

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a diversified territorial and industrial complex. It is based on the branches of industrial specialization including such important ones as gas industry, ferrous, textile and other industries.

Uzbekistan has the biggest economic potential among the other Central Asian republics and distinguished by many indicators both of industrial and agricultural development.

An important factor in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to agricultural sectors and first of all to the cotton growing. Nature and climatic conditions, skills of people also promote the development of such sectors as silk-worm-breeding, livestock-farming, production of grapes, fruits and melons, watermelons.

Uzbekistan has a diversified multi-branch industry with a professional national working personal. At present there are more than 15 thousands of enterprises operating in the territory of Uzbekistan.

The structure of the industry undergoes the process of improvement, taking the form of interrelated complex. At accelerated rates were developing the machine building, power industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, metal-working, i.e. The branches responsible for scientific and technological advance. In recent few years in the Republic were constructed such a big industrial enterprises as the Tashkent and Syrdarya Steam Power Stations, Navoi Electrochemical Works, Almalyk Chemical Plant, Angren Rubber Works, Tashkent Engine Plant, Samarkand Refrigerator Plant, Kuvasoy Porcelain and Faience Factory and others.

The traditional branches for the Republic light and food industries are also well developed. Among the large units built lately in these branches are the Bukhara Cotton Mills and Khiva Carpet Factory, Khiva Silk Factory, Jizzak Factory Knitted Goods, Urganch Food – Oil Factory, Kibray Factory of Soft Drinks, etc.

The fuel industry has a significant place in the economy. A power of the state depends on the large extent on existence and maturity of the fuel and power complex . This branch of industry is mainly represented by production of a natural gas and by quarrying a brown coal. The role of the oil in the fuel balance of the Republic is still insignificant.

The non-ferrous metallurgy is one of the leading branches of industry of Uzbekistan. It is concentrated mainly in the Angren-Almalyk mining and industrial region. It makes copper, zinc, refractory and high temperature metals, and gold. The largest enterprise of this branch is the Almalyk mining and Metallurgy Works. The Uzbek Refractory and High-Temperature Metals Work in the city of Chirchik is operating on the basis of the tungsten molybdenum discovered in the Republic. One can hardly over estimate the impact of gold-mining industry on the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main company involved in gold mining is the

Murantau Mining and Concentrating Works which processes gold of the Kizilkum Desert. Some other enterprises operate as a part of the “Uzbekzoloto” Association.

The only metallurgical enterprise belonging to the ferrous metallurgy is located in the town of Bekabad of the Tashkent province. It utilizes mainly the scrap metal for the production of steel and rolled metal. In recent years it started manufacturing of consumer goods as well.

Comprehension Questions

1. What branches of Uzbek industry do you know?
2. How many industrial enterprise are there in Uzbekistan?
3. What is the role of oil industry?
4. What did you learn about mining and metallurgy?
5. What is the news in machine building and automobile industry?
6. Do you know anything about textile and cotton industries of Uzbekistan?

UNIT 12.

MICROECONOMICS AND MACROECONOMICS

Economics is a science consists of two disciplines that is of microeconomics and macroeconomics.

Microeconomics – is the branch of economics that studies individual producers, consumers, or markets. Microeconomics also studies how government activities such as regulations and taxes affect individual markets. Besides microeconomics tries to understand what factors affect the prices, wages and earnings.

Macroeconomics – is the branch of economics that studies the economy as a whole. It tries to understand the picture as a whole rather than small parts of it. In particular, it studies the overall values of output, of unemployment and of inflation.

Ex.1. Write the verbs from which these nouns are formed and translate them:

producer_____

consumer _____

manufacturer _____

manager _____

employer_____

exporter_____

importer_____

exports_____

imports_____

product_____

Ex.2. Translate these sentences into Uzbek paying attention to use of the word *to affect*:

These regulations *affect* individual markets.

Besides taxes *affect* individual markets.

Many factors *affect* the prices, wages and earnings.

Weather conditions *affected* the price of many agricultural produce.

Ex.3. Choose the correct articles:

Economics as (*a, the, an*) science consists of two disciplines.

Microeconomics as (*the, a, an*) branch of economics studies producers, consumers, or markets.

Microeconomics as (*an, a, the*) branch of economics studies how government activities affect individual markets.

Microeconomics as (*a, the, an*) branch of economics attempts to understand what factors affect the prices, wages and earnings.

Macroeconomics as (*an, the, a*) branch of economics studies the economy as a whole.

Macroeconomics as (*an, the, a*) branch of economics studies the overall values of output, unemployment and inflation.

THE TYPES OF ECONOMISTS

There are three general categories of economists: *business economists, government economists and academic economists*. Each type of economist applies the economic approach to decision making in a different setting.

Business economists work in manufacturing, mining, transportation, communication, banking, insurance, retailing, investment, and other types of organizations. They also work in trade associations and consulting organizations.

Government economists are hired by federal, state and local government. They serve in a wide variety of positions involving analysis and policy making.

A bachelor's degree in economics is a good qualification for an entry position. Higher positions are open when you obtain a graduate degree. There are jobs for labor, international, development and population economists, as well as micro-and macroeconomists.

In order to teach at a college level an economist has to have a Ph.D. in economics. Faculty members usually teach, conduct research and have administrative responsibilities. Many academic economists also consult business or government.

Non-profit sector needs the expertise of professional economists. Economists working for such groups are expected to analyze issues and to write about them in a simple way which can be understood both by the average citizen and by elected lawmakers and government bureaucrats responsible for making and implementing policy.

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