



STAGES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the transit opportunities of the Republic of Uzbekistan within Central Asia have a favorable economic and geographical position which plays a very important role in the mutual integration of sub-regional countries. Our republic has natural resources that create great opportunities for the formation and development of a diversified national economy. And it is worth noting that the mineral resource potential of our country deserves special attention.

KEY WORDS: "Uzbek model", Navoi, Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, mineral resource, vegetable growing, horticulture, international trade and economic,

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has made great strides in socio-economic development. Even during the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009, the national economy of Uzbekistan was one of the fastest growing in the world. Since 2010, the annual growth rate of Uzbekistan's GDP has been at least 8%. At the heart of these positive results, recognized by experts of the world community, is the huge potential of socio-economic development of the country and targeted reforms based on the "Uzbek model" of transition to a market economy in our country. The transit potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan within Central Asia has a favorable economic and geographical location and plays a very important role in the mutual integration of sub-regional countries. At the same time, our republic has natural resources that create great opportunities for the formation and development of a diversified national economy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

First of all, the mineral resource potential of our country is noteworthy. A total of 2,700 deposits of about 120 types of minerals have been discovered in Uzbekistan. In particular, Uzbekistan ranks 4th in the world in terms of gold reserves, 7th in terms of uranium, 8th in terms of molybdenum and 10th in terms of copper. Natural gas is the most important fuel and energy resource, and Uzbekistan ranks 14th in the world in terms of its reserves. Noru is one of

the world's leading producers of potassium salts and phosphoresces. The largest deposits of various minerals are rich in Navoi, Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This means that the huge reserves of mineral resources create ample opportunities for the development of non-ferrous metallurgy, fuel, chemical and building materials industries in our country.

Our country has agro-climatic resources that create favorable conditions for agricultural development. Cotton growing and horticulture in Uzbekistan is due to the length of the growing season, the abundance of hot and sunny days. High-income agricultural sectors such as viticulture, vegetable growing, and horticulture are developing intensively. However, due to the fact that agriculture is mainly developed through artificial irrigation, the agriculture of the republic is strongly dependent on water resources. Tashkent, Andijan, Surkhandarya and Samarkand regions are relatively well supplied with this type of natural resources. The situation in Navoi, Bukhara and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which are located in the west of the country and are dominated by deserts, is much more complicated. However, despite the lack of water resources in our regions, Uzbekistan ranks 11th in the world in terms of irrigated land.

The population and labor resources of Uzbekistan are also the foundation of the country's socio-economic development. The population of our republic is constantly growing. The population of the republic increased from 20.2 thousand people in 1990



to 32.1 thousand people in 2017. In the post-2010 period, the birth rate in Uzbekistan was 23-24 per 1,000 people, the death rate was 5-6, and the natural increase was 18, or 1.8 percent, respectively. is happening.

However, due to the fact that the migration balance is at a minimum negative level (-0.1-0.2%), the overall population growth rate is 1.6-1.7%. Over a short historical period, Uzbekistan has gradually and successfully solved such complex tasks as the introduction of international trade and economic relations, improving the structure of the national economy, industrial development, ensuring food, energy and transport security of the country. In the dynamics of GDP growth of the Republic can be divided into 3 periods. The first is the economic downturn of 1991-1996. This was mainly due to the breakdown of the system of territorial division of labor within the former Soviet Union, the cooperation between the sectors of the Uzbek economy and the economy of other republics.

The second phase, 1997-2003, was a period of stabilization of the national economy and the beginning of GDP growth. The third period began in 2004 and continues to this day. Over the years, Uzbekistan's GDP has been growing at a rate of not less than 8.0%. There have also been significant changes in the structure of our national economy. First of all, it is noteworthy that the share of industry in GDP has grown significantly. In 1995, industry accounted for 17.1 percent of GDP, but in 2014 the figure rose to 26 percent. The share of agriculture in the national economy is respectively, decreased from 28.1 percent to 17.6 percent. The structure of the industry has also changed significantly. The role and importance of electricity, fuel, chemicals, non-ferrous metallurgy, machinery and other heavy industries in the republic's industry has grown, and the share of light industry, which determines the specialization of the republic in the pre-independence period, has almost tripled. The volume of industrial production in Uzbekistan has been growing steadily since the beginning of 2000, and the growth rate of the processing industry is several times higher than that of the extractive industry.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As a result, in 2016, the leading position in the structure of the country's industry was occupied by machine-building products with a share of almost 20%.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has developed the automotive, microelectronics, potassium fertilizers and soda, pharmaceutical, sugar and other industries. Very large enterprises have been launched in the oil and gas chemical industry. In the post-2010 period, the Topalang HPP, Ustyurt Gas Chemical Complex, Khandiza Mining and Metallurgical Combine, Dehkanabad Potash Plant, Khorezm Automobile Plant, Zafarabad Cement Plant and other important

production facilities have been completed. To date, Uzbekistan has a strong industrial production potential. Our country is one of the leading producers of gold, uranium, natural gas, cadmium, molybdenum, sulfuric acid, nitrogen fertilizers, fabrics, cars and other products in the CIS and the world. The regional structure of Uzbek industry has also changed. For example, in the late 1980s, the city and region of Tashkent accounted for 50 percent of the country's gross industrial output, while today these regions account for 30 percent. In turn, due to the establishment of a number of new enterprises, the share of Andijan, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Bukhara, Jizzakh regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the country's industry has increased significantly. This means that the number of industrial centers in Uzbekistan is growing. Uzbekistan's agriculture has also undergone significant changes. The priorities of the early agricultural reforms were to end cotton monopoly, achieve grain independence, and develop private farms and dehqan farms. Due to the sharp reduction in the area under cotton, the area under grain has increased 1.5 times. As a result, the gross yield of wheat in Uzbekistan increased by 3.5-4 times, and in a short time the country gained grain independence.

In addition, great attention was paid to the development of agricultural sectors such as vegetable growing, potato growing, horticulture, viticulture, dairy farming, which play an important role in ensuring food security of the country. As a result, during the years of independence, the yield of cotton decreased from 5.5 thousand tons to 3.4 thousand tons, vegetables - 2.5 times, potatoes - 6 times, fruits - 4 times, grapes - 2.5 times, meat and milk production - 2 times. Today, Uzbekistan is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of grapes, melons and some fruits. In addition, the traditional agricultural sectors of Uzbekistan - cotton, silkworm, karakul - have not lost their importance. In particular, as of 2016, the country ranks 6th in the world in terms of gross cotton harvest, 3rd in terms of exports, 6th in terms of silk production, and the production of astrakhan leather. and in 2nd place. Significant results have also been achieved in the development of the transport system. The most important of these is the achievement of the integrity of the republic's railway transport system. Given the fact that the territory of Uzbekistan stretches for hundreds of kilometers from northwest to southeast, and the state borders in a unique way through mountain ranges and vast deserts, this issue is of strategic importance. We are sure that The territory of Surkhandarya region is connected with the single railway network of Uzbekistan with the construction of Tashguzor Boysun Kumkurgan, Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan Uchkuduk - Miskin Nukus, Fergana Valley Angren - Pop landi. As a result, the transport security and independence of our country have been ensured. The Konimex-



Miskin railway, which connects Navoi and Bukhara regions with the Republic of Karakalpakstan for a relatively short distance, and the railway from Urgench to Khiva, an international tourist center, are currently under construction. In addition, significant work has been done in Uzbekistan to electrify the railways and build high-speed train routes. In particular, the Tashkent-Samarkand high-speed train Afrosiyob, the Tashkent-Karshi route Nasaf, and the Tashkent-Bukhara Sharq train have been launched. Electrification of the Karshi-Termez, Karshi-Kitab and other railways has already begun. Upon completion, the geography of high-speed train routes in the country is expected to expand.

Also, in order to realize the transit potential of economic and geographical space through the connection of regional transport systems in different parts of Eurasia, to have reliable access to the seaports of the Republic of Uzbekistan in several directions, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan is establishing comprehensive cooperation with countries such as the Russian Federation, Khilai, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran and Oman. The first Termez Mazar-i-Sharif railway in Afghanistan, built with the help of our country, was the first step in creating the shortest transport outlet from Uzbekistan to the world's ocean ports in the southern direction. Unfortunately, the instability of the geopolitical situation in Afghanistan has indefinitely suspended the construction of transport routes from the country to the Indian Ocean. Extensive work in the transport system is an integral part of efforts to further develop the country's foreign economic relations. The Russian Federation, China, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and European countries are among the most important trade partners of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has established foreign economic relations with about 140 countries. The development of the transport system will allow expanding the foreign economic activity of the republic in new geographical directions.

The structure of the republic's exports has undergone significant changes during the years of independence. At the time of independence, the share of cotton fiber in the country's exports was 60%. In subsequent years, that number has steadily declined, dropping to 5 percent by 2016.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the role of energy sources (primarily natural gas), non-ferrous metals, food and textiles, chemical products, automobile production in the structure of domestic exports has grown significantly.

In recent years, a number of free economic zones (FEZ) have been established in the country at the initiative of the Government of the Republic in order to increase the industrial production and export potential of the regions, to attract more foreign industry to our national economy in regions such as

"Navoi", "Angren", "Jizzakh" (with a branch in Syrdarya region), later in "Hazarasp" of Khorezm region, "Gijduvon" in Bukhara region, "Urgut" in Samarkand region and "Kokand" in Fergana region as well. Hundreds of new production projects with the participation of domestic and foreign investors are being implemented in these regions.

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