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GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE WORLD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

MALLABOEV ANVARJON SOTVOLDIEVICH

Andijan Mechanical Engineering Institute,Basic doctoral student of the "Economics" department, mallaboyev.anvarjon.@.gmail.com

Abstract. The article contains comments on the role and importance of the manufacturing industry in achieving sustainable economic growth, the specific characteristics and laws of global trends in the world's manufacturing industry.

Keywords:manufacturing industry, structural changes, global trends, innovation, technology.

INTRODUCTION

The processes of integration of the economy of Uzbekistan with the industrialized countries of the world and the trade and economic relations are expanding more and more. By increasing the competitiveness and efficiency of the national industry in our country, increasing its share in the world export volume , organizing production based on high added value, modern technology, and an industry with a skilled workforce. accelerating the formation of the system is set as a strategic goal. In order to achieve the above goals, the study of industrialization trends in the countries of the world from a scientific and theoretical point of view is of urgent importance.

According to the international experience, it can be seen that any country that aims to develop from the socio-economic point of view pays serious attention to the processes of industrialization. The process of industrialization, ensuring capital accumulation and achieving economic growth is considered an important stage in the socio-economic development of countries.'

MAIN DISCUSSION

According to the structure of the manufacturing industry, a locomotive and a dynamic network are considered within industrial sectors in terms of added value creation, employment provision and foreign trade volume. The manufacturing industry plays an important role in the creation of new techniques and technologies and their widespread introduction to other sectors of the economy. Scientific research and experimentation are carried out in the manufacturing industry, where a significant part of the design activities and innovations are carried out. Economically, rapidly developing countries are countries with strong manufacturing industries. [1]

To date, new trends of a global nature continue to emerge in the manufacturing industry. The liberalization of international trade, the acceleration of the globalization trends of countries, the development of information and communication technologies, the development of transport and logistics networks have contributed to the global nature of the trends in the manufacturing industry.

Today, in the world economy, an important direction that creates a stimulus for scientific-technological development and innovative activities corresponds to the contribution of industry, which produces 90 percent of the funds allocated by the private sector.[2]

In order to have a higher share in international trade, the countries of the world are trying to abandon the goods with a relatively low added value in export, and switch to the production of goods with a high added value. If we pay attention to the composition of foreign trade of developed countries, it can be seen that the export of industrial products requiring modern equipment, advanced technology and skilled labor dominates.

Since the industrial revolution, strong manufacturing industry has been considered as the main factor determining the technological strength of countries. In the global economy, the manufacturing industry is considered to be the main sector in providing employment, developing innovations and international trade, increasing the productivity of the economy, and ensuring technical and technological development.

Until the global financial crisis of 2008, the number of people employed in the manufacturing industry in all countries of the world was growing rapidly.After 2010, while the share of the service sector in terms of providing employment in developed countries is increasing, the role of the manufacturing industry as a locomotive sector in achieving economic development and integration into the world economy is increasing in developing countries.

Globally, the number of people employed in the manufacturing industry increased from 270 million in 2000 to 300 million by 2010, or 14% of total employment. This growth occurred mainly due to the acceleration of industrialization and urbanization processes in developing countries , especially in China and India, and the relative share of employment in the manufacturing industry increased to 30 percent. At the same time, the number of people employed in the network in developed countries had a tendency to decrease. In developed countries, the number of people employed in the network decreased from 63 million in 1998 to 50 million in 2008, or 19 percent. This was mainly due to automation of production, optimization of production processes, wide introduction of innovative technologies, rapid growth of the service sector. For example,During the same period, Japan lost 21% of its jobs, the USA lost 26%, and even industrialized countries such as South Korea and Germany lost jobs (11% in South Korea, 8% in Germany). [3]

Today, global trends in the manufacturing industry are leading to significant results. More and more countries are joining the industrial network that produces on a global scale, the development positions of countries in the world industry are changing. Globally, the share of developing countries in the manufacturing industry is increasing. At the same time, the rapid growth of the added value of high-tech industries in the manufacturing industry has led to the emergence of new competing countries in this industry. While the prices of low- and medium-low

technology goods in the manufacturing industry are falling, the price of medium- and high-tech goods is increasing. [4]

16.1 percent (the average of the last ten years) of the gross domestic product of the world countries corresponds to the added value created in the manufacturing industry.In the last decade, the share of large developing countries such as China, Russia, Brazil and India in the world's manufacturing industry has increased from 21 percent to 39 percent. In 2004, the added value of the world's manufacturing industry amounted to 7.2 trillion US dollars, but between 2004 and 2021, this figure increased by 125% to 16.4 trillion US dollars. (See Table 1)

Table 1.

Changes in added value created in the world's manufacturing industry, dynamics of changes in the share of some countries in the world's manufacturing industry by country groups, 2004-2021[5]

Country/group of countries	2004	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2004/2021 change in value added (%) at
Added value created in the global manufacturing industry (billion US dollars)	7.269	10.571	12.303	13,969	13.601	16,350	125
Brazil	1.39	2.66	1.54	1.39	1.03	0.95	54
China	8.60	18,20	26.03	27,37	28,39	29.76	678
India	1.54	2.70	2.66	2.73	2.68	2.73	298
J. Korea	2.85	2.97	3.17	2.98	2.99	2.79	120
Russia	1.24	1.85	1.37	1.57	1.47	1.57	186
Turkey	0.95	1.11	1.17	1.00	1.01	1.10	159
South Africa	0.63	0.55	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.30	7
European Union	25,33	19.93	16.83	16.77	16.40	15.55	38
A group of high-income countries	76.42	61.17	54.32	53.02	52.91	52.98	56
A group of upper-middle income countries	17.50	29.95	35.99	36.98	37,16	38.62	396

According to the data of the table, it can be seen that during the period of analysis, the share of the group of high-income countries in the global manufacturing industry has a tendency to decrease, while the share of the group of countries with a higher than average income has increased in the same proportion. In particular, the share of high-income countries in the global manufacturing industry was 76.42 percent in 2004, 52.98 percent in 2021, and decreased by 23.44 percent during 2004-2021. The share of upper-middle- income countries in the global manufacturing industry was 17.50 percent in 2004, 38.62 percent in 2021, or increased by 21.12

percent during the analysis period. The share of European Union countries in the world manufacturing industry was 25.3% in 2004, 15.5% in 2021, and decreased by 38% during the analysis period.

In terms of changes in the share of countries in the world's manufacturing industry, the most significant result from 2004-2021 is China, the country's share of the world's manufacturing industry increased from 8.6 percent in 2004 to 29.76 percent in 2021, or an additional 21.16 percent. In terms of value added change between 2004 and 2021, China is leading the way with a 678 percent increase. It can be seen that India comes in the next places with 298 percent, Russia with 186 percent, and Turkey with 156 percent.

As can be seen from the above analytical data, there was an increasing trend of the share of developing countries in the world's manufacturing industry in 2004-2021. From this it can be concluded that the economic development of any country is inextricably linked with having an improved industrial composition and implementing deep quality changes in the structure of the network.

As a result of the analysis of global trends in the Jaxon manufacturing industry, we consider it appropriate to make the following conclusions:

- ✓ according to the structure of the producing industry, it is considered the leading and dynamic branch among industrial branches in terms of added value creation, employment provision and foreign trade volume;
- ✓ a tendency to move from traditional industries using simple technologies to industries with high technology capacity using more complex technologies in the structure of the manufacturing industry ;
- ✓ Global trends in the world's manufacturing industry are having significant consequences. More and more countries are joining the industrial network that produces on a global scale, the development positions of countries in the world industry are changing;
- ✓ globally, the share of developing countries in the manufacturing
- ✓ industry is increasing;

CONCLUSION

The experience of developed countries in the world shows that there is an inextricable connection between sustainable economic development and industrial development. Therefore, the optimal industrial policy conducted in the economy serves as an important factor in achieving the goals of integration of the national economy into the world economy and taking a worthy place in the international distribution of labor.

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