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**FROM THE HISTORY OF MODERNIZATION INDUSTRY FIELD IN
UZBEKISTAN: MAIN AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

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Abstract: This article is devoted modernization of industry field in Independent days in Uzbekistan and increasing the number of industrial factories in the area has been investigated by the statistic materials and historical literatures as well.

Keywords: Modernization, industry, industrial factories, production, Uzbekistan.

Every field saw development in Uzbekistan from the moment she gained her independence, and one of the most important branches of economy, the industry was not also exception. Crucial steps to modify to achieving composite changes, and increase the power of production from the terms of technique and technology were taken. The main goal of these modifications is to overcome the issue of unemployment though implications of decrees, projects, laws and orders, whose main objective is to intensifying development of our Republic, so as to expand the scale of local production. I.e. the third sub-section among the five firm sections of Actions strategy to develop Uzbekistan has been exactly devoted to the economy that the issue whose purpose is the development of economy through betterment of investment atmosphere actively summoning foreign investment to economic fields and regions of our country was specifically stressed. Similarly, through the passing the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On excluding from possession of government and privatization” many of industry factories of the country has been excluded from the possession of the government and turned into private, community, cooperative state-stock properties. This, in turn, has significantly contributed to the social-

economic development of our Republic. Likewise, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On free economic zones", the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Concessions" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On extra factors and bonuses to the enterprises with foreign investment has been playing the fundamental role on implication of the policy of investment and establishing joint-ventures in several industrial fields in the partnership of foreign investment. For instance, "Asaka automobile factory", "British American tobacco", "Zarafshan-Newmont", "Kabul textiles", "Coca-Cola", "Samkoch-auto" joint venture and many others [2, 493] can be considered as clear examples. For instance, if the number of industry production workers in the aforementioned industry enterprises constituted to 707.0 thousand in 1997, this figure made up 718.5 thousand personnel by the year 2000, and the industrial production in numbers had just made up 104.1 per cent in 1997 before this trend hit 105.9 percent in 2000 [3,214]. Although the volume of industry production decreased by 0.2 per cent in 1995 than in 1990, from 2000 this (in comparison to 1990) the increase was 1.2 times, in 2005 1.8 times, in 2010 3.0 times and in in 2016 4.6 times [4].

The intense development of subsections of industry in our country can be defined due to the attention towards macroeconomics, the rising competition towards raw materials, especially, ready products in the world market over the years. As a result of projects adapted to provide stable and intense development of economy, the economics of Uzbekistan has almost increased by six times since independence. The proportion of industry has made up 34 per cent to compare 14 percent at first. The average annual increase of gross domestic product has not been noted fewer than 8 per cent for the past 11 years [5]. The proportion of microbusiness and private prudence subjects has also been growing year by year. For instance, if the portion of this field constituted to 12.9 per cent in 2000, this number reached to 45.4 per cent by the year 2016.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan numbered PF-4609 "On meAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburres and means of further refinement of investment climate and business atmosphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on April 7, 2014 the amount of industry products produced by micro business subjects specialized in industrial production built up 50654.5 billion UZS.

The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan numbered PF-4848 "On meAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburres and means of further betterment of business atmosphere in terms of quality and protection of private property from all sides, providing intense development of business activity" on October 5, 2016 was a stimulant for increase in the number of industrial factories, creating

comfortable economic situations for subjects of household, fulfillment of high technologic projects and production of products endurable to the competition, the support and production and expansion of ready products, the production of goods for consumption, and the development of regionally important enterprises. The portion of microbusiness in preparation of industrial products constituted to 2.9 per cent in Ferghana region about twenty or twenty-five years ago. Currently, this figure has been reached to 15 per cent [6]. The amount of total industrial production of the Republic in proportion of regions for Ferghana valley in 2012 for Andizhan region 12.5 per cent, Namangan region 2.7 per cent, Ferghana region 7.5 per cent, this numbers changed to 10.0 per cent for Andizhan, 2.9 per cent for Namangan, and 7.3 per cent for Ferghana in the year of 2015 [7]. The data provided clearly shows that industrial production has significantly escalated in the regions of Ferghana and Namangan. This figure made up 9.2 per cent for Andizhan region, 2.7 per cent for Namangan region, and 6.7 percent for Ferghana region by 2017 [8].

Similarly, according to the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan numbered PR-1236 “On meAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburres and means for further localization of production of rectifying goods and materials, and ready products based on the cooperation of industry” the production size in January-December months of 2017 constituted to 18414.0 billion UZS for Andizhan region, 141.7 billion UZS for Namangan region, and 94.4 billion UZS for Ferghana region [9].

To sum up, the modernization of industry, the supply of full performance of marketing mechanism, step by step increase of industrialization of economy, modification of stable economic growth, establishment of free economic zones, the development of microbusiness and private prudence has created wide range of options to increase economic power of our country and achievement of major projects in Ferghana valley [10]. The field has spread out the name of Uzbekistan to the whole world, and served to summoning huge foreign investment to our land.

One of our main tasks is to multiply the number of free economic zones in our country so as to further intensify industrial production size whose aftermath ends up with goods suitable for export that can be substitute for import.

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FORMING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE WITH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract: The article provides a detailed analysis of the formation of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of non-communicable diseases among schoolchildren in Karakalpakstan, improving the organization and management mechanisms for the formation of a healthy lifestyle and physical activity.

Keywords: disease, Karakalpakstan, prevention, treatment, healthy living, pupils.

Consistent meAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburres are being taken in our country to prevent, treat and control non-communicable diseases and their risk factors, reduce premature deaths and morbidity. According to experts from the World Health Organization, 85% of human