

MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN THE INDUSTRY OF THE SURKHANDARYA OASIS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY (IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE)

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
The purpose of this article is to scientifically and historically illuminate the essence of the policy of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at establishing world-class industrial enterprises in the Surkhandarya oasis during the years of independence.	light industry, heavy industry, cotton ginning points, yarn spinning.

As Uzbekistan gained independence, as in all sectors, there were fundamental changes in the industry. As a result of difficulties in the transition period in the surkhandarya region, production of products in some areas decreased, while others stopped working. The role of the non-governmental sector in product production began to appear. For example, 92% of industrial output produced in 1999 was produced in the non-governmental sector, compared with almost 100% by 2010. Existing industrial enterprises began to be equipped with modern machinery. As a result, production capacity increased by one and a half to two times, re-equipping such enterprises as the Jarkogon Yarn Collection and Training Factory and the Shoorchi Flour Combination with foreign modern equipment. In 1994, it produced 131.6,000 tons of tomatoes and 6723,000 tons of tomatoes and benefited 11 million gallons [11 million L], an increase of 11 times in 1993.

Experts from the regional plumbing plant industry have launched the equipment of plumbing plants in the districts with new equipment to further improve the quality of the tomatoes being prepared. In the plumbing plants of Denov, Shoorchi, Hayrabad and Jarkogon, they installed special equipment that wet the tomatoes in order to improve the cooking of the tomatoes and its severance. As a result, the cooking of prepared fiber in factories was increased, and its breakdown decreased by twenty percent. Regional plumbing plants have introduced production based on new modern technologies, and a workshop has been installed at the Angor plumbing plant that produces incorrect materials. The output was 90 centimeters wide and 180 centimeters tall. Instead of 2.5,000, the plant produced 6,000 feet [6,000 m] of inappropriate materials and sold to consumers. Even waste is recycled and ready, and because of the start of production, between 50 and 60 tons of more mommy were produced each month than planned because a tonne of mommy costs \$5,000 on the world market. In 1993, new plumbing plants were also built and launched in the surkhandarya region. For example, the team of the Builder-2 Congregation in Jarkogon commissioned the use of 30,000 tons of tomatoes a year by equipping

Kumkogon plumbing with modern serum machines. During the transition to a poor economy, industrial enterprises, several factories, and factories in The Province of Surxondary searched for ways to save electricity as electricity costs increased. As a result of such enterprises, until 1993, the Thermal Plumbing Plant used dozens of electric motors with a capacity of 100 square feet [100 sq m], which were replaced by 55-70 square miles [55 to 70 sq km] of engines in 1993. In 1993, ten of the previous twenty-seven machines in the cleaning shop were used to save millions of gallons [450 sq m] of electricity to produce a ton of tomatoes. Generally speaking, there have been significant changes in the mining industry in the valley. A company that produces 50,000 tons of salt per year at the Hojaikon salt mine, a new line with the capacity to produce 10,000 tons of soap per year has been launched at the Denov oil-extraction plant. Currently, there are 44 of the 49 ruined joint ventures in the region, such as the Surxon Atlantic, Surxontex, and the Golden Chicken, which were built in conjunction with foreign partners. The joint venture is 800 million. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In 2012, the joint ventures producing products produced products and services worth 104751.8 million gallons [104751.8 million L]. The regional industry faced various economic challenges in the first years of independence, as in all regions of the republic. As a result, you can show disruptions in the forms (specialization, cooperation) that make up existing production, changes in the management system, and financial difficulties. As a result, the growth rate in industrial production decreased. The lowest product production in industrial sectors in recent years was recorded in 1993 (99%). In previous years, industrial products have been produced based on existing reserves, but this year because of economic difficulties, many businesses have stopped working, some have reduced product production. From 1991 to 1996, The growth rate was lower than in previous years, despite an increase of 5 times in industrial production in the province during this period. Statistics show that in 1991 there were 2130.7 million in the province. (Matthew 24 :14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these protence with you. The region produces about 40 types of industrial products in existing industries. The majority of them are made up of people's consumer products. Therefore, the production of consumer products has been increasing year after year. Among the industrial sectors, the lightweight and food industry, which specializes in the processing of agricultural products based on product production, has a large stake. For the development of these industrial sectors, labor resources are enough in the province, along with cheap raw materials. The main network of light industry is the plumbing industry. The network provides 47.1% of all regional industrial output and 93.2 percent of medium-sized industrial production. The Thermal Plumbing Plant, built in 1912, considered the first industrial enterprise in the region, belongs to the same network. Currently, there are 11 large plumbing plants in the province, and The Watchtower, Jarkogon, and Denov are the largest plumbing plants. In terms of industrial production, between January and December 2020, regional enterprises produced \$5 trillion (U.S.) in industrial products, accounting for 113.9% of the physical volume index* of industrial production compared with January-December 2019. Industrial production accounted for the largest share of industrial production, accounting for 89.4% of total industrial production. The main factor of the decline in physical volume of total industrial production was the decrease of 20.2% in the mining industry and open deposit processing industry and by 10.3% in water supply, sewerage system, waste collection and utilization. There was also an increase in the production (processing) industry by 18.4% and by 13.3% of the supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning. So the industrial field of Voha continues to develop year after year.

Available Publications

1. Archive of the surkhandarya region.
2. Internet saytlari.
3. History of Azimov M. Thermal (from the earliest times to the beginning of the 21st century)
Nazareth 2001
4. B. Rahim. "Socio-economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan during the years of independence (in the case of Surxondary 1991-2005)".