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THE MAGNITUDE OF CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This study examines the trends in consumer goods production in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including growth dynamics across key sectors and the role of domestic and external demand. The analysis identifies existing challenges related to expanding production capacity and ensuring adequate supply of locally produced goods to the population, and proposes measures to address these issues. Particular emphasis is placed on the adoption of innovative technologies and the increasing contribution of small businesses and private entrepreneurship to sectoral development.

Keywords: Consumer goods, production volume, Uzbekistan's economy, domestic market

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, ensuring the domestic market with competitive, high-quality, and affordable products has become a strategic priority for many countries. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, demand for consumer goods has been steadily increasing due to population growth, improvements in living standards, and rising consumer preferences. Consequently, expanding consumer goods production, diversifying its industrial structure, and promoting development through modern technologies have become critical objectives.

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This article presents a comprehensive analysis of recent economic reforms in Uzbekistan, the existing production capacity, the level of domestic demand satisfaction, and prospective development directions. Furthermore, it examines trends in production volumes based on statistical data, identifies current challenges, and proposes approaches for addressing them.

METHODOLOGY

This study examines the state and development dynamics of consumer goods production in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years. The following scientific and methodological approaches and analytical methods were used in the preparation of the article:

Statistical analysis method - based on data published by the State Statistics Committee, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other official sources, annual changes in the volume of consumer goods production, growth rates by sector, and regional differences were studied.

Comparative analysis – National production potential was assessed by comparing the production of consumer goods in Uzbekistan and other developing countries.

Structural approach – The structural structure of the consumer goods industry, namely the share and trends of the light industry, food industry, chemical industry and household appliances, was analyzed.

Based on these methodological approaches, the current state of consumer goods production in Uzbekistan was comprehensively studied, that is, based on statistical data, annual changes in production volumes, growth rates across sectors, regional differences, and a satisfactory level of supply of production relative to domestic demand were analyzed.

In addition, factors such as the country's raw material base, labor reserves, production localization policy, and increasing private sector participation were assessed as existing opportunities. The analysis also identified problems observed in the consumer goods industry. In particular, factors such as technological

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obsolescence in some sectors, disruptions in the logistics system, problems in the production of competitive products, the flow of cheap products imported from abroad, and low resource efficiency were analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the volume of consumer goods production in Uzbekistan is of great importance in assessing the full supply of the country's domestic market, satisfaction of consumer demand, and the dynamics of growth of industrial sectors. In recent years, there has been an increasing need to determine the effectiveness of reforms, government programs, and support measures for local producers in this area.

Table 1. Volume of consumer goods production in Uzbekistan¹

Classifier	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024
Republic of Uzbekistan	1842.9	2534.1	3285.3	3778.6	4443.9	4067.9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	660.8	977.9	1262	1467.4	1521.4	1219.6
Andijan region	3298.5	7036.3	8452.4	8705.3	8017.8	11119.9
Bukhara region	1676	1947.5	2781.6	3462.6	4368.2	2458.1
Jizzakh region	989.7	1360.6	1720	2143.4	2810	2819.7
Kashkadarya region	817.4	909.2	1201.1	1495.6	1382.3	871.7
Navoi region	2308	2603	3281.8	3875.7	4241.8	3021.5
Namangan region	1154.9	1517	2167.6	2269.1	2864.1	2596.2
Samarkand region	1605.9	2087.6	2278.5	3025.1	3604.9	2428.8
Surkhandarya region	429.4	479.1	616	814	973.7	624.8
Syrdarya region	1873.5	2303	3389.1	3294.7	4275.8	2307.5
Tashkent region	2033.4	2674	3718.6	4921.2	6854.8	6165.6
Fergana region	1041.3	1240.5	1941.1	2736.6	3049.1	1939.6
Khorezm region	1325.8	2145.1	3065.2	3430.1	4501.2	5294.6
Tashkent city	5840	7172.2	8657.7	9456.7	12556.3	11446.6

¹ Prepared by the author based on analytical data

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During 2018–2024, the volume of consumer goods production in Uzbekistan increased significantly on a nationwide scale. In 2018, the production volume amounted to 1842.9 billion soums, while in 2021 this figure reached 3778.6 billion soums. Although it reached its highest level in 2023 with 4443.9 billion soums, in 2024 it decreased to 4067.9 billion soums, which indicates a certain decrease.

The highest production volume by region was observed in Tashkent city, which amounted to 12,556.3 billion soums in 2023 and 11,446.6 billion soums in 2024. This is due to the industrial potential of the capital and the concentration of large enterprises. Andijan region also has high production indicators, producing products worth 11,119.9 billion soums in 2024. This is explained by the widespread development of the automotive and textile industries in the region. Tashkent region, Khorezm, and Syrdarya regions also showed high growth rates. In particular, in Khorezm region, products worth 4501.2 billion soums were produced in 2023, while in 2024 this figure increased to 5294.6 billion soums. Although Navoi and Bukhara regions also saw significant growth in 2020–2021, a decrease was recorded in these regions in 2024. For example, in Navoi region, production volume of 4241.8 billion soums in 2023 decreased to 3021.5 billion soums in 2024.

In Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Fergana regions, a decrease in production volume was observed by 2024. In particular, in Kashkadarya, the figure of 1382.3 billion soums in 2023 fell to 871.7 billion soums in 2024.

Also, stable growth was maintained in Jizzakh and Namangan regions. In Jizzakh, the growth trend continued since 2020, reaching 2819.7 billion soums in 2024. Although the Republic of Karakalpakstan also experienced stable growth until 2021, production volume in 2024 decreased by 1,219.6 billion soums (Table 1). In general, there are regional differences in the production of consumer goods in Uzbekistan, which depend on the level of economic development, the orientation of industrial sectors, and the efficiency of using local resources.

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CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Although the overall trend in the volume of consumer goods production in Uzbekistan over the period 2018–2024 was characterized by growth rates, there were also cases of decline in some years and regions. The results of the analysis show that the dynamics of production volumes have significant differences across regions, which is directly related to their industrial potential, infrastructure development, investment activity, and the level of production technologies.

Tashkent city, Andijan, Tashkent and Khorezm regions stand out as the leading regions in the country, with the development of industrial enterprises and logistics infrastructure in these regions, as well as diversification of production, being important factors. On the contrary, declines are observed in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions by 2024, indicating the need for additional measures to ensure stability in the production of consumer goods in these regions. These analyses indicate the need for a more regionally balanced formulation of industrial policy in the country, full use of local resources, and widespread introduction of modern technologies.

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