

Problem Areas in the Industrial Zones of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Azimova Asaloy Shavkatjon

Teacher of the Department “Applied Mathematics and informatics” of the Institute of Economics and construction of Andijan

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the industrial regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their shortcomings, as well as the volume of production to date, the shortcomings of implementing innovative technologies and carrying out construction and assembly work, conclusions and suggestions have been made.

The current situation in the economy indicates that industry retains the role of the leading sphere of material production. Industry is still the main producer of goods for industrial and personal consumption, the degree of development of which determines the pace of scientific and technological renewal and the growth of labor productivity in other areas and industries.

Therefore, the formation of a deliberate industrial policy and the improvement of the mechanisms for its implementation is the pivotal moment in the transition to the modernization of the entire economy and its sustainable development. The country of Uzbekistan big business into world markets, as well as the increasing openness of the economy of Uzbekistan, the ongoing discussion around the conditions for Uzbekistan’s accession to the WTO has made the forms and goals of the state’s industrial policy the subject of active discussion, both in government bodies and within the business community.

The Uzbek economy is recognized by many as a market economy, but some market institutions are underdeveloped, and if we want to be recognized in the world, the authorities have yet to develop them. This makes the question of the effectiveness of state management of industry relevant. The current economic conditions objectively require from the state new mechanisms for the implementation of industrial policy focused on economic growth based on innovations both at the macro and meso levels of the economy. Without a high-tech industry, innovation will not become a real commodity.

These problems can only be solved on the basis of an accelerated comprehensive technological modernization of industry, especially at the regional level. Under these conditions, the study of issues related to the development of industries that produce science-intensive, high-tech products

becomes especially relevant. First of all, these are enterprises of the military-industrial complex (DIC), which can become “locomotives” pulling other industries with them. In the context of a significant redistribution of economic powers from the federal center to the regions, a serious transformation of interbudgetary relations, and the developing process of regionalization, it is especially important to take into account the regional aspects of industrial production. When we talk about regionalization, we mean not only the industrial complex of a separate region - a subject of the federation, we mean the objectively developing industrial complexes of several bordering and economically closely interconnected regions, i.e. we are talking about the mesolevel.

The need to form a new concept of innovative development as a priority of the national industrial policy is becoming more and more obvious. In this issue, there is an urgent need not only to define clear strategic guidelines for an open economy that has a heterogeneous character and significant accumulated intellectual capital, but also in tactics to achieve them. It is necessary to form a new approach to the system, to form a national alliance at the regional and federal levels, created to achieve very specific strategic goals. It is necessary to form a network between regional teams of professional managers, as well as to coordinate their actions within the entire economic space. It is necessary to form a new highly professional elite. Only in this case, the old system will gradually, in the process of replacement, be replaced by a new, healthier and more competitive system.

The modern reality is that the innovative activity of Uzbekistan enterprises remains at a rather low level. The innovative potential of Uzbekistan science and the education system is not sufficiently used. Recently, however, the government has been making efforts to educate business entities to innovate. At the same time, today, in the context of expanding the use of program-target methods in managing the socio-economic development of society, a more explicit emphasis is needed on stimulating the innovative activity of business. Active support of innovations at various levels should become a priority of state policy. Innovative development, in our opinion, should be considered from two positions. Firstly, this is the active introduction and promotion of product innovations to the market, and secondly, the expanded reproduction of the enterprise's capital, based on the use of technological innovations, the transition to a new technological basis.

The accelerated change of technologies in the main industries will lead to the formation of a large number of modifications and a reduction in innovation cycles. The latest technological base is determined by the technique and technology of the fifth and sixth technological modes. At the same time, the technological order is understood as a set of technical systems and technological processes that express a certain generation (level) of scientific and technological development. Creating an economic system that is flexible and quickly responds to negative changes in the external environment with strong internal links of the system, capable of quickly changing internal settings depending on the depth and duration of external and internal influences, is an extremely difficult task. Especially when it comes to Uzbekistan - a country with a high diversification of domestic resources, a variety of regional "comparative advantages" and a variety of national "innovation input" - a wide range of research and development and ongoing training of highly qualified personnel. Creating an economic system that is flexible and quickly responds to negative changes in the external environment with strong internal links of the system, capable of quickly changing internal settings depending on the depth and duration of external and internal influences, is an extremely difficult task.

Especially when it comes to Uzbekistan - a country with a high diversification of domestic resources, a variety of regional "comparative advantages" and a variety of national "innovation input" - a wide range of research and development and ongoing training of highly qualified personnel. Thus, the development of the regional industrial sector on an innovative basis must be considered as a function of many variables. Undoubtedly, the development and effective

implementation of innovations presupposes the presence of high-tech industries in the region, however, in our opinion, the quality of management is an equally important factor in innovative development. The low level and culture of managing the development of the region is due to the fact that many regions of the Uzbekistan Federation do not meet the characteristics of effective economic entities and do not always have enough resources (mainly financial) to actively influence the innovative development of the regional industry.

If the country as a whole still somehow retained industrial potential, which allows to start transformations based on innovations, then de-industrialization took place in such a depressed region as the Republic of Uzbekistan. If the share of the industrial sector in the GDP of the Uzbekistan Federation is currently approximately 33%, then in the republic the share of industry in the GRP has fallen over the years of reforms from 29% to 8%. In addition, there was no systematic renewal of fixed assets, which today are worn out by 65–70 percent, the volume of GRP per inhabitant in the republic is more than 2.7 times less than the average Uzbekistan indicator, wages in industry are 2.2 times. In terms of provision with social infrastructure facilities, the republic occupies one of the last places in Uzbekistan[2].

For starters, the administration of the republic needs to take real steps to bring its industry out of a deep depression, and for this purpose it is necessary to use regional competitive advantages, which are enough. Without the effective use of economic advantages, it is impossible to revive the industry and create the preconditions for an innovative model. Summing up all of the above, it should be noted that even in such a depressed region as the Republic of Uzbekistan, steps are already being taken to form an innovative development model.

Moreover, the modernization will not be identical to that which was carried out in stages, as conditions mature, in the industrialized countries. Internal and external conditions force the republic to carry out it comprehensively, simultaneously and in a short time, covering all spheres of public life. We will have to start modernization with deep transformations in the economy, with the revival of industry on a new technological basis, with the formation of its reproductive structure, with the renewal of the social sphere and pulling it up to solve modernization problems, the development of the democratic foundations of the political system and the formation of a driving force for innovative transformations.

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