



Research Article



Analysis of Activities of Industrial Enterprises Operating in Andijan Region

Kamalov Sherzodbek Sabirovich

Assistant of the "Automotive and Transport" department, Andijan State Technical Institute,
(Andijan city)

kamalovsherzodbek1986@gmail.com

Annotation

In this article, the place and role of industrial enterprises in the development of the economy is discussed in detail. Also, the article describes the division of labor and its stages, the concepts of production and industry, the types of industry, the general understanding of industrial enterprises, and the index of the physical volume of industrial production. Analyzes of the activities of industrial enterprises operating in the territories of Andijan region were carried out.

Keywords: industry, division of labor, production, network, mining industry, production, production industry, energy industry, index of physical volume of industrial production.



This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license

Introduction

Fundamental changes are taking place as a result of the reforms implemented in the development of sectors and sectors of our country's life. The main factor of development is the continuity of democratic reforms and effective management processes, which ensure the development of the economy. Industry is one of the main branches of the economy of our Republic. Because the industry is fundamentally different from other sectors and industries with its role in satisfying the needs of the population and its high level of production locomotive. The development of the industrial network in the regions leads to the rapid development of the national economy [1].

In Uzbekistan, many measures have been developed and government decisions have been taken to increase the volume of exports. Resolution No. 167 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on March 30, 2021, "On measures to further expand financial support for exports in the Republic of Uzbekistan", to increase the export potential of our republic, further strengthen financial support for exporting enterprises, strengthen the competitiveness of national products in foreign markets and increase foreign exchange earnings, as well as direct study of the problems and proposals of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in the future Among them is Decree No. PF6306 "On additional measures to encourage exporting enterprises" adopted on September 7, 2021 in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks set in the framework of the

open dialogue of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan with entrepreneurs held on August 20, 2021, on determining the main directions of development [2-3].

Methods. Industry is the most important sector of the national economy, which has a decisive impact on the level of development of the productive forces of society. Industry network structure is the composition and share ratio of different sectors and types of production included in the industry, as well as the dynamics of changes in these shares.

Industry is a set of enterprises characterized by the general purpose of the products, the raw materials used, the technological process and the professional composition of the employees. If we consider social production for the entire historical period, then three types of division of labor can be distinguished at the following stages of the development of social production:

The first stage of the division of labor is the formation of large sectors of the economy: agriculture, industry, and others.

In the second stage of the division of labor - specialized sectors were formed from large sectors of the economy. At the same time, it should be noted that the degree of specialization of these industries is quite arbitrary, which, in turn, allows them to be grouped into different industrial complexes.

The third stage of division of labor takes place at the individual enterprise level. Under the influence of scientific and technical progress, the creation of new products, production technologies and the development of the material and technical base of enterprises, the next conditions for the emergence of new industries and branches will appear [4-5].

It should be noted that the concept of production differs from the concept of industry in the absence of an independent complex of enterprises, which means that the concept of production has a wider meaning than the concept of industry. This is related to the objective laws of production development, according to which all industries are formed from specialized industries. An example of this is the emergence of the alcohol industry from the production of sugar beet and the further development of the alcoholic beverage industry on its basis, or the emergence of the sugar industry with many independent sugar processing plants from the production of beet sugar. At the same time, a number of auxiliary sectors, such as refrigeration, are not implemented as separate industries and will remain auxiliary sectors in the future. Industry works as a group of homogeneous enterprises regardless of their organizational status. At the same time, an appropriate level of organization, a modern and competent management structure, well-established and strong production and economic relations between enterprises provide favorable conditions for the development of industrial production, increasing its efficiency, improving production and financial indicators, and strengthening competitiveness. The industry is made up of three major industrial groups [6].

The mining industry includes mining and chemical raw materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores, non-metallic raw materials for metallurgy, non-metallic ores, oil, gas, coal, peat, shale, salt, etc. The manufacturing industry includes machine-building enterprises producing ferrous and non-ferrous metals, rolling stock, chemical and petrochemical products, machinery and equipment, wood processing and cellulose - paper industry, cement and other building materials, light and food industry products. Types of industries:

- ✓ the mining industry
- ✓ the production industry
- ✓ the power industry

Electric power is the most important branch of the energy industry, which includes the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Advantages of electric energy compared to other types

of energy: relative ease of transmission over long distances, distribution among consumers, as well as conversion into other types of energy (mechanical, thermal, chemical, light, etc.).

A distinctive feature of electricity is the practical simultaneity of its production and consumption, since electric current spreads through networks at a speed close to the speed of light. Electric power is the basis for the operation of the economy and the maintenance of life. Electric power industry is an energy sector that ensures the electrification of the country based on the rational expansion of the production and use of electric power [7].

An industry is an objectively separated part of an industry that unites enterprises that produce the same, specific products with the same type of technology and a limited range of consumers. The following major industries are distinguished in the national economy:

- Energy industry
- Fuel industry
- Black metallurgy
- Non-ferrous metallurgy
- Chemical and petrochemical industry
- Mechanical engineering and metalworking
- Forestry, wood processing and pulp and paper industry
- Building materials industry
- Glass and porcelain industry
- Light industry
- Food industry
- Microbiology industry
- Flour milling and feed industry
- Medical industry
- Printing industry and other industrial productions.

Based on the above, it can be noted that Industry serves the rapid development of all economic sectors. In the following years, special attention was paid to the development of this sector, and high-tech factories, technological parks, and production enterprises were established. Last year, the growth in added value in industry exceeded 10 percent [8].

Discussion. If we consider this in the case of Andijan region, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", to define the prospects of industry, agriculture and services in Andijan region for the next five years, as well as the "growth points" of each district and city, social sphere In order to further improve the health and standard of living of the population through development, on April 21, 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Decision No. 204 "On comprehensive socio-economic development of Andijan region in 2022-2026 and additional measures to further improve the standard of living of the population." In this decision, on the basis of the new procedure established for the comprehensive socio-economic development of the regions, the existing problems and opportunities in the districts and cities of the Andijan region were studied in depth, important projects were formed in the regions and it was widely discussed with the participation of the local community [9].

The result. In Andijan region, in 2022-2026, the parameters of target indicators for cities and districts, which provide for increasing the volume of gross regional product and industrial products by 1.4 times, the production of agricultural products by 1.2 times, the volume of services by 3.0 times, and the volume of construction works by 1.4 times, have been approved.

Today, 4,398 industrial enterprises operate in the region. 1,233 of them (28.0% of the total number of operating enterprises) are in Andijan city, 504 (11.5%) are in Andijan district, 352 (8.0%) are in Asaka district, 321 (7.3%) are in Shahrikhan district and 268 (6.1%) are in Khojaabad district. (Figures 1-2).

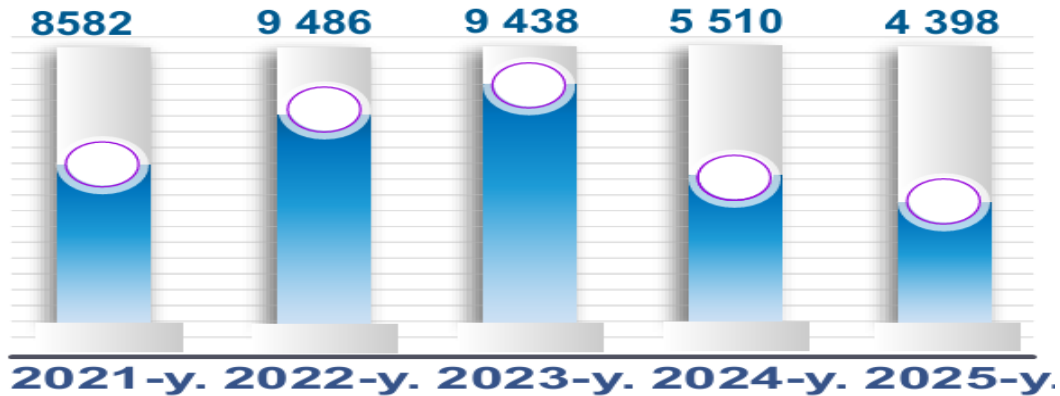


Figure 1. The number of industrial enterprises operating in Andijan region.

As can be seen from the data in Figure 1, the number of industrial enterprises operating in the Andijan region increased compared to 2021 and decreased year by year compared to 2022-2023. The total number of newly established industrial enterprises in the Andijan region is as follows (Figure 2).

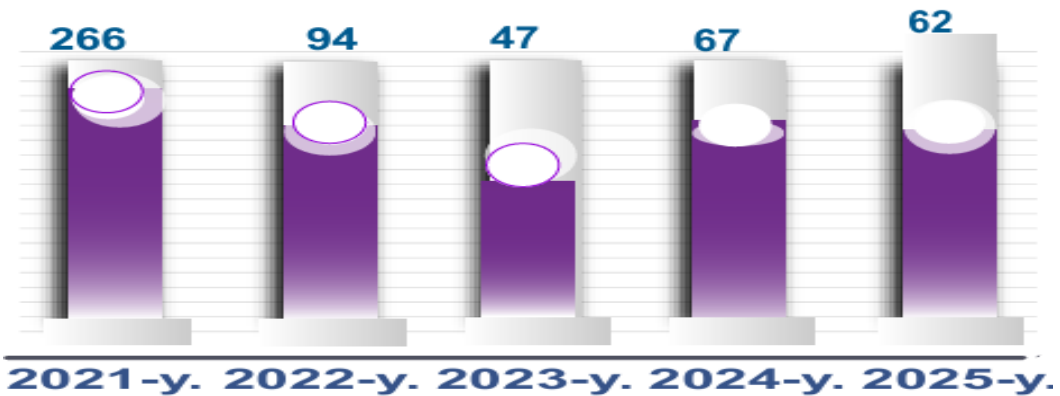


Figure 2. The number of newly established industrial enterprises in Andijan region.

As can be seen from the data in Figure 2, the number of newly established industrial enterprises in Andijan region has increased compared to 2023. It can be seen that the newly established industrial enterprises by region of Andijan region are in the following state (Table 1).

The number of operating and newly established industrial enterprises in Andijan region.

Table 1.

№	Provinces	Industrial enterprises in operation	Newly established industrial enterprises
1	Andijan city	1233	19
2	Khonobod city	83	1
3	Oltinkul	216	5

4	Andijan	504	4
5	Baliqi	225	3
6	Boston	119	0
7	Buloqbashi	156	1
8	Jalaquduk	188	7
9	Izboskan	163	4
10	Uluqnor	81	0
11	Kurgan-tepa	200	2
12	Asaka	352	2
13	Marhamat	163	2
14	Shakhrikhan	321	3
15	Pakhtaabad	126	5
16	Khojabad	268	4

As can be seen from the data in Table 1, Andijan city, Jalaquduk and Altyngol, Pakhtaobod, Andijan, Khojabod occupy the highest positions in terms of newly established industrial enterprises by region, while the lowest indicators correspond to Khanobod city, Bulaqbashi, Kurgan Tepa, Asaka, Marhamat, and Balikchi, Shakhrixon regions. In January 2025, regional enterprises will spend 3,347.3 billion. Soums worth of industrial products were produced, and compared to January-December 2023, the physical volume index of industrial production was 102.3%.

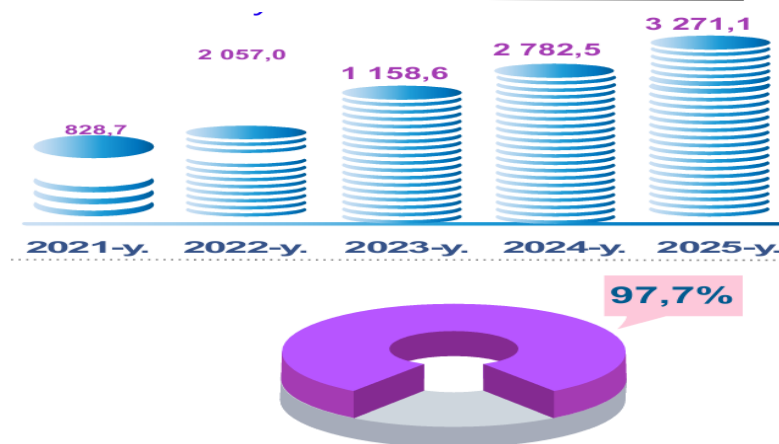
The index of the physical volume of industrial production is a relative indicator describing the change in the volume of manufactured products, works and services in comparable periods.

Manufacturing industry - includes physical or chemical processing of substances or components, materials for the purpose of producing new products, although it is not considered the only complete criterion for a certain type of production [10].

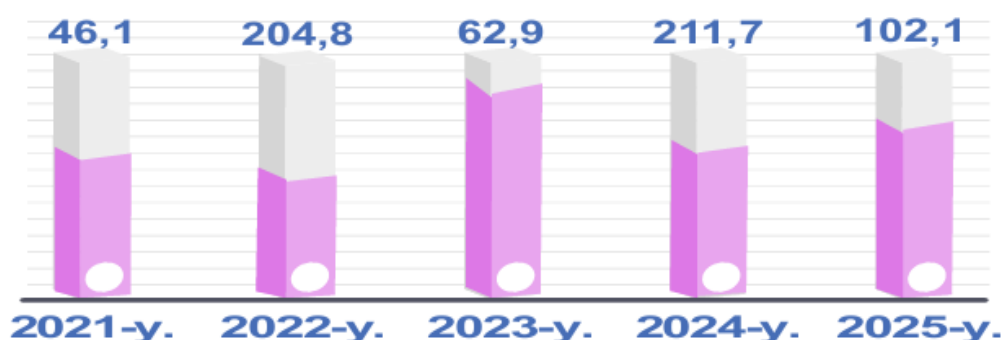
In January 2025, the production of industrial products per capita in Andijan region amounted to 976.5 thousand soums. This indicator indicates that the needs of the population are growing relative to production products. The largest share in the structure of industrial production fell on the manufacturing industry, which amounted to 3,347.3 billion soums, and its share in total industrial production was 102.3%.

The manufacturing industry is a branch that includes physical or chemical processing of substances or components, materials, although not the only complete criterion for a certain type of production, for the purpose of producing a new product. In January 2025, the volume of products produced by manufacturing industrial enterprises amounted to 3,271.1 billion soums, or 97.7% of the total volume of industrial products. (Figure 3).

Volume of industrial production, January bln. in soums



The total of the manufacturing industry, share in the volume of industrial production



Industrial Production FHI, January in %

Figure 3 - The volume of products produced by industrial enterprises in the cross-section of regions.

The volume of products produced by industrial enterprises that produce in the cross-section of regions.

Table 2.

№	Provinces	Volume of industrial production, January bln. in soums	Industrial Production FHI, January in %
1	Andijan city	403,8	92,7
2	Khonobod city	125,7	105,5
3	Oltinkul	112,0	100,3
4	Andijan	68,1	100,2
5	Baliqi	106,3	105,2
6	Boston	37,0	85,7
7	Buloqbashi	49,6	109,8
8	Jalaquduk	70,3	96,8
9	Izboskan	34,9	103,2
10	Uluqnor	53,3	110,4
11	Kurgan-tepa	148,0	105,7
12	Asaka	1 502,2	106,9
13	Marhamat	55,0	100,4
14	Shakhrikhan	100,6	91,5
15	Pakhtaabad	50,6	102,4
16	Khojabad	119,0	106,1

As can be seen from the data of Table 2, Ulug'nor, Buloqboshi and Asaka Khojabad regions are the leading places in the production of products by industrial enterprises in Andijan region.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, it can be noted that today industrial enterprises serve as the leading drivers in the development of the economy of our country. Therefore, further development of industrial enterprises has risen to the level of state policy.

References

1. Andijon viloyati statistika boshqarmasi, Andijon viloyatining sanoat ishlab chiqarishi yanvar oyi 2025-yil.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasining statistik axborotnomasi. Yanvar-dekabr, 2022 yil.
3. Ortiqov A. Sanoat iqtisodiyoti. Darslik. – T.: “Sano-standart”, 2014. – 304 b.
4. Насиров, Илхам Закирович, and Шерзодбек Сабинович Камолов. "Bobur shox va s. zunnova ko'chalari kesishmasiga svetoforlarni o'rnatish." *Journal of new century innovations* 7.5 (2022): 102-107.
5. Камалов, Шерзодбек. "ROUTING ISSUES BASED ON MATHEMATICAL MODELS IN TRANSPORT LOGISTICS." *Interpretation and researches* 4 (50) (2025).
6. SOBIROV, SD, and SH KAMALOV. "WAYS OF DEVELOPING A MODERN CAR SERVICE." *Изложены материалы докладов II Международной научно-практической конференции молодых ученых, студентов и учащихся колледжей «Наука–транспортной инфраструктуре». Для молодых ученых, научных работников, магистрантов, аспирантов, студентов технических вузов, учащихся колледжей, а также инженерно.*
7. Камалов, Шерзодбек. "AVTOSERVISNI BOSHQARISHDAGI MUAMMO VA KAMCHILIKLARNI BARTARAF ETISH CHORA TADBIRLARI." *Свет науки* 6 (41) (2025).
8. Sabirovich, Kamalov Sherzodbek. “LOGISTIK TIZIM ICHIDA MODDIY VA AXBOROT OQIMLARNI TAQSIMOTINI TASHKIL YETISH” *IJODKOR O'QITUVCHI* 3.32 (2023): 127-133.
9. Sabirovich, Kamalov Sherzodbek. "AVTOTRANSPORT OQIMINI MODELLASHTIRISHNING DOLZARBLIGI." *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI* 2.16 (2023): 290-298.
10. Sabirovich, Kamalov Sherzodbek. "TRANSPORT VOSITALARINI IMKONIYATLARINI OSHIRISHDA INTELLEKTUAL TIZIMLARNI YORITISH OMILLARI." *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI* 2.16 (2023): 214-222.
11. Sabirovich, Kamalov Sherzodbek. "TRANSPORT-LOGISTIKA TIZIMINI NAZORAT QILISHDA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH." *Mexatronika va robototexnika: muammolar va rivojlantirish istiqbollari* 1.1 (2023): 306-311.