

## STUDY OF DOMESTIC CONSUMER MARKET DEMAND AND THE PLACE OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN IT

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**Annotation.** The article presents the results of a study of demand in the domestic consumer market, the work done today in this area and the identified advantages.

**Keywords:** Investment, reserves, economic reform, hydropower resources, resources, raw materials.

It is known that Uzbekistan is a paradise rich in natural resources. There are 95 types of mineral raw materials in the country. In Central Asia, Uzbekistan has 71% of gas condensate reserves, 31% of oil, 40% of natural gas, 55% of coal, 14% of hydropower resources, 21% of used hydropower resources and 2 mln. tons of cotton fiber, equivalent to 1.5 million tons. This shows that our republic has very rich reserves. Our main task as an independent state is to raise the economy of the republic, to improve the living standards of the people through the rational use of these resources.

There was no easy way to carry out reforms in the republic. Therefore, in the early stages of the reform, the consumer market was somewhat limited. At the same time, we have managed to fill the domestic market with our own goods, more or less, by investing funds and resources in the structural changes in the economy, building modern enterprises that produce products abroad, equipped with advanced technology. Along the way, the government is providing various opportunities to manufacturing enterprises. Investments have been increased to organize and develop production in the country. [1]

In a short time, these measures paid off. This Automobile plant in Asaka, Bukhara oil refinery commissioning of Kokdumalak, Mingbulak and similar deposits, alcohol production enterprises in Andijan, Kokand and Yangiyul, sugar factory in Khorezm, Kyzylkum phosphorus plant, construction of Kungrad soda plant, Uzbekistan plant of refractory and refractory materials, Almalyk and Navoi mines - Metallurgical plant and many other enterprises are the fruit of our independence and contribute to the development of our republic.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as an independent state, establishes its economic relations based on the interests of the state and the people. At present, more than 160 countries have recognized Uzbekistan, and diplomatic relations have been established with 74 of them. Many international organizations. It has become a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Commission and others. Of these, the International Monetary Fund has allocated \$ 74 million for economic reforms in the country.

In January-December 2018, a total of 107333.0 billion soums was spent on the development of the economy and social sectors, which is 118.1 billion more than in 2017. Investments in fixed assets for the development of the national economy in 2005

amounted to 2.0 trillion soums. Soums or investments for the current year increased by 12.0% to 10.8 trillion soums or 9.9% in 2010, 28.5 trillion soums or 8.1% in 2015, this year, ie in 2018, investment expenditures increased by 18, Increased by 1 percent. [2]

In total, in 2018, 107333.0 billion soums were spent on the development of fixed assets, 34448.4 billion soums were centralized investments and 4124.1 billion soums were budget funds. State trust funds amounted to 5468.7 trillion soums, the Children's Sports Development Fund - 271.2 billion soums, the Reconstruction and Development Fund - 7894.8 billion soums.

The GDP in 2018 increased by 5.1% compared to 2017 and amounted to 407514.5 billion soums. The GDP per capita amounted to 12365.6 thousand soums, which is 3.3% more than in 2017. The growth rate of the national economy, the volume of gross value added created in all sectors amounted to 88.8% of GDP, and its growth compared to 2017 increased by 5.1%.

As of January 1, 2019, 339.0 thousand enterprises and organizations were registered in the country by type of economic activity, except for farms and dehkan farms, of which 26.0 thousand rural, forestry industry made a significant contribution to GDP growth (10.6%). The mining and quarrying sector will grow by 28.2%, value added by 6.4% and other industries by 4.7%.

At the end of 2018, the highest value added in the manufacturing industry of the country, excluding the production of machinery and equipment, amounted to 24.5%. The share of food, beverage and tobacco products - 17%, textiles, clothing, leather and leather products - 16.1%, rubber, plastics and other non-metallic products - 11.3%, chemicals production - 9.2%, production of vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment - 7.4%, production of electrical equipment - 3.5% and production of other products of the manufacturing (processing) industry - 11.0%. percent. By economic regions, with the exception of Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions, the average growth rate increased from 0.4% in Syrdarya region to 10.2% in Andijan region. [3]

As of January 1, 2019, 339.0 thousand enterprises and organizations were registered in the country by type of economic activity, except for farms and dehkan farms, of which 26.0 thousand were in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 59.3 thousand in industry, 30.4 thousand in construction, 75 , 1 thousand for trade, 13.9 thousand for transportation and storage, 21.1 thousand for housing and catering services, 7.4 thousand for information and communication, 6.9 thousand for health and social services and 98.9 thousand for other types coincided.

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