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**ANALYSIS OF USE OF TERRITORIAL AND STRUCTURAL  
POTENTIAL OF INDUSTRY OF SURKHANDARYA REGION**

Saatmuratov Shokhruxh,

Independent researcher of Termiz State University

**Abstract**

In this article, the situation and development opportunities of the regional and structural potential of the industry of Surkhandarya region are highlighted, and an analysis of their effective use is carried out.

**Key words.** Surkhandarya region, industry, industrial sectors, volume of industrial output, growth rate, index.

**АНАЛИЗ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЙ И  
СТРУКТУРНОЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛЕ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ  
СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

Саатмуратов Шохрух,

Независимый научный сотрудник Термезского  
государственного университета

**Аннотация**

В данной статье освещены состояние и возможности развития регионального и структурного потенциала промышленности Сурхандарьинской области, проведен анализ их эффективного использования.

**Ключевые слова.** Сурхандарьинская область, промышленность, отрасли промышленности, объем промышленного производства, темпы роста, индекс.

As of today, great attention is being paid to the development of economic sectors, especially industrial sectors, in the regions of our country. As a result, the number of industrial enterprises increased and economic reforms in the sector deepened. As a result, the implementation of industrial sector reform, structural change and diversification programs, strengthening of the material and technical base, created

the ground for the development of industrial production in the regions of the republic. In particular, in Uzbekistan, in the last six years, our population has increased by 13 percent, and industrial enterprises have increased by twice, from 45 thousand to 100 thousand [1].

Also, this industry has a high share and importance in the components of the national economy, and a number of regulatory and legal documents have been adopted regarding its high position in the region and its neighborhoods. In particular, to consistently continue the reforms implemented in the country, to provide comprehensive support to citizens who are engaged in industrial, handicraft, household and animal husbandry activities in the neighborhoods, to improve their working conditions, to accelerate the commissioning of modern production facilities in neighborhoods with a high unemployment rate, and on this basis, a decision was made in order to ensure the creation of permanent jobs and increase the income of the population [2].

In fact, industry is the largest and leading branch of material production in our country. Most of the labor tools or tools, labor goods and consumer goods are created in it; all types of machines and mechanisms, structural elements of buildings and structures are produced; mining of underground resources is carried out; mineral plant and animal raw materials are processed, a wide range of consumer goods are prepared [3]. Today, the experiences of foreign countries on industrial development are also widely used. Most of the economic success achieved in developing and newly industrialized countries is explained by deep structural changes in the industry, especially in the processing industry [4].

Also, the industrial sector is distinguished by its importance in improving the well-being of the population. Because the basis of the industrial sector is industrial production relations. In this regard, in order to effectively developing industrial production in the regions of our country, it is appropriate to pay attention to the issues of evaluating its activity. In particular, the effective use of factors for the assessment of industrial production activity requires the use of existing opportunities in ensuring the development of the sector, solving the issues of establishing new industrial enterprises, and ensuring the proportionality of industrial production.

The development of the industry of Surkhandarya region has its own territorial and structural aspects, and in this regard, the industrial potential of the region is divided into these elements. The volume of production of industrial products in



the region is also divided into different types of industrial sectors according to the types of economic activity. Based on the analysis, in 2010-2022, the total volume of industrial products in Surkhandarya region by type of economic activity was 756,4 billion in 2010, amounted to 7298,7 billion soums in 2022.

In the Surkhandarya region, in 2010-2022, the share of certain industries in the structure of the production industry in the region was equal to the following indicators (Table 1).

**Table 1. The composition of the industrial production network in the region in 2010-2022, in percent [5]**

Indicators	2010 й.	2012 й.	2014 й.	2016 й.	2018 й.	2020 й.	2022 й
<b>Manufacturing industry</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Production of food products	31,2	32,0	32,1	36,8	27,0	25,8	22,8
Production of beverages	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	0,9	0,6
Production of tobacco products	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Production of textile products	37,7	35,8	35,7	27,1	31,6	41,1	41,5
Clothing production	5,3	5,2	5,3	7,5	7,4	6,1	4,2
Production of leather products	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,08	0,03	0,009	0,01
Production of wood and leather goods (except furniture), straw and textile materials	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,7	1,5
Production of paper and paper products	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,16	0,07	0,06
Publication and display of written materials	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3
Production of coke and oil refining products	11,2	12,1	11,6	10,3	11,4	6,7	8,4
Production of chemical products	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,5
Production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,5	0,4
Production of rubber and plastic products	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,7
Production of other non-metallic mineral products	5,6	5,8	6,1	7,1	9,9	7,6	10,0
Metallurgical industry	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,1	1,0	2,5	0,8
Production of ready products, except for machines and equipment	2,2	2,2	2,2	3,6	3,4	4,0	4,2
Production of computers, electronic and optical products	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,007	0,05	0,00

## E- Global Congress

Hosted online from Dubai, U. A. E., E - Conference.

Date: 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2023

Website: <https://eglobalcongress.com/index.php/egc>

ISSN (E): 2836-3612

Production of electrical equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,02	0,03	0,01
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not included in other categories	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,06	0,01	0,16
Production of vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,005	0,08	0,06	0,000
Production of other transport spark plugs	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Furniture production	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,6	2,0	1,5	2,6
Manufacture of other finished goods	0,0	0,0	0,007	0,0	0,003	0,01	0,000
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2,1	2,1	2,2	1,9	2,5	1,3	1,3

Based on the analysis of this table, if we consider the volume of manufactured industrial products as 100 percent, in 2022, the volume of production of food products in the regions is 22,8 percent, the volume of beverage production will be 0,6 percent, the volume of textile production is 41,5 percent, the volume of clothing production is 4,2 percent, the volume of production of leather and related products is 0,01 percent, the volume of production of wood and leather products (except furniture), straw and textile materials is 1,5 percent, the volume of production of paper and paper products is 1,5 percent. Output volume is 0,06 percent, publication and reflection of written materials is 0,3 percent, production volume of coke and oil refining products is 8,4 percent, production volume of chemical products is 0,5 percent, production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations production volume 0,4 percent, production volume of rubber and plastic products 0,7 percent, production volume of other non-ferrous mineral products 10,0 percent, volume of metallurgical industry 0,8 percent, volume of production of finished metal products except machines and equipment 4,2 percent, electrical equipment production 0,01 percent, machinery and equipment not included in other categories 0,16 percent, furniture production 2,6 percent, and machinery and equipment repair and installation 1,3 percent.

In 2010-2022, the indicator of the physical volume index of industrial production by type of economic activity in Surkhandarya region, that is, the volume of the total industrial product in the region increased by 112,8 percent in 2010, but in 2022 it was equal to 104,4 percent. In 2022, mining and open pit mining increased by 76,7 percent, manufacturing industry by 102,6 percent, food production by 98,7 percent, beverage production by 76,6 percent, textile production by 100,7 percent, production of clothing by 73,2 percent, production of leather and related



products by 88,9 percent, production of wood and leather products (except furniture), production of straw and textile materials by 156,6 percent, production of paper and paper products by 76 percent, 2 percent of publication and reflection of written materials is 78,3 percent, production of coke and oil refining products is 105,0 percent, production of chemical products is 98,6 percent, production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations is 98,9 percent, production of rubber and plastic products by 130,3 percent, production of other non-ferrous mineral products by 107,8 percent, metallurgical industry by 36,4 percent, production of finished products except machinery and equipment by 86,0 percent, production of electrical equipment by 40,3 percent, manufacture of machinery and equipment not included in other categories by 172,0 percent, furniture manufacture by 104,8 percent, repair and installation of machinery and equipment by 82,0 percent, electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning by 107,4 percent, and water provide; sewage system, waste collection and disposal increased by 110,4 percent.

In the region in 2010-2022, the volume of production of industrial products by regions of the region had the following change trends (Table 2).

**Table 2. Volume of industrial output by region in 2010-2022 (in current prices, billion soums) [5]**

The name of the regions	2010 y.	2012 y.	2014 y.	2016 y.	2018 y.	2020 y.	2022 y.
<b>Surkhandarya region</b>	<b>756,4</b>	<b>1101,8</b>	<b>1615,3</b>	<b>2200,7</b>	<b>3234,7</b>	<b>5322,7</b>	<b>7298,7</b>
Altinsoy district	13,3	18,4	25,9	71,8	59,2	125,0	175,1
Angor district	38,8	52,1	80,2	96,9	96,9	90,9	152,9
Bandikhan district	-	-	-	-	-	7,1	129,0
Boysun District	18,5	26,3	40,0	48,8	58,4	84,5	113,5
Muzrabod district	45,6	53,8	70,2	75,5	71,7	182,7	268,6
Denov district	95,3	139,3	201,1	324,7	431,0	839,0	408,5
Jarkurgan district	132,7	206,1	290,3	383,8	666,8	933,8	1033,8
Kumkurgan district	44,8	60,2	93,4	148,5	202,2	350,1	637,0
Kizirik district	41,0	54,4	75,6	77,3	115,5	155,5	210,9
Sariosia district	43,1	59,2	106,0	134,9	248,6	266,2	779,2
Termiz district	16,4	30,7	53,0	68,7	109,9	114,5	371,5
Uzun district	27,1	41,1	66,3	84,2	120,0	95,0	319,9
Sherabad district	64,8	78,5	112,8	95,9	154,2	419,3	586,4
Shorchi district	82,7	128,6	182,6	227,3	352,9	464,7	817,2
Termiz city	92,5	152,9	218,0	362,5	547,4	1194,4	1295,4

Based on this table, the volume of production of industrial products in the region was equal to 756,4 billion soums in 2010, and 7298,7 billion soums in 2022. This

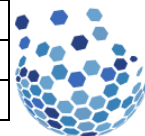
indicator corresponds to 13,3 (175,1) billion soums in Oltinsoy district of the region, 38,8 (152,9) billion soums in Angor district, 18,5 (113,5) billion soums in Boysun district, 45,6 (268,6) billion soums, 95,3 (408,5) billion soums in Denov district, 132,7 (1033,8) billion soums in Jarkurgan district, 44,8 (637,0) billion soums in Kumkurgan district, 41,0 (210,9) billion soums in Kizirik district, 43,1 (779,2) billion soums in Sariosiyo district, 16,4 (371,5) billion soums in Termiz district, 27,1 billion soums in Uzun district (319,9) billion soums, 64,8 (586,4) billion soums in Sherabad district, 82,7 (817,2) billion soums in Sho'rchi district and 92,5 (1295,4) billion soums in Termiz city was equal. In Bandikhon district, it was equal to 129,0 billion soums in 2022.

Also, in 2010-2022, the growth rate of industrial production by regional regions was calculated as a percentage and was equal to the following figures (Table 3).

**Table 3. In 2010-2022, the growth rate of industrial production by regional regions, in percentage compared to previous years [5]**

The name of the regions	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
<b>Surkhandarya region</b>	<b>110,3</b>	<b>106,1</b>	<b>111,0</b>	<b>106,5</b>	<b>106,0</b>	<b>106,7</b>	<b>104,4</b>
Oltinsay district	124,3	114,5	118,7	330,4	78,6	109,4	88,7
Angor district	117,4	107,4	113,8	99,3	113,4	99,0	91,1
Bandikhan district	-	-	-	-	-	134,8	126,0
Boysun District	119,2	112,6	124,2	104,0	96,9	108,7	103,8
Muzrabod district	126,6	103,8	104,5	95,3	99,1	120,1	104,2
Denov district	116,5	92,4	111,8	111,9	98,2	102,6	97,6
Jarkurgan district	105,3	103,8	100,1	100,6	96,5	105,1	105,3
Kumkurgan district	123,7	112,9	114,9	101,2	122,5	136,9	103,3
Kizirik district	113,5	113,6	105,6	88,6	120,7	137,6	98,1
Sariosia district	118,6	112,7	123,0	102,6	138,6	105,8	98,0
Termiz district	112,0	114,9	118,1	121,7	101,3	109,4	115,5
Uzun district	104,0	114,2	114,1	111,7	110,5	109,5	112,0
Sherabod district	116,6	104,4	114,2	73,9	87,8	127,8	98,5
Shorchy district	100,2	117,0	117,2	105,3	133,4	116,3	108,3
Termiz city	122,1	115,1	116,5	116,7	114,2	133,4	99,6

According to this table, the growth rate of industrial production in Surkhandarya region was 110,3 percent in 2010, and it was 104,4 percent in 2022 or decreased by 5,9 percent, 124,3 and 88,7 percent in Oltinsoy district, 117,4 and 91,1 percent in Angor district, 119,2 and 103,8 percent in Boysun district, 126,6 and 104,2 percent in Muzrabod district, Denov 116,5 and 97,6 percent in the district, 105,3 and 105,3 percent in the Jarkurgan district, 123,7 and 103,3 percent in the





Kumkurgan district, 113,5 and 98,1 percent in the Kizirik district, 118,6 and 98,0 percent, in the Sariosiyo district. 112,0 and 115,5 percent in Termiz district, 104,0 and 112,0 percent in Uzun district, 116,6 and 98,5 percent in Sherabad district, 100,2 and 108,3 percent in Sho'rchi district and Termiz city, it was equal to 122,1 and 99,6 percent. In 2022, it was equal to 126,0 percent in Bandikhon district.

At the same time, the industrial production volume index was calculated in the regions of the region. When calculating the index indicator, the following formula, that is, the indicator of the economic sector, was normalized by the following formula:

$$A_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \min(x_j)}{\max(x_j) - \min(x_j)}$$

Here,  $A_{ij}$  –  $i$  is the normalized indicator for area and  $j$  is for network (in our example  $i=15$ ,  $j=1$ )

$x_{ij}$  – economic index of  $j$  - industry in  $i$  - region ;

Selected for  $i = 15$  regions and  $j = 1$  indicator.

Based on this formula, the value of the normalized indicator of the share of industrial production in the region for 2021-2022 was calculated (Table 4).

**Table 4.Values of the normalized indicator of the volume of industrial production in the regions of Surkhandarya region<sup>1</sup>**

The name of the regions	2021	2022
Oltinsoy district	0,11	0,05
Angor district	0,12	0,03
Bandikhon district	0,00	0,01
Boysun district	0,03	0,00
Muzrabod district	0,17	0,13
Denov district	0,32	0,25
Jarkurgan district	0,79	0,78
Kumkurgan district	0,38	0,44
Kizirik district	0,15	0,08
Sariosia district	0,57	0,56
Termiz district	0,19	0,22
Uzun district	0,19	0,17
Sherabod district	0,43	0,40
Shorchi district	0,48	0,60
Termiz city	1,00	1,00

<sup>1</sup> Author development

According to the analysis, the normalized index value of industrial production volume in 2021 had a very high share in Termiz city (1,00) and a very low share in Bandikhon district (0,00). By 2022, the value of this indicator had a very high share in Termiz city (1,00) and a very low share in Boysun district (0,00).

The conclusion is that the industrial sector of the Surkhandarya region occupies an important role in the national economy, and it is desirable that its development be based on direct regional and branch analyses. This should be done in different directions and focused on the sustainable development of the industrial sector within economic sectors. As a result, the advantage of the industrial sector in the economy is ensured, and the contribution of the products produced by it, the value of the main funds and the contribution of the people employed in the sector are increased. When conducting the analysis, it is necessary to pay attention to the organizational and economic mechanisms for the development of the industry. This makes it possible to create a regional target program for industrial development. The development of industry, in turn, improves the standard of living of the population and increases the scientific and technical potential. As a result, the effective use of regional and structural potential of regional industry is achieved.

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