

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF UZBEKISTAN'S INDUSTRY

Bozorova Nargiza Tolibjonovna

Asia international university, Bukhara, Uzbekistan
bnagiza066@gmail.com

Annotation: In recent years, deep reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan's industrial sector. Special attention is being paid to increasing the competitiveness of industry by modernizing the national economy, expanding production capacities, and introducing innovative technologies. This article analyzes the development directions of Uzbekistan's industry, modernization processes, and measures aimed at diversifying production. In addition, the importance of state policy aimed at establishing new industrial zones, attracting foreign investment, and increasing export potential is highlighted.

Keywords: Uzbekistan's industry, modernization, innovation, production, diversification, economic reforms, investment, export, technological development, sustainable growth.

At the present stage, the industrial sector plays an invaluable role in ensuring the sustainable growth of Uzbekistan's economy. Industry is one of the key factors determining a country's economic potential, and its level of development directly affects national welfare and the efficiency of the national economy. Significant reforms are being carried out in Uzbekistan to modernize industry, renew production technologies, introduce innovative approaches, and expand the production of import-substituting goods. Within the framework of the state program "New Uzbekistan Development Strategy," priority is given to diversifying industrial sectors of the economy, establishing high-tech production facilities, ensuring efficient use of local resources, and increasing export potential. As a result, the industrial infrastructure of the country is improving, new manufacturing enterprises are being established, foreign investments are being attracted, and economic activity is significantly increasing.

These processes serve to enhance the competitiveness of Uzbekistan's industry, strengthen economic independence, and improve the living standards of the population.

In recent years, Uzbekistan's industrial sector has undergone a profound stage of reforms. The country is implementing major programs aimed at expanding industrial production, modernizing production technologies, and encouraging the development of export-oriented and import-substituting goods. These processes play an important role in building a strong foundation for Uzbekistan's economy, creating new jobs, and improving the living standards of the population.

One of the main directions of state policy is the diversification of industrial sectors. That is, ensuring that the economy does not depend on one or two industries, but develops sustainable production in several areas, thereby strengthening national economic security. To this end, strategic industries such as chemical, electrical engineering, automotive, textile, food, pharmaceuticals, and construction materials are being rapidly developed.

Developing industry based on innovative technologies is also a major requirement of modern progress. In recent years, many manufacturing enterprises have adopted digital management systems, introduced energy-efficient technologies, and automated production processes. This helps improve product quality, reduce production costs, and increase competitiveness.

The Government of Uzbekistan is also implementing effective measures to establish industrial zones. Today, "Free Economic Zones" and "Industrial Clusters" operate across the regions of

the country, each contributing significantly to the efficient use of local resources and the development of regional economies. These zones offer favorable conditions for foreign investors, including tax incentives, access to infrastructure, and improvements in logistics systems.

In addition, the participation of small and medium-sized businesses in industrial sectors is steadily increasing. Products manufactured by small enterprises not only meet domestic market demand but are also being exported to foreign markets. Consequently, the country's export potential is strengthening, and international trade relations are expanding.

Human capital plays an important role in industrial development. Preparing qualified specialists capable of mastering modern production technologies is one of the most urgent tasks today. Therefore, higher education institutions are opening new industrial-related programs, improving practical training systems, and strengthening the integration of science and production.

Overall, the modernization of Uzbekistan's industry, the acceleration of technological renewal, the launch of new production capacities, and the expansion of exports are leading the country toward stable economic growth. These processes constitute an essential component of the "New Uzbekistan" concept, playing a central role in ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy in the global arena.

Table 1. Development Directions of Uzbekistan's Industry

No	Development Direction	Measures Implemented	Objective	Expected Outcomes
1	Industrial modernization	Renewal of outdated technologies, digitalization of production lines	Increase production efficiency	Improved product quality and competitiveness
2	Introduction of innovative technologies	Implementation of modern energy-efficient and digital technologies	Efficient use of resources, environmental sustainability	Reduced production costs, improved ecological safety
3	Diversification of industrial sectors	Expansion of chemical, automotive, pharmaceutical, and textile industries	Ensure economic stability	Increased export volumes, reduced import dependence
4	Establishment of free economic zones	Creation of "industrial zones" and "clusters" in the regions	Boost regional economic development	Creation of new jobs, increased investment inflow
5	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Tax incentives and loans for producers	Encourage local manufacturers	Meeting domestic market demand, producing export-oriented goods
6	Development of human capital	Modernization of vocational education, strengthening industrial workforce training	Training qualified specialists	Efficient organization of innovative production processes
7	Attraction of	Creation of a favorable	Strengthen the	Establishment of new

№	Development Direction	Measures Implemented	Objective	Expected Outcomes
	foreign investment	business environment, simplified permit procedures	financial base of industry	enterprises, expansion of international cooperation

The recent development processes of Uzbekistan's industrial sector serve as an important stage in strengthening the country's economic independence, increasing production efficiency, and ensuring public welfare. As a result of modernization, the introduction of innovative technologies, the establishment of free economic zones, and the attraction of foreign investments, industrial production is steadily growing. At the same time, the share of small and medium-sized businesses in industry is increasing, and the export potential of domestic products is strengthening.

Today, the priorities are digitalizing industry, modernizing production based on energy-efficient technologies, training highly skilled specialists, and deepening the integration of science and production. These reforms are among the key principles of the "New Uzbekistan" development strategy, contributing to increased competitiveness of the national economy, sustainable growth, and the strengthening of the country's industrial potential in the global arena.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. T.M. Koraliyev and others. "Banking: Textbook -T.: "Economy-Finance", 2016.-451 p
2. A.Omonov, T.Qoraliyev. Money and banks. Textbook. -Tashkent: "Economy-Finance", 2019.; A.Omonov,
3. T.Qoraliyev. Money, credit and banks. Textbook. -Tashkent: "Economy-Finance", 2012.;
4. N.Khaydarova. Directions for improving financial control and internal audit in budgetary organizations (Monograph) -Tashkent: "Innovation Development Publishing House", 2023.;
5. Sh. Abdullayeva. Banking. Textbook. -Tashkent: "Economy-Finance", 2017
6. Raxmonqulova, N. O., & Muxammedov, T. (2025). TA'LIM XIZMATLARI BOZORI MINTAQA EKSPORT SALOHIYATINI YAXSHILASH OMILI SIFATIDA. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(5), 664-667.
7. Toshov, M. (2025). MODERN MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 1(4), 1129-1132.
8. Abidovna, A. S. (2025). Issues of export of services in higher education institutions: the case of Bukhara region. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Science and Technology*, 5(6), 1916-1922.
9. Sodiqova, N. T. (2025). IQTISODIYOTNI RAQAMLASHTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALARI. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(4).
10. Khalilov, B. (2023). FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF BUSINESS EFFICIENCY IN COMPANIES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 835-839.
11. Qudratova, G. M., & Xolmurodov, J. (2025). O'ZBEKISTONNING YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O 'TISH CHORA-TADBIRLARI. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(6), 603-605.
12. Базарова, М. С., Шарипова, М., & Нуруллоев, О. (2021). "РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ" ДА АҲОЛИНИНГ ИШ БИЛАН БАНДЛИГИ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. САМАРҚАНД ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ, 482.

13. Shadiyev, A. X. (2025). BUXORO VILOYATI IJTIMOYIY-IQTISODIY KO'RSATKICHLARI TAHLILI. TA'LIM, TARBIYA VA INNOVATSIYALAR JURNALI, 1(6), 225-230.
14. Jumayeva, Z. (2025). ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF LOCAL MANUFACTURERS THROUGH MARKETING METHODS. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(4), 105-107.
15. Ikromov, E. (2025). OPTIMIZATION AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF CALCULATING THE IMPACT OF THE TAX BURDEN ON ECONOMIC SUBJECTS IN OUR REPUBLIC. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(3), 1158-1161.
16. Azimov, B. F., & Amonov, Z. M. (2025). Prospective directions for enhancing regional competitiveness through increased innovation activity. Multidisciplinary Journal of Science and Technology, 5(6), 1263-1266.
17. Naimova, N. A. (2025). INVESTITSIYA LOYIHALARINI MOLİYALASHTIRISH MANBALARI QIYMATINI BAHOLASHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO 'LLARI. Modern Science and Research, 4(6), 497-500.
18. Jumayeva, Z. (2024). RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI VA UNING AHAMIYATI. Modern Science and Research, 3(6).