



THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCHING THE ECONOMIC COMPETENCE OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

A.U.Adashev¹, S.M.Tojiyev²

²PhD, Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute

¹Kashkadarya region, Chirakchi district, department of economy and finance - chief expert on coordinating the activities of system organizations

Abstract: The theoretical foundations of researching the economic potential of industrial enterprises, the role of industrial enterprises in the economy of Uzbekistan were considered in the article.

Key words: economic potential, industry, economic development, means of production, population income, enterprise.

The process of globalization, the formation of new regional centers in the form of growth points and special economic zones are causing increased competition in attracting investments, highly qualified labor force and promising infrastructure projects. Large regional centers account for 75% of world GDP, 58% of exports, and 76% of investments. This, in turn, encourages other regions and countries to increase competitiveness, in particular, to effectively use their economic, production potential and comparative advantages.

Currently, in the research of the process of effective use of production potential in the development of industry in the leading countries of the world, special attention is being paid to the issues of increasing the weight of innovative structural elements in the economic potential, determining the factors influencing the priority development of new promising branches of industry. In particular, cases of uneven distribution of economic resources in the regions and reduction of their negative effects, optimization of interregional economic relations, use of the cluster system to establish mutually beneficial activities of various economic entities, weight of innovative structural elements in production potential important scientific research work is being carried out on increasing, priority development of new prospective branches of industry, identification of factors affecting the development of the branch, rational use and their appropriate regulation. In the context of socio-economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in the following years, the issues of improving regional economic policy and effective and rational use of the rich economic potential of the regions occupy an important place. In this regard, the directions for "increasing the production volume of industrial products by 1.4 times by continuing the industrial policy aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy and increasing the share of industry in the gross domestic product" were determined. After all, as a result of modernization and diversification of the region's economy, comprehensive and effective use of its natural, mineral-raw, industrial, agricultural and labor potential, it is possible to increase the standard of living and income of the people.

It is known that industry occupies an important place in the economy, and it, like other sectors, was separated as a result of the division of labor. The industrial network consists of a set of industrial



enterprises consisting of factories, plants, power stations, mines, mines, production companies, concerns and concertos, where the main part of the means of production and consumer goods are produced, and where fuel and raw materials are extracted. will be

First of all, the industry is distinguished by the contribution of its products to the economy, the value of fixed assets and the contribution of those employed in the industry. Today, there are more than 100 branches in the industry, 6 of which are the main branches (fuel and energy, mining, metallurgy, machinery, light and food). Among them, the role of industry in the country's economy is determined by the fact that it determines the general direction of economic development, is the first to use the advanced achievements of scientific and technical development, and supports other industries with means of production. since mining is the main industry, it creates the ground for the penetration of scientific and technical achievements.

Scientific and technical achievements such as automation, robotization and computerization, which are used in the industry of the developed countries of the world, are widely used in the industry of Uzbekistan. As a result, our republic is now becoming a country that supplies not only raw materials, but also finished industrial products to the world market. In particular, Uzbekistan is a country that produces high-tech, scientific products, such as wide-body airplanes, as well as cars, tractors, cotton picking machines, industrial and household electronics, communication equipment and other complex products that meet the requirements of world standards.

In the industry of Uzbekistan, in addition to the above products, electricity, gas, oil, coal, gasoline, steel, electric motors, transformers, accumulators, cables, excavators, bridge lifts, spinning machines, sulfuric acid, mineral processing clays, artificial fibers, cement, various construction materials, marble, granite, gas, clothes, cottonseed oil, flour, rice, fruit and vegetable preserves, wine products, etc. are produced. For this reason, branches occupy an important place in the industry of the republic and are distinguished by having special tasks.

For example, among the industrial sectors, the sectors that process agricultural products and provide services to the agro-industrial complex have historically had a leading position. These include cotton ginning, silk weaving, canning, oil and other industries. Also, the chemical and petrochemical industries, mechanical engineering, electronics, energy, metallurgy, light and construction materials industries are developing rapidly.

Currently, most of Uzbekistan's industrial enterprises are equipped with the most advanced technologies and have the ability to produce high-quality complex products. The application of modern marketing and design to these products allows them to be among the most competitive products in the world market.

In fact, the industrial sector is a collection of industrial enterprises consisting of factories, plants, power stations, mines, mines, production companies, concerns and consortia, where the main part of the means of production and consumer goods are produced, and where fuel and raw materials are extracted. will consist of These enterprises are considered as primary production units with their

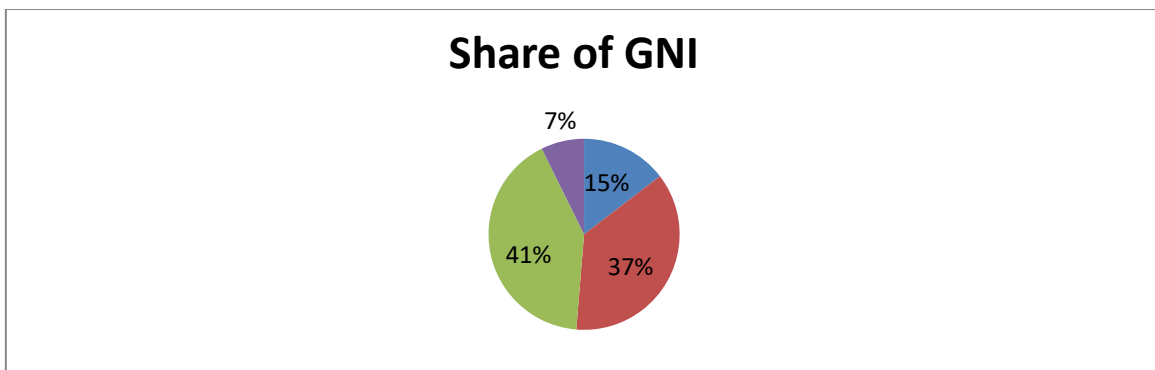
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fixed assets (buildings, equipment), working capital (cash capital, raw materials and auxiliary materials) and employees.

However, today one of the important tasks is to modernize the production, technical and technological updating, release the products produced in our country to international markets, strengthen international cooperation and attract foreign partners for the implementation of innovative projects, and bring the light industry of our country to a new level in terms of quality. allows to lift.

Personal income includes wages, income from business activities, benefits, pensions, scholarships, cash receipts in the form of various assistance, interest from property, dividends, income in the form of rent, securities, real estate, sale of agricultural products, handicrafts , consists of incomes from households, providing various services and finance and credit, banks. Private indicators showing this situation are determined by their purchase of consumer goods, use of services and their amount. By studying the composition and distribution of expenditures on consumer goods, their consumption changes are determined. Based on the analysis of the population's spending on ready-made clothes and knitwear, it is possible to express the exact state of market changes. It is also necessary to develop export in the regions and improve its structure, because the formation of an export-oriented economy will raise the national production to the world technical and economic level, improve its structure, and increase the currency reserves of the regions. In general, industrial enterprises play an important role in the economy of Uzbekistan, and the majority of the share of these industrial enterprises corresponds to the composition of the gross domestic product.

This situation is considered a priority sector in Namangan region, one of the regions of our republic. In particular, as a positive result of the development of economic sectors in the region, the gross regional product (GNP) of Namangan region in 2022 will be 5,979.6 billion. amounted to soums, of which the share of the service sector was 37 percent, the share of agriculture, forestry, fisheries was 41 percent, construction was 7 percent, and the share of industry was 15 percent. (1-picture).



1.-Picture: The structure of GNP production in the region in 2022 by sectors¹

¹ Source: Data from the Statistics Department of Namangan Region



Based on this table, the volume of industrial output in 2022 will be 5,979.6 billion. soums or the growth rate compared to 2021 was 109.4 percent. 1,246 new jobs were created in January-December 2022 by business entities within the framework of the localization program for the development of inter-industry cooperation, the localization of the production of finished products, components and materials. in comparison, it was observed that the number of newly created jobs increased by 11.9%.

In fact, after our republic gained its independence, in the republic and its territories, for 32 years, modernization of the country's economic sectors, further deepening of the democratic market reforms, further liberalization of the socio-economic, political and legal spheres, deep structural restructuring of the country's economy sectors. has been paying particular attention to transformation and diversification, sustainable and balanced development of the country's economic sectors and regions. Industry is one of them.

Because the main link among industries is the production complex of industry. An important feature of the industrial complex is that labor tools and consumer goods, a large part of the national income are created in all its branches, and scientific and technical progress is achieved. Currently, the majority of the working population of Uzbekistan is engaged in industrial production. Industry provides all sectors of the economy with means of production and labor tools.

It should be said that in the economy of our republic, changes in the internal structure of any branch of the industrial complex are inextricably linked with other branches of agriculture, other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, extractive industries. In particular, among the industrial sectors, the sectors that process agricultural products and provide services to the agro-industrial complex have a historically leading position. Also, the chemical and petrochemical industries, mechanical engineering, electronics, energy, metallurgy, light and construction materials industries are developing rapidly. Also, Uzbekistan is world famous for its gold, cotton fiber and silk, oil and gas, machinery and cars, cotton picking machine and cotton processing machines, wine and canned food and a number of other industrial products.

Based on the above, the development of the industrial sector in the economy of Uzbekistan will consist of the following priority directions:

- to increase the weight of cotton fiber processing and further increase its volume;
- technical re-equipment and modernization of operating enterprises, establishment of new high-tech enterprises;
- supply the domestic market with finished products and increase the capacity of the sector's export;
- creation of a favorable business environment for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

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As a result of this, the issues of regular technical and technological updating, rapid development of the industry infrastructure, increase of export potential, attraction of foreign investments and creation of new jobs will be solved. In general, the development of the industrial sector in the economy of Uzbekistan requires the proper organization of the production process, the stable development of its types, full transfer to the production of finished products, and the improvement of integrative and innovative cooperation relations with other enterprises. is provided based on the implementation of priority tasks.

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