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IMPACT OF THE ECONOMY OF INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN THE CITY OF JIZZAKH.

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Annotation: This article talks about the industrial areas that contribute to the current economy and employment of people in the city of Jizzakh. As we know, industry is very important for the development of any country. We know that in any country with a developed economy, there will be a lot of development and creative work. For this reason, the development of industrial zones is very useful.

Keywords: Economy, politics, city, enterprise, plant, factory, production, development, industry.

Introduction

The development of the economy serves as an important factor for the development of the economy of the region and the development of each country and region. The role of industrial enterprises in the development of the economy is particularly noticeable. In order to develop the city of Jizzakh and grow its industry, many works were carried out in the 20th century, and these works continue to this day. In the city of Jizzakh, many industrial enterprises contribute to the development of the economy.

On the basis of the new economic policy, the transfer of existing industrial enterprises in the city of Jizzakh to the economic account led to the development of production, albeit a little. The expansion of cotton planting areas had a positive effect on the creation of cotton processing enterprises and handicraft enterprises, but this did not last long. Soon, the process of nationalization (state appropriation) of industrial enterprises in the city will be implemented, the administrative command system will strengthen in the socio-

economic life of the city, as a result, the new economic policy will lose its essence.

In 1935, the production capacity of the cotton ginning plant in Jizzakh was doubled compared to 1925. The number of employees increased from 56 to 134 people. In 1936, 5939 tons of cotton fibers were sent from the factory to Russian textile enterprises. In 1939, 6173 tons of cotton fibers were produced. Omirboy Olimov, Tosh Mirzaboev, Rahimberdi Ziyatov, and Meli Polvanov contributed a lot to achieving these achievements. In 1940, the main means of production at the factory increased by 2.1 times compared to 1930, energy supply by almost 3 times, and productivity increased by several times. Until 1940, A. Egamberdiev worked as a director, A. Matyushenko as a chief engineer, and P. Tyutin as a chief mechanic at the plant.

In 1932, as a result of the construction of a power station in the city of Jizzakh, industrial enterprises, institutions and households were electrified. This played an important role in the normal operation of industrial enterprises. In the

same year, a flour mill was built in the city, and in 1942, a cotton factory was put into operation. In 1943, an agricultural machinery repair factory was built, and in 1949, a butter-cheese factory was built and put into operation.

In 1974, in connection with the establishment of the Jizzakh region, a cotton ginning enterprise was built and put into operation on the territory of the collective farm named after H. Nosirov.

In 1930, the commissioning of the new complex of the lime plant of the Jizzakh city primary industry gained great importance in the supply of cement plants of the republic with lime.

Jizzakh City Bakery was founded in 1926 as a small bakery.

In 1960, the largest building materials plant in the republic was built and put into operation in the city of Jizzakh. In 1969, in Jizzakh, a chemical plant for the production of polyethylene pipes, polyvinyl chloride products for irrigation of Mirzachol, Karshi and other cultivated deserts, in 1970, a large flour plant consisting of an elevator, a flour plant and a workshop for the production of mixed feed, in 1971 the factory was built and commissioned.

By the 1980s, there was a shortage of sufficient supply of the population's demand for consumer goods with the products produced in the industrial enterprises of the sister republics, so there was a need to establish such enterprises in our republic itself. As a result, funds were allocated for the construction of outerwear, hosiery and yarn spinning factories in Jizzakh. They were built and launched. But the production techniques and technological equipment of these enterprises soon showed their obsolescence. Due to the low quality of the products produced at the enterprise based on outdated technology and not being purchased by the population, the finished goods were piled up in the

warehouses. The products developed in industrial enterprises did not find their place in the world market. The system of administrative command, party leadership of production and its ideologicalization destroyed attempts to improve the economy. In allocating funds for social needs, the residual principle and the flat policy in distribution prevailed.

Enterprises established in Jizzakh were specialized in the production of raw materials or semi-finished products.

In the city of Jizzakh, the communist party built houses, gardens and parks for its soldiers. In addition, schools, kindergartens, technical schools, and family educational institutions were built in the region for education. Most of them are still working.

Roads, streets were widened and new roads were built. Many mahallas were created and artisans were able to carry out their work.

Currently, many works are being carried out in the city of Jizzakh for the development of industry. Investments and construction of new industrial enterprises are being carried out rapidly.

Jizzakh industry includes food, light, construction materials, mechanical repair, chemical, furniture and surrounding agricultural products processing industries, as well as repair of agricultural machinery, vehicles, construction materials. There are enterprises that provide services to enterprises.

It exists in three industrial zones in the northeast, southeast, and south of the city, as well as in some industrial enterprises that do not have large sanitary protection zones in partially residential areas.

The largest industrial zone is located in the northeastern industrial zone, the main specializations are construction, chemical, automotive, mechanical repair and other industries.

The largest enterprises located in the 1st part

of the city: "Jizzakh battery plant" OJSC, oil reserve, "Reinforced concrete products" LLC, "Barkamoltrans" (HATP-4), customs goods base, "Vostok LTD" company, marble workshop and others there are a number of enterprises.

Uzbek-Lichtenstein joint venture "Rohat-Jay" LLC for the production of cheese and dairy products: Uzbek-Russian joint venture "Oybek Sank" producing canned fruit and vegetables. At the first stage, they will start. According to the information developed by the Ministry of Economy of the Republic and the Economy Department of the State Government, light industrial enterprises are in the stage of formation:

In addition, the city has separate facilities for light and construction industry, which are located in small districts and neighborhoods of the city.

It should be noted that the rapid growth of service facilities in urban conditions and their excessive concentration in the central part of the city. In particular, the growth of trade, food and car service facilities was noted. The central streets of the city, as well as avenues, are being built rapidly. At the same time, less service facilities are being built in the northeastern regions of the city. This is due to the absence of a network of highways, where width is important, and the quality of the existing highways in the city.

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