THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the role and importance of the machine-building industry in the country's economy. Its main topic is the study of the importance of the machine-building industry for the economic sector and all sectors. The article describes the features, composition, and economic impact of machine-building.*

Key words: *Machine-building, national economy, industrial sectors, economic development, details, transport highways, labor resources, science and technology, integration, enterprises.*

The machine-building complex is a combination of machines and manufacturers for all sectors of the economy, providing the population with various consumer goods, such as televisions and refrigerators.

The machine-building complex is a complex of heavy industries that produce tools for economic sectors, as well as consumer goods and products of defense importance. In addition, it is a component of the industries of machine-building and metalworking, production of metal products, metal structures, and repair of machinery and equipment. Its main task is to provide all sectors of the economy with high-performance machines and equipment. The complex includes more than 200 production branches and branches, along with the metal processing industry. In its activity, production forms such as cooperation and inter-branch and inter-regional specialization are evident not only within the network. In particular, under the influence of the process of specialization, the production of spare parts, aggregates, components are carried out in different countries and regions, and the process of their assembly takes place in the territory of a certain country with a developed economy. A certain type of specialization (part (detail), technological or semi-finished product (semi-finished product)) is usually chosen depending on the nature of the product being produced. The state of specialization of machine-building enterprises and the territorial division of labor lead to the creation of industrial centers and regions specialized in a certain field. Transnational companies, whose scope of activity covers the territory of a large number of countries, also have a great influence on their occurrence.

Machine-building is a priority complex of the country's economy. Because no sector of the economy can develop without being provided with machines. A large amount of metal, plastic, paints, rubber gaskets, and wooden planks are needed to make a modern car. Cars are made from thousands of parts. It is inconvenient and inefficient to make such a variety of details in a single factory. For this reason, specialization in the production of details, that is, the production of some details and parts of the finished product, as well as the specialization in the production of objects, that is, the production of finished products such as cars, tractors, and machine tools, are widely developed in machine engineering.

Consequently, many machine-building factories that produce some parts for cars require production relations with each other, as well as with enterprises supplying metal, plastic, rubber, etc. (other branches). But such production cannot be carried out without transport. For this reason, the availability of convenient transport highways is definitely taken into account when placing machine-building networks. Machine-building products are made by means of complex machines, with highly skilled labor. On average, the cost of each machine is hundreds of times higher than the cost of raw materials used for it. There must be enough qualified workers and scientific and technical specialists in the placement of machine-building enterprises.

There is an influence of a number of factors on the territorial location of the enterprises of the machine-building complex. As in many sectors, the factor of labor resources is important in the location of enterprises. The occurrence of this situation is influenced by the fact that some branches require a lot of labor, their qualification (especially in the fields of instrumentation, electronics, electrical engineering, aviation, aerospace), and the availability of special scientific research institutions and laboratories. In addition, the factor of science and technology development has a strong influence, as a result of which it leads to the acceleration of product production processes within the network, increased efficiency and increased integration with scientific centers.

Stages of development of machine-building complex in Uzbekistan. Machine-building is the largest and leading branch of heavy industry. Its importance is manifested, first of all, in the implementation of the achievements of modern science and technology development in all sectors of the national economy, increase of labor productivity, mechanization and automation of production processes, improvement of product quality, and raising the efficiency of social production. That is why the general level of development of the economy of the country and regions is determined by the level of development of mechanical engineering.

The first enterprises of the machine-building industry in Uzbekistan were established at the beginning of the 20th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, the metalworking industry of Uzbekistan mainly consisted of 14 small repair shops. Repair works of railway, cotton ginning and oil factories were mainly carried out in them. The contribution of the heavy industry and metal processing industry to the total volume of the gross industrial product was 1.3%. The main metalworking workshops established in Tashkent in 1900 were one of the largest enterprises of that time.

Uzbekistan's mechanical engineering mainly performed the task of producing products necessary to meet local needs and developed to the level of regional importance. It is known that during this period, Uzbekistan and other cotton-producing republics needed machines for agriculture, primarily cotton. That is why the machine-building enterprises built during this period were mainly agricultural machinery manufacturers and their repairers, as well as manufacturers of equipment for the cotton processing industry. The first large enterprise of Uzbekistan's machine-building industry was the Tashkent Agricultural Machine-Building Plant, the Tashkent Repair-Mechanical Plant, the Excavator-Repair Plant (now the Excavator Plant), and the Dehqon Plant, which repairs

agricultural machines in Samarkand. In Andijan, the "Kommunar" factory, which manufactures equipment for the cotton ginning and textile industries, and other enterprises were built. As a result, the Uzbek machinery industry began to supply the cotton-growing republics of the former Union with machines.

These enterprises belonging to different fields of machine-building had a serious impact on the composition and specialization of the machine-building industry of Uzbekistan. In 1941, the republic's machine-building industry mainly provided the needs of the front. The machine-building industry of Uzbekistan has become a multi-disciplinary industry. In this period, the engineering industries serving the cotton industry, the main specialty of the republic at the level of the former union, have developed more. Also, the production of electrical engineering, tool making, road construction, and equipment for industrial sectors has developed rapidly and has become an important branch of Uzbekistan's machine-building industry. In the current Republic, scientific production has developed rapidly and has become an important branch of Uzbekistan's engineering industry. Currently, 276 large machine-building and metalworking enterprises are working in the Republic along with scientific production associations. Some of the industrial workers of Uzbekistan work in these enterprises. In agricultural machine building, especially the machine building branches, which are part of the cotton production complex, are highly developed. Since most of the machines used in cotton growing are produced in Uzbekistan, its machine-building enterprises supply all cotton-growing countries of the CIS with various machines. One of the directions of machine building related to the cotton complex is the production of textile machines and technological equipment for the cotton ginning industry. This direction of mechanical engineering is very advanced. Tashkent mechanical engineering, which manufactures necessary equipment for the cotton ginning industry, "Kommunar" in Andijan, Samarkand cotton machine-building Olmos (Namangan region) factories that manufacture parts for cotton ginning equipment, and the state construction company in this field scientific production institutions have joined the production union. The association supplies cotton ginning factories in the CIS countries with equipment. The enterprises that manufacture machines for the textile industry have also established the Association of Textile Machinery of Uzbekistan. These enterprises design, manufacture and supply textile machines to consumers. With the further rapid development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan, the necessity of further development of this direction of machine building based on the modern technology is felt. In particular, in the future, it is planned to build enterprises related to textile machinery in Namangan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, and Sirdaryo regions, to slightly change the specialty of the Kokan plant and to organize the production of silk spinning machines. In general, the main task of this branch of machine-building is to increase the volume and especially the quality of the production of machines and equipment for the textile and cotton ginning industry, and to improve their production efficiency. Another important branch of Uzbekistan's machine-building is electro-technics. This branch was created during the years of the Patriotic War and became one of the important branches of the republic's engineering. The enterprises of this network produce switchboards, panels, modern complex cables, electrical equipment

for transformers, power stations and substations, and a total of 200 types of products. Some types of these products occupy a leading position in the CIS, they are also exported to foreign countries.

The largest enterprises of electrotechnical engineering are Tashkent electrotechnical and cable plants, Chirchik and Namangan transformer plants, Andijan "Elektro apparat" and "Elektr dvigatel", Kokandelectrical engineering plants and others. The republic's electrotechnical engineering enterprises are part of two production-technical associations. The electrical engineering industry in Uzbekistan will develop even faster in the future. Due to the fact that it is a labor-intensive branch of industry, it acquires both economic and social importance in the conditions of our republic.

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