

Development of economic activity in Uzbekistan characteristics

Khayitov Marvarbek and Khayitov Vazirbek, Aruslanov Saidamin

Students of the Bukhara Engineering Technology Institute

Annotation: Uzbekistan's socially oriented self-foreign economic activity in the market economy model development and strengthening of the world republic determining the ways of joining economic relations, of a socially oriented market economy directions of development and integration of the republic strengthening of world economic relations is the main place occupied.

Key words: economy, country, irrationally, multi-million, extensive, natural-economic, transport, geographical

In the conditions of the formation of an "open" type of economy, it is important for each country in the system of developed foreign economic relations to have its place in the international division of labor, its "shelf" in the world economic system. Because the era of relying only on one's own strength is in the past. Such a direction will ultimately become a brake on national and social development, relations that use resources irrationally will make it difficult to move to a market economy. Today, a country with a large territory, multi-million population, diverse resources cannot be imagined without permanent and extensive economic relations with other countries.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is no exception. Since the state has gained its sovereignty, it has been carrying out its chosen foreign economic policy as an independent international legal entity. The main goal of this policy is the consistent realization of the real open economy of Uzbekistan and the integration of the world economic system.

The republic's participation in international cooperation and world division of labor comes from its natural-economic, transport, geographical and cultural-historical heritage.

Uzbekistan has a huge potential of resources, first of all, in terms of mineral resources, economic production and population potential, it occupies an important strategic position not only in the Eurasian continent, but also in the "Great Silk Road", which is currently being restored.

Participation in the international division of labor of Uzbekistan it is necessary to consider the role of education from these positions.

Uzbekistan ranks eighth in the world in terms of total gold production and fifth in terms of its per capita production; 30 mines with gold have been found in the republic, only ten of them have been put into operation. The quality of Uzbekistan's gold fully meets the highest world standards, it has not received complaints for the past 20 years, and has received international quality awards three times in recent years.

Gold deposits in Muruntov (Navoi region) can be compared (in terms of quantity and quality) to the largest gold mines in the world: Klondike (USA), Witwaterland (Southern Ukraine), Kolar (India). High-grade precious metal has been mined here for a quarter of a century. It is cheaply mined in an open-pit way. Thus, under the conditions of state sovereignty, the republic can be the owner of its own gold and be an equal partner in the global gold market. But recently, due to the fact that the world market has become oversaturated with gold, the demand for the quality of the precious metal has become much higher. For example, in 1991, according to the World Bank, this difference reached 220-320 tons. In such conditions, it became difficult to keep the price of gold stable, because the disintegration of the former alliance and the formation of new independent countries in its place made Western countries and Japan very uneasy. Consequently, they were the largest importer and consumer of gold in the world. Therefore, it is necessary to be extremely efficient in the sale of Uzbek gold in the world market.

370 mines are working in Uzbekistan. 200 million of them every year. tons of various mineral raw materials are mined, Uzbekistan, which produces 80,000 tons of copper per year, is rich in huge reserves, and there are many large deposits of lead, zinc, tungsten, lithium and other rare metals.

The republic has a developed powerful fuel and energy base. Natural gas discoveries are approximately 2 trillion cubic meters, coal 2 billion cubic meters. more than tons, oil 350 mln. tons. New oil and gas fields

opened in the last 2 years allow not only to meet our own needs, but also to talk about the export of energy providers. An agreement was concluded with the French company "Elfakiten" on the reprocessing of black gold in the oil fields of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is the main producer of cotton in Central Asia and the CIS, and in this regard it ranks 4th in the world. Now, one of the main directions of cooperation with the countries of the world and the CIS is to more thoroughly process cotton in the republic and release it to the foreign market as a valuable product.

1.7 million tons of cotton fibers are produced in the republic every year. It can be compared with the cotton produced in the world. 2.75 mln. in MDX. tons, 4.2 million in China. tons, 3.4 million in the USA. tons of cotton are produced. According to the volume of production, Uzbekistan can be an equal partner in the world cotton market, but the quality of our cotton is much lower than the quality of foreign cotton. A lot of work and time is needed to improve its quality. The same situation prevails with regard to blackbuck skins and silk raw materials. In the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, the Republic of Uzbekistan was the main provider during the time of the former Union, and it took on 60% of the gross fruit and vegetables grown in the Union every year. Even today, 5 mln. up to tons of fruits and vegetables are grown, many of which have a unique taste. Uzbekistan is ready for cooperation in this regard. The Republic's main focus on this industry is product processing; storage; dispatch; aimed at establishing packaging enterprises.

Uzbekistan has many opportunities for the development of the tourism industry at home and abroad. In addition to the world-famous historical and architectural centers of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, there are more than 4,000 magnificent architectural monuments, many of which are protected by UNESCO.

Uzbekistan has many opportunities for development and access to the international market (Table 4.1). The conditions of origin of the intensification of foreign economic relations of the Republic are as follows:

- land resources, mineral raw materials and plant resources, as well as excellent soil and climate conditions, the existence of unlimited opportunities for the development of agriculture and the creation of an industrial production complex base that processes its products;
- the emergence of the national national economy complex infrastructure, the presence of a large scientific potential that can attract the republic to global economic relations on a large scale;
- high level of export potential;
- the existence of the potential to create a production capable of producing competitive products at a high level in a short time with the help of appropriate cooperation and joint investments;
- the possibility of having a relatively cheap labor force;
- the creation of a stable political environment in the republic for foreign capital investment and cooperation based on mutual benefit.

Conclusion: The potential opportunities of Uzbekistan are guaranteed, on the one hand, the reform of the market economy, and on the other hand, the integration of the new economic space formed in the place of the former Union, on the basis of equal cooperation, is considered to be a reliable participation in the international distribution of labor and world economic relations.

Used literature:

1. Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on foreign economic relations.
2. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan's unique way of transitioning to market relations. Tashkent. "Uzbekistan", 1993.
3. Karimov I.A. Let us have a free and prosperous country. Tashkent. "Uzbekistan", 1994.
4. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan is on the way to deepen reforms. Tashkent. "Uzbekistan", 1995.
5. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development. Tashkent. "Uzbekistan", 1997
6. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development. T.: 1994