INDUSTRY AND ITS TYPES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: *this article analyzes the stages of development of the national economy in the early years of Uzbekistan's independence and the further increase in the share of products of industrial enterprises in the population. The article details the development of a plan of measures aimed at the radical improvement of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its role in the world market. The article also describes the further expansion of agricultural sectors, the increase of export and imported agricultural products in the domestic and foreign market of the country, which will serve as the main program for the sustainable development of the economy of our state.*

Keywords: *market relations, state farms, national economy, agriculture, real sector, financial sector, modern technologies, private ownership, export products, socio-economic reforms.*

A national economy is a form of existence of a social economy, a system of spheres of economic activity, networks, organizations, enterprises, territories and regions that are historically formed or radically renewed, changing and also developing property and other socio-economic relations of nations living on the territory of a country, state, conditioned by them, also having local characteristics.

The national economy, originally formed in Anglia, is a process associated with the emergence and decision-making of capitalism. Currently, there are types of the national economy that are capitalist, socialist and capitalist in some less developed countries. In particular, today a nationwide democratic national economy is being formed in Uzbekistan, based on its unique democratic and market relations. In the first decade of Uzbekistan's independence, a system of private and state farms of the national economy is formed in the country, based on national and private ownership. The share of gross domestic product in individual, personal, group, company, community, equity enterprises, farms and farms of economic entities is growing steadily.

In particular, the priorities set in the direction of the development of the third direction of the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan – the national economy,

its growth figures at the level of modern requirements can be assessed as a continuation of the reforms initiated by the "Action strategy" within the priorities of the development and liberalization of the economy. It is clear that the economy of Uzbekistan will be protected from any external and internal crises and the continuous achievement of positive milestones, the fruits of rational socio-economic reforms and policies that are carefully produced for the foreseeable future will be incomparable.

For a short period of time, new and huge milestones in production and foreign trade relations have been achieved, thanks to which the socio-economic image of the country has radically changed, and its prestige in the world community has steadily increased. Therefore, in ensuring the continuous and stable development of the national economy, it is a guarantee of success that the strategies and priorities of socio-economic reforms based on the existing conditions for the future and future of the country are fully and clearly established.

In the current conditions, the importance of adhering to such principles is growing. Because, the development of various socio-economic development programs to prevent the negative impact of global socio-economic and political problems that may occur in the twenty-first century and their introduction in practice, with a specific footprint and the implementation of step-by-step measures are the basis for a joint effort towards an important goal.

The continuity of economic growth in the national economy can be determined by the reforms carried out today and the importance of socio-economic policy. Because our country manages to maintain a stable level of socio-economic development in the economy. The priority given to the establishment of important priorities that will set the stage for economic growth in order to ensure the consistency of socio-economic development on the territory of the country, the achievement of new milestones in the world market, the full and effective use of existing opportunities will indicate the level of importance of the issue.

The structural components of the country's national economy are made up of sectors, sectors, regions and production complexes. The connection between them and their interaction with each other sets the stage for development within the framework of the national economy. Cross-sectoral and intra-sectoral proportionality in the national economy-is the law for the stable and optimal development of any socio-economic system. The process of reproduction of the national economy is manifested in the form of gross domestic product production. Therefore, its components determine the directions of reforms and changes carried out in the economy. On the basis of these changes, it will be possible to imagine the tendency of the population to consume and accumulate, the investment opportunities of modernizing the economy and specialization in exports.

The structural structure of the national economy for the production and service of goods: the ratio of industries and industries and their dynamics, the situation of efficiency in leading sectors make it possible to economically use resources and identify them.

At the moment, as a result of progress, production technology is also gaining momentum and improving. Therefore, the technological structure of the national economy, its description in the form of traditional and modern technologies, and the dynamics of changes in their ratio indicate the trend of modern technologies to introduce production, while its regional structure reflects the role and role of their territories in production, their proportionality and features of development.

The institutional structure of the national economy is determined by the organization and management of production and service processes, as well as the size and prestige of the activities of economic entities, that is, the proportions of small, medium and large businesses, while its social structure is determined by the forms of property that matter in the process and the distribution of income. The share of social groups allocated to these types in the production process and its dynamics reflect the prospects for this situation.

The various structures of the national economy represent the interaction of elements in it, demonstrating its integrity. These elements can have natural, economic, social, technological, political, psychological and historical characteristics. In the country's economy, macroeconomic proportionality is manifested on a national scale. It is formed by the consumption of the composition of the gross domestic product from the costs of the ultimate consumption, the gross savings, government expenses and the balance of foreign trade.

If, without an increase in the volume of production in the country or economic growth, the contribution of existing consumption in reproduction ratios increases, this reduces the level of savings, resulting in a reduction in the volume of investments involved in the renewal of fixed capital. The limitation of the technological potential of the production system may in the future cause a decrease in production capacity in this country.

This process, through a chain effect, will stimulate a reduction in the volume of gross consumption in the country and a decrease in the well-being of the population. Therefore, the obligation to ensure proportionality and balance between the structural structures and parts of the national economy is the main law. Also, effective results are achieved by attracting material and financial resources from the outside for the changes and reforms carried out in the national economy, as well as by coordinating the organizational and legal framework to the right situation.

The development of the national economy and its liberalization rely on regular strengthening of macroeconomic stability and ensuring high economic growth rates. In addition, there may be stable, tumultuous changes within industries, agriculture, construction, transportation and other sectors of the national economy and between these sectors. It is an objective necessity to expand economic relations in every possible way, to become more and more integrated into the world economy, to effectively use its capabilities.

Factors such as easing the tax burden on the population, meeting the demand and needs of the domestic market, and, above all, filling the domestic market with quality and affordable national goods have a positive effect on the development of the national economy. In addition, the agricultural sector, one of the main sectors of the national economy, is a primary source of food supply for the consumption of the population.

Currently, the agricultural sector supplies basic raw materials for several sectors of the consumer products manufacturing industry. For example, the share of agricultural raw materials is 60% of all material costs in the spinning industry, 70% in the confectionery industry, and 80% in the oil and dairy production industry. Currently, the agricultural sector supplies basic raw materials for several sectors of the consumer products manufacturing industry. For example, the share of agricultural raw materials is.

Agriculture is one of the main sectors of material production. This sector is engaged in planting crops and raising livestock to obtain agricultural and livestock products, providing the population with food products and the necessary raw materials.

In fact, this type of farm is one of the first types of human economic activity. Its early origins go back to the end of the Stone Age. It was during this period that man labored on earth with simple weapons in order to meet his farm and other needs, starting to domesticate some animals. The various conditions that have arisen over the centuries have changed and improved the farming system; animal husbandry and the cultivation of many breeds have peaked.

Today, 45.2% of the world's population, 1316.7 million people, is in the agricultural sector. The land used in agriculture expanded to 13,387.0 million hectares in 1998, including arable land to 1,380. 8 million hectares, and irrigated land to 271.4 million hectares. Today, 45.2% of the world's population, 1316.7 million people, is in the agricultural sector. The land used in agriculture expanded to 13,387.0 million hectares in 1998, including arable land to 1,380. 8 million hectares, and irrigated land to 271.4 million hectares. In 1999, World agriculture produced 583.6 million tons of wheat, 596.4 million tons of rice, 600.4 million tons of corn, 130.0 million tons of

barley, 294.3 million tons of potatoes, 444.6 million tons of fruits, including 60.6 million tons of grapes. In livestock farming, 225.9 million tons of meat and 562.4 million tons of milk were produced.

The national economy is usually divided into two main sectors: the real sector and the financial sector types. Both sectors are interrelated, with one dealing with production and the creation of services, and the other managing monetary and financial relations. The real sector consists of sectors in which indirect material goods are produced, including: industry: the country's industry is made up of heavy and light industries. National economy is usually divided into two main sectors: the real sector and the financial sector types. Both sectors are interrelated, with one dealing with production and the creation of services, and the other managing monetary and financial relations. The real sector consists of sectors in which indirect material goods are produced, including: industry: the country's industry is made up of heavy and light industries. The main sectors are mechanical engineering, oil and gas industry, metallurgy, textile and food industries. Agriculture: through farming and animal husbandry, the population's need for food is met, as well as production for export. Construction: sufficient conditions are created for economic growth through the construction of infrastructure, residential areas, industrial centers. Transport and communication: is an important link for the coordinated movement of goods and services. Information and communication technologies occupy a special place in today's digital age. The service sector: education, healthcare, tourism, financial services, and other social services are an integral part of the real sector.

The financial sector constitutes the monetary movement in the country. It includes the following sectors: banking system: manages lending, payments and investments through central and commercial banks. Insurance system: serves to reduce the financial risks of citizens and entrepreneurs. Financial markets: investments are attracted through the stock market, the foreign exchange market. Tax and budget system: forms government revenues and funds social and economic programs.

A national economy is not just a system of production or money, but a complex system of their harmonious and stable functioning. Each sector is closely linked to other sectors, serving a single objective, the welfare of the people. In today's era of globalization and technological development, each state is constantly working to modernize and make its national economy competitive.

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