

“Features of the economic development of the regions of the lower reaches of Zeravshan in the years of independence

Aziza M. Aminova

Candidate of Historical Sciences, associate professor,
Head of the Department of "Methods of teaching history",
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute
G-mail: aziza-marksovna@bk.ru

Abstract: The article historically analyzes the trends and factors of economic transformations in Uzbekistan. On the basis of the source material, the author carries out a conceptual understanding of the complex and ambiguous problems of modern economic development of Uzbekistan, using the example of the Navoi and Bukhara regions.

Keywords: Region, structure, liberalization, modernization, technologies, privatization, denationalization integration, production, consumption, resource, lower reaches, deposits.

Introduction

By historical standards, the period of independent development of our country from a republic with a one-sided, hypertrophied raw material economy, a destructive monopoly on the production of raw cotton, a primitive production and social infrastructure, the lowest per capita consumption in the former USSR, has reached recognized boundaries that have completely changed its appearance and place in the world community. The economic transformations carried out in Uzbekistan since the proclamation of its independence have created conditions for accelerated economic development, made the country's economic environment more liberal, transparent and favorable for domestic and foreign investment, and contributed to the country's rapid integration into the world economy system.

An important key step in the economic development of the country was the measures for the effective use of the natural, resource, labor potential of the regions, the formation of an effective structure of the economy of the regions, taking into account their potential. The lower reaches of Zeravshan include the territory of two regions, Navoi and Bukhara. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, the Navoi region was restored as part of the republic in 1992 and removed from the Bukhara region. [1. P. 7.].

By the time of the creation of the Navoi region, about 85 industrial enterprises were operating on its territory, including the largest Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine, Navoi Cement Plant, Navoiyazot production association, Navoi GRES, Navoi Electrochemical Plant. There are numerous deposits of valuable minerals in the bowels of the region. Of great importance is the presence of gold-bearing areas, on the basis of which the gold mining industry arose. The majority of uranium deposits developed in Uzbekistan are also located in the region. The leading industries of the region are energy, mining metallurgy, chemical, cotton cleaning, food, production of building materials. [2. P. 163.].

By 2020, the number of industrial enterprises has reached more than 1,500 enterprises. The highest GRP growth rates in January-September 2020 out of 12 regions of the republic were recorded in the Navoi region – 106.8 %. The region occupies a leading place in the formation of the republic's GDP: the city of Tashkent – 15.6%, Tashkent-10.5 and Navoi - 9.0%. [3].

In the 90s of the last century, there are more than 100 industrial enterprises on the territory of the Bukhara region. The region has significant natural resources. The main industries are textile, gas production, oil refining (since 1997) and precious metals. The main population of the region, about 60% percent, live in rural areas, in difficult living conditions at that time. Despite the fact that the Setalap-Tepe field was discovered in the region in 1953, and then the Gazli field in 1956, Uzbek gas was supplied to the European part of the Soviet Union and to industrial facilities in the Urals. The population of the region in most cases, especially in rural areas, was warmed with the help of dry manure, sometimes coal was used. The main

territory of the region is 90% covered by the Kyzylkum desert, the remaining 10% was used only for agriculture, mainly for cotton sowing. The wetness and salinity of the irrigated lands did not give the desired result. Under these conditions, a large association "Bukhara-Karakul" was created in 1990, a year later the production association of the meat and dairy industry [4. P. 16-17.]. More than 50% of the production of karakul falls on the Bukhara region.

By 2020, the Bukhara region occupies a leading position in meat farming, and is among the regions where high production rates of consumer goods are recorded – 113.5%, and non – food products-111.3%. The region's contribution to the industrial production of the republic is 3.7 %, a fifth of the gross regional product is formed in the field of industrial production. [5.].

In the regions of the lower reaches of Zerafshan, based on the specifics of their economic development in the first years of independence, both separate and common problems in the formation of market relations arise for all regions. These problems were primarily related to the formation of private entrepreneurship. In 1992-1993, more than 69 thousand enterprises of non-state ownership were formed. In the Navoi region, this indicator amounted to only 513 private legal entities of property [6. P. 58.], in the Bukhara region - 615 subjects of property. In the Bukhara region, entrepreneurship based on traditional, national crafts has been revived: gold-sewing, jewelry, confectionery, pottery, etc. Whereas in the Navoi region, entrepreneurship was based on the development of the food, light and construction industries.

In 2020, in the studied areas, the highest business growth rates in the republic are in Navoiskaya-6.2%, in Bukhara-6.1%. In general, the city of Tashkent and the Namangan region are leading in the republic. [7.].

During the processes of denationalization, 21.9 thousand enterprises were privatized in Uzbekistan from 1994 to 1998. In the Navoi region, 398 state - owned enterprises were privatized in 1994-1995, and 126 enterprises were privatized in 1996-1998. This process continued until 2003 with the inclusion of another 228 enterprises in the orbit of privatizations [8. P. 44.], 841 enterprises were privatized in the Bukhara region.[9. P. 75.].

If in developed countries a significant share of GDP income is made up of joint-stock companies, in Uzbekistan, employees of enterprises were not ready for new economic relations, as a result, only the most enterprising found their share of shares. The implementation of the denationalization processes did not lead to the expected results. Instead of the expected open-type joint-stock companies, limited liability companies or closed joint-stock companies were created. As a result, production workers not only did not become equity participants in the enterprises, respectively, they were not interested in the results of their activities.

During the transition period from 1991 to 2000, despite the implementation of an active policy on the development of private entrepreneurship, denationalization and privatization of state property, the development of market infrastructure –stock and wholesale markets, stock exchanges, credit and financial institutions, leasing and consulting companies, the regions of Uzbekistan experienced many socio-economic problems. The mining industry has developed in the Navoi region and by 1999 the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine produces 70% of gold, 40% of the cement of the republic, but significant problems in the development of the chemical, light, and construction industries put the economy of the region in a difficult position. At the Navoiazot production association, about 70% of the equipment is physically and morally outdated, there are not enough raw materials, spare parts, catalysts. The cement plant, which produces more than 50 percent of the total cement of the republic, also needed a radical reconstruction [10. P. 34.] 2. In the Bukhara region, the main problems were associated with the gas industry, as well as with the light and construction industries, which experienced difficulties in raw materials and outdated equipment.

Since 2000, a new stage of development has been outlined in the country - the liberalization and modernization of the socio-economic life of the country. In order to improve the activities of private entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized businesses, there has been a gradual reduction in the mechanisms of state control. Since 2004, the Government of the country has been taking measures to create enterprises focused on processing local raw materials, as well as to accelerate the development of not only the mining, chemical and energy industries, but also to create new competitive industries based on new progressive technologies. As a result, pharmaceutical, cotton processing, and silk-spinning industries were developed in

the Navoi region; textile, fuel, construction, food, mechanical engineering and metal processing were developed in the Bukhara region.

One of the large-scale projects implemented by Uzbekistan in 2008 was the creation of a free industrial and economic zone (FIEZ) of the Navoi region, aimed at overcoming the mono-sectoral development of the region through the formation of new medium and small, whose activities will be aimed at attracting high knowledge-intensive, energy-saving technologies.[11].

Since 2017, new promising goals have been outlined in the country, which set the task of restructuring the socio-economic life of the country, revising existing opportunities using high technologies in many areas of services and industry as a necessary element of competition and strategic development of Uzbekistan. The unique experience of the development and implementation of the high-tech sector of foreign countries was to serve as a source of new ideas and approaches for the development of knowledge-intensive industries. It was provided for the identification of systemic problems in industry and agriculture and the introduction of new management and marketing systems, the formation of national competitive brands through the creation of clusters, technoparks, eco-parks, free economic zones. Since this year, the implementation of the project for the "Construction of a complex of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), caustic soda and methanol production facilities" at the largest chemical plant of Navoizot JSC, with a total cost of 500.129 million US dollars, begins.

In 2018, by a presidential decree, the first agro - industrial free-economic zone in the republic was created on the territory of the Bukhara region, and a year later the territory of the Navoi region was defined as a free-economic zone for innovative, high-tech industries. Navoi region provides 80% of the gold of the republic. In terms of its production, the republic ranked 11th in 2019, 101.6 tons were produced in 2020, which allowed it to rise to 8th place in the world [12]. The republic ranks 5th in uranium production and 99.5 % of uranium is extracted by the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine.

Thus, the modern economy of Uzbekistan is characterized by a relatively stable financial situation, the presence of significant gold and foreign exchange reserves, a dynamically developing industry, a capacious consumer market, the presence of a multi-million skilled and relatively cheap labor force. The analysis of the most relevant aspects of economic policy shows not only the rapid growth of the national economy, but also the creation of the main prerequisites for its development. All this puts forward new principles of the functioning of the regions, which require the maximum use of all available resources: natural, labor, production, which make up its potential. However, the creation of a competitive high-tech sphere is the main problem in the development of the whole of Uzbekistan.

Literature

1. Navoi branch of the archive of the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, f. 1, op 1, p. 7.
2. State Archive of the city of Navoi fund 135, inventory 1, unit hr. 1, p. 163.
3. State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan //stat.uz.
4. Bukhara State Archive f. 1459, op. 1., p. 16-17.
5. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 794, 21.09.2019.
6. Navoi State Region management report. - Navoi, 1994. - p. 58.7.
7. Which regions of Uzbekistan are leading in terms of business development, and which are lagging behind-rating/ / uz. sputniknews. ru.
8. Navoi branch of the archive of public property f.1, op.1, ed. 34, p. 44.
9. Bukhara state archive f.1459, op. 1, p. 75.
10. Navoi branch of the archive of the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan f.1, op.1, ed. 134, p. 34.
11. Aminova A. Uzbek project. Free industrial and economic zone of Navoi. Part 2/ / ia-centr. ru.
12. www.gazeta.uz.