

## CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING AND ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE COVID PANDEMIC

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**Abstract:** this article analyzes how the Covid-19 pandemic affected the economy of Uzbekistan and what kind of measures the government took to mitigate the negative effects of this economic crisis caused by the global pandemic

**Keywords:** recession, Covid-19, growth, policy, income, economy

It is no exaggeration to say that 2020 is one of the unforgettable years in the history of humanity. The onset of the global pandemic has had a number of negative effects on the global economy and caused many losses to the world. Many countries have suffered a lot of economic and social damage; many corporations have fallen to the level of bankruptcy. Worldwide, incomes of the population declined sharply and unemployment rate skyrocketed in many countries. Undoubtedly, the global pandemic completely changed the world's economic, political, religious and financial systems and structures. Demographically, 2,728,064 people have died so far from the coronavirus outbreak as of March 22. According to David Malpass, the President of World Bank Group, the pandemic and global recession may cause over 1.4% of the world's population to fall into extreme poverty. Additionally, if we look at the economy of China, USA, European Union and Japan in terms of economic hit from covid-19 pandemic, it is clearly seen that this crisis is more severe than Global Financial crisis in 2008.

Indeed, the economic crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has had a very negative impact on the economy of Uzbekistan that as a result of a sharp decline in income of the population in the country, the purchasing power of them noticeably declined and the number of unemployed in the country rose sharply; the volume of foreign direct investments has declined. Tourism sphere in the country has almost collapsed and suffered heavy losses. During the pandemic, the unemployment rate in the country increased significantly compared to previous years, reaching 10.5 % (It made up 9.3 % in 2018 and 9.0 % in 2019). The highest unemployment rates were in Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Syrdarya regions, with about 11 %. The most affected spheres in Uzbekistan during the pandemic were tourism and aviation. A total of 507 billion soums were spent on the aviation sector at the expense of the AntiCrisis Fund under the Ministry of Finance (406 billion soums were allocated to Uzbekistan Airways and 101 billion soums to Uzbekistan Airports). According to the State Statistics Committee, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Uzbekistan in 2020 amounted to 580.2 trillion soums. Compared to 2019, the growth was 1.6%. The government has implemented anti-pandemic policies in three main way as the followings: - Economic measures. The basis of economic measures was the monetary and fiscal policy of the state. First of all, the country introduced tax incentives to businesses operating in the tourism sector and services sector, and subsidies to large state-owned enterprises from a special fund such as the Anti-Crisis Fund under the Ministry of Finance. Moreover, The Central Bank also reduced the discount rate to 14%, suspended loan repayments and implemented a number of concessions.

In order to provide social support to the population of our country, "Temir daftar" - a list of families in need of financial assistance and support - has been formed. Also, "Yoshlar daftari" and "Ayollar daftari" were formed in each neighborhood, district, city and region. All citizens on this list received financial assistance from state and other non-state funds during the pandemic. Call centers have been set up in each region to help the population in need of social protection. Legal measures. A number of Presidential Decrees and Resolutions, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, laws and by-laws have been signed and came into force on the purpose of supporting population, organizations, entrepreneurs and lessening the negative effects of the local economic

crisis caused by Covid-19 pandemic. In conclusion, the measures taken by the government in each area have shown effective results; the negative consequences of the pandemic have been significantly mitigated.

On the website of Nordea Trade portal (2020) Uzbekistan market is carrying out huge reforms in the field of economy. Of investment Growth and consumption growth will lead to GDP growth of 5.6% in 2019 came Industrial facilities, infrastructure (gas, hydropower, roads and housing), as well as household consumption expenditures (more than 50% of GDP) Public investment in Tajikistan has grown. Chairman of the Uzbek-German society "Davra" in Germany and in the field of tourism Entrepreneur Anvar Shermatov believes that Uzbekistan is the fastest growing country in the world to become a growing international tourism hub was working hard on the introduction, but it happened suddenly talking about how all the plans have changed as a result of the problem on the rescheduling of planned tourist trips to the fall of 2021 gave conclusions.

The Uzbek economy will cover economic losses in 5 or 6 months. The GDP growth rate will be around 1.2-1.5 percent this year and 7.0-7.2 percent next year. World Economy and Developed Countries develop in the form of, in other words, the recovery of these economies and more time (one and a half years) is required for development. Economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the country. It will take 5 or 6 months this year to cover the losses, and this is the current one Economic growth will slow to 1.2-1.4 percent in the next year and the following year growth as a result of the anti-crisis measures taken speed is around 7.0 and above.

COVID-19 pandemic ranks among the world's countries mitigation of socio-economic consequences in our country. First of all, the impact of this virus on the health of the population minimization is included in all industries and activities in this regard Careful gradual removal of restrictions and subsequent post-crisis economic by being able to assess the situation as accurately as possible and the proper formulation and implementation of recovery policies. Gross domestic product (GDP) for the first three months of 2021 increased by 3%. All sectors of the economy showed an increase in production. (For comparison: in early April, Bloomberg Economics reported that they expect the global economy to grow by only 1.3% in the first quarter).

In the industrial sector, there was an increase in output up to 3.8% against 1.9% in the same period of the previous year. This was due to a slowdown in the decline in the mining industry from 13.3% to 0.1%, an increase in output in the manufacturing industry by 4.6%, an acceleration in the production of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning from 7.9% in the first quarter of 2020 to 10.1% in the current. At the same time, the share of high-tech industries in the structure of the manufacturing industry increased to 2.5% compared to 1.9% in January-March 2020. In the first quarter of this year, compared to the first quarter of 2020, the production of motor gasoline increased by 3%, cotton yarn by 12.4%. The index of the physical volume of production of the metallurgical industry increased by 7.9%, foodstuffs - by 7.5%, textiles by 19.1%, chemical products - by 20.5%. The growth rate of consumer goods production compared to the corresponding period of 2020 amounted to 102.7%. The largest growth in the production of consumer goods was recorded in Jizzakh (125.5% compared to the corresponding period of 2020), Bukhara (123.5%), Samarkand (120.3%), Syrdarya (117.1%) regions and the city of Tashkent ( 120.5%). The volume of production of agricultural, forestry and fish products increased by 103.1% compared to the corresponding period last year. The growth rate of vegetable production was 101.7%, meat - 103.5%, milk - 102.6%, eggs - 100.2%, astrakhan skins - 101.0%

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