paper industries.

According to the analysis, in 1990-1996 the volume of industrial production in Khorezm region increased by 2.4 times. During this period, the share of industrial production in the country at the national level increased from 3.6% in 1991 to 3.8% in 1996, and dropped to 2.5% in 2001. Analyzing specific industries, there was a decline in production across a number of industries for internal reasons. Examples include knitwear production reduced by almost 87%, footwear by 56%, carpets reduced by 30% and refined oils by 18%.

In general, during the 1990s, the Khorezm regional industry declined by 1.92 times, including the food industry by 1.65 times, light industry by 1.32 times, while the energy sector by 22%. , chemical and petrochemical industries decreased by 75.8%, and construction materials production by 26.1%.



As a result of structural changes, the GDP structure has also changed. The share of new enterprises established in the manufacturing sector has been growing. In particular, in 1995 the growth rate of industrial complex development was 100.1% in Khorezm region and 106.1% in the country.

12. *Khorezm regional Government Administrative Report. Urgench, 2001. P.p. 29-30*

CONCLUSION

The priority of the Government of the Republic in improving the social life of the population of Khorezm region, strengthening its health is of great importance in the development of this region. Reforms and measures taken in various spheres of public life have had a positive impact on the welfare of the population. The focus is on the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, services and home-based work to create a labor market, employment and welfare. A strong regulatory framework for social protection has been created in the region, and a mechanism has been established to provide state guarantees and incentives for material and financial assistance.

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