SUSTAINABLE GROWTH TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. *This study examines the theoretical foundations, development trends, and practical challenges of industrial production. It also aims to develop scientific proposals and recommendations to increase the efficiency of the production process, widely implement innovative approaches, and adapt international experience to local conditions.*

Keywords: *industrial products, production volume, economic growth, economic development, development stages.*

Introduction.

Industrial production is one of the main pillars of economic development, determining the country's socio-economic progress, modernization processes, and its place in the international division of labor. Global experience shows that the effective development of industrial sectors not only increases the gross domestic product but also strengthens innovation, ensures employment, and expands the country's export potential.

In modern conditions, the process of industrial production is becoming increasingly complex, based on high technologies, digital transformation, and principles of environmental sustainability. In particular, under the concept of *Industry 4.0*, smart manufacturing, automated systems, and the use of artificial intelligence are ensuring the transition of industry to a new stage. At the same time, there is a growing trend toward the use of energy-saving technologies, green economy principles, and renewable resources in industrial production.

In the case of Uzbekistan, modernization of the industrial sector and the shift to the production of high value-added products have been identified as important priorities in the country's long-term development strategy. Deep processing of local raw materials, development of export-oriented production, and the creation of products that meet international standards are contributing to the sustainable growth of the national economy.

Analysis and results.

Industrial production serves as the main pillar of the country's sustainable economic growth and modernization. In recent years, the volume of industrial production in the Republic of Uzbekistan has grown significantly, showing large differences across regions. This analysis examines the dynamics of industrial production and regional changes during 2010–2024.

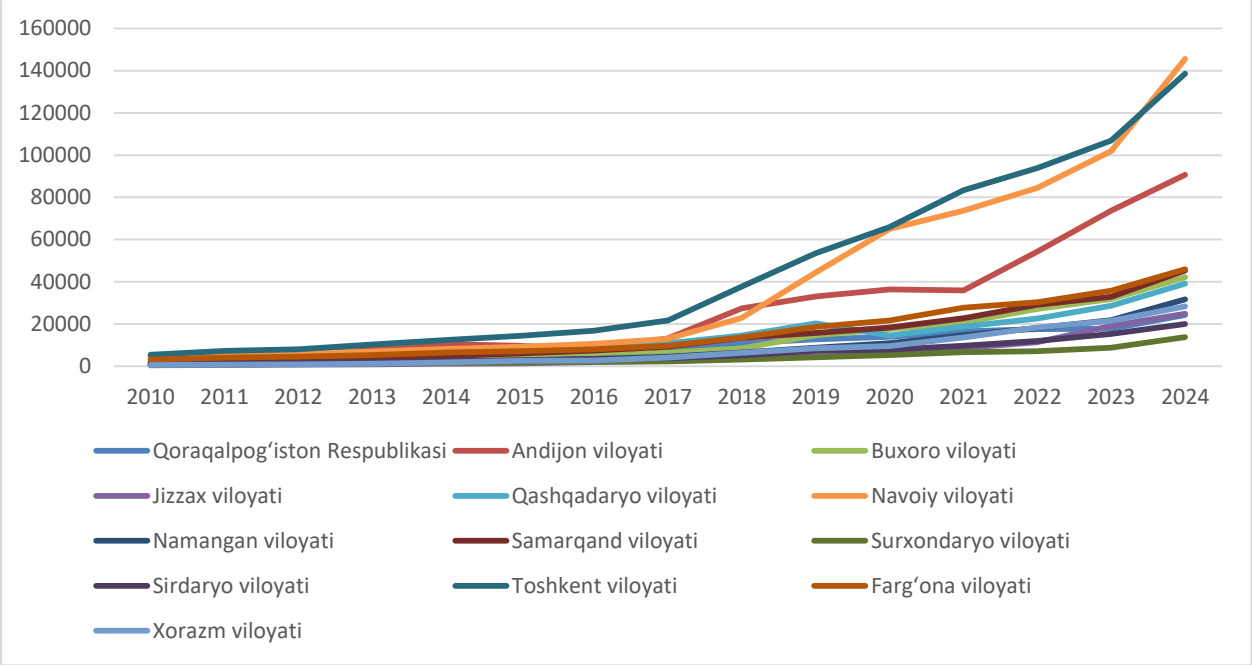

Figure 1. Volume of Industrial Production[18]

The volume of industrial production in Uzbekistan increased from 38.1 trillion soums in 2010 to 880.2 trillion soums in 2024. During this period, the growth rate reached almost 23 times. For a more detailed analysis, these growth dynamics were divided into stages:

- Stage 1 (2010–2014): Relatively stable growth, with production rising from 38.1 trillion to 84.0 trillion soums.
- Stage 2 (2015–2017): Accelerated growth, with production reaching 148.8 trillion soums in 2017.
- Stage 3 (2018–2020): A period of rapid growth, during which production nearly doubled in three years (from 235.3 trillion to 368.7 trillion).
- Stage 4 (2021–2024): High growth rates continued, with production reaching a record 880.2 trillion soums in 2024.

Regional analysis shows that the main share of industrial production falls on Tashkent city, Tashkent region, Navoi region, and Andijan region. Navoi region: Industrial output increased from 4.0 trillion soums in 2010 to 145.6 trillion soums in 2024. This region has become one of the industrial centers of the country, mainly due to mining and non-ferrous metallurgy. Tashkent region: Output rose from 5.4 trillion soums in 2010 to 138.6 trillion soums in 2024, making it a leading region in industrial production. Andijan region: As a hub of the automotive industry, production increased from 4.7 trillion soums in 2010 to 90.6 trillion soums in 2024. Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions: Show significant growth due to oil and gas extraction and processing.

Overall, the sharp increase in industrial output is associated with the implementation of large investment projects, the expansion of energy, oil and gas, mining, and engineering

[18] https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/industry-2

sectors, as well as the growth of export potential and the launch of new production capacities.

Thus, considering that the industrial sector remains a key driver of economic growth in Uzbekistan, regional disparities in production volumes persist, which makes it reasonable to strengthen regional diversification in economic policy. At the same time, in the future, it will be crucial to base industrial development on high value-added products, innovative technologies, and green economy principles.

To reduce regional disparities, establishing new industrial clusters in underperforming regions, increasing efficiency through digitalization and automation of industrial production, and prioritizing the production of export-oriented, high value-added products can lead to further industrial development.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, Navoi, Tashkent region, and Andijan region stand out as the main drivers of industrial production. Their high performance is explained by the development of mining and metallurgy, automotive, oil and gas, and chemical industries. At the same time, production volumes remain relatively low in some regions, reflecting regional disparities.

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