

THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This article considers some issues such as the socio-economic nature of the innovative potential of industrial enterprises, its components, the main factors in the formation and development of innovative potential.

Keywords: innovation, potential, innovative potential, scientific and technical potential, economic potential, intellectual potential, innovative resource, innovative activity, innovative process.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important priorities of the democratic market reforms and the Action Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is to deepen structural changes in the national economy, increase its competitiveness through modernization and diversification of key sectors of the national economy. In particular, "...increasing the share of industry in the national economy, accelerated development of high-tech industries and processing industries, further modernization and diversification of industry, ensuring comprehensive and efficient use of industrial potential of each region, creation of new industrial enterprises and small industrial zones to do." Indeed, the head of our state Sh.M.Mirziyoev criticized the shortcomings in the implementation of targeted programs for the development of existing sectors of the economy, in particular, the industrial potential of the country. These include the state of production capacity, which is an economic and financial indicator of the development of industry and other sectors, the reduction of costs and costs, the level of localization and profitability, the unconditional increase in product competitiveness.

THE MAIN PART

Industrial production of all sectors of the economy tools, tools of labor. National economy, science, development of education, culture, health, sports, tourism and other areas depends on the level of development of the industry.

The historical role of industry in the development of productive forces and relations is incomparable. Therefore, the higher its development and efficiency, the stronger the position of the state and the better the living standards of the population.

Industry unites the working class, which is the leading force in society. Due to the development of the industry, the number of employees will increase, their knowledge and skills will increase, and human resources will rise to a higher level.

The highest form of social organization of labor in industry

a high level of concentration and social development on this basis

Advanced methods of production - localization,

dominates in the field of specialization and diversification, cooperation and combination.

Only a large machine industry can combine all the achievements of science and technology and innovation, equip labor with technology and increase productivity to a higher level.

Industry and especially heavy industry, which is its most important sector is the basis of expanded reproduction in the country.

He reworked the logistics for himself and other industries

social development among members of society at the same time as the release also improves output relations.

The basis of the restructuring of industrial agricultural production

is calculated. By providing him with new machinery, the farmer, the company, operating farms and other forms

to raise the economic and cultural level of the subjects,

to eliminate the important differences between urban and rural, the farmer helps to turn labor into industrial labor.

Industry is the material source of a country's defense capability, in the world an important factor in maintaining peace, the independence of countries and

is an important area of solidarity. In particular, our country is defensive the role and importance of industry in building capacity is immeasurable.

Political, economic and organizational aspirations of all countries, economic cooperation is also reflected in industry.

Use of natural and labor resources, scientific and technical achievements

The role of industry in expanding opportunities is great.

Continuous development and development of science and technology for industry

increasing the level of armament with the achievements of the issue

characteristic. It makes extensive use of advanced achievements in the field of electrification and electrification, computerization and chemicalization, modernization of production, technical and technological reconstruction. He uses them only for peaceful purposes.

Industry is the main branch of material production, the economy

is the foundation. To restructure all sectors of the national economy

only a large mechanized industry capable of can be a sudden - a material basis of independence.

The role of industry in increasing the employment of the country's population is invaluable.

In 2020, 26.9% or 1789.7 thousand people employed in the national economy will be employed in this sector. The share of industry in the population employed in various sectors of the economy is 13.5%. That is, the industrial sector in the economy of Uzbekistan is one of the main sectors providing employment (Table 1).

Table 1 Population employed in sectors of the economy (percent)

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jami	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	26,8	27,1	26,6	27,2	27,5	27,6	27,4	27,2	26,6	26,2	26,9
Industry	13,8	13,8	13,7	13,6	13,5	13,5	13,6	13,5	13,6	13,5	13,5
Construction	8,9	9	9	9,1	9,2	9,4	9,5	9,5	9,1	9,8	9,6
Trade	10,6	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,8	10,8	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,6	10,3
Transportation and storage	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,7
Education	9,5	9,3	9	8,8	8,6	8,5	8,3	8,2	8,4	8,4	8,8
Health and social services	5,1	5	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,9
Others	20,9	20,7	21,6	21,2	21,1	20,9	21	21,4	22,2	22,1	21,3

In Uzbekistan, 13% of the working age population is engaged in industry busy producing. It should be noted here that the industry of the republic the provision of accelerated rates is further improved and the workability is improved employment of the population in socially useful work, i.e. employment the level rises significantly. More rapid development of the industry industry leads to a further increase in the number of staff and their position in society. The development of industry in our country is characterized by highly qualified personnel, expanded the ranks of engineers and technicians. At the moment About 1.6 million people work in Uzbekistan's industry. 650 of them thousand are higher, more than 950 thousand are employees with secondary and secondary special education.

The laws of development ensure the growth of the cultural and technical level of employees, the continuous increase of production skills and experience. This is also reflected in the industry of Uzbekistan. Powerful competition, which ensures the acceleration of socio-economic development, also emerged and began to develop, first of all, in the industry of the republic. Entrepreneurs emerged as the main active part of the competition. In the industry of the republic, the competition has risen from its normal level to the highest level and is becoming a real common support.

Industry includes the extraction and processing of natural resources, their processing and the processing of agricultural products.

Industry is one of the key elements of the productive forces for all sectors of the economy.

Of the total disbursed foreign investment and loans, 28740.5 billion soums were foreign direct investments, foreign loans under the state guarantee of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 22467.1 billion soums. soums, other foreign investments and unsecured loans - 35439.4 bln. soums. The growth rate of foreign investment and loans compared to 2019 was 90.6%.

In the processing industry, a significant amount of foreign investments and loans were used, amounting to 36499.9 billion soums. soums or 42.1% of the total investment.

In addition, the production of other mirror mineral products increased by 11.8% or 10182.6 billion soums. soums, in the metallurgical industry - 9.4% or 8183.1 bln. soums, 8.8% or 7590.3 bln. soums on production of textiles and clothing. UZS investments were disbursed.

In the mining industry, this figure is 15744.8 billion. soums or 18.2% of total foreign investments and loans.

7233.7 billion soums were spent on electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning. soums or 8.3% of foreign investments and loans were disbursed.

Investment projects to be implemented in 2020 at the expense of foreign loans guaranteed by the state of the Republic of Uzbekistan are:

- Construction of Shurtan gas-chemical complex for the production of synthetic liquid fuel on the basis of purified methane;
- Program for the expansion of hydrocarbon production in 2017-2021;
- modernization and reconstruction of substations of the main network;
- Construction of a thermal power plant in Turakurgan district of Namangan region;
- Takhiatash TPP - construction of two steam-gas plants with a capacity of 230-280 MW (commissioning of the second steam-gas plant);
- Introduction of an automated system for calculating and controlling electricity consumption: 0.4 kV electricity consumption calculation system in Bukhara, Jizzakh and Samarkand regions;
- Modernization of Farkhod HPP JV (Phase II);
- JSC "Shargun Coal" - modernization of the project capacity to deliver 900 thousand tons of coal per year;
- Renovation of the locomotive fleet with the purchase of locomotives;
- Improving water management in South Karakalpakstan.

As a result of reforms aimed at changing the forms of ownership and restructuring of industries in 2020, the number of industrial enterprises and organizations amounted to 83,539, an increase of 18.4% over the same period last year.

According to the State Statistics Committee, the main factor in the growth of total industrial enterprises and organizations is manufacturing (94.8% of total industrial enterprises (an increase of 118.7% over the previous year), mining and quarrying (3.1%). 8%), 0.6% for electricity, gas and air conditioning (increase by 125.2%), 1.5% for water supply, sewerage, waste disposal (increase by 110.0%).

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the industrial sector is one of the sectors with the highest potential among the economic sectors. Over the past 5 years, the number of industrial enterprises operating in the national economy has increased almost 1.9 times. In 2020, a coronavirus pandemic was declared and even under quarantine conditions, the number of industrial enterprises increased by 118.4%.

Based on the analysis of the above statistics, it can be said that structural changes in the national economy continue. Changes in the socio-economic life of the country in recent years,

the scale of work on entrepreneurship, investment policy and the involvement of international financial resources in industry will increase the number of economic entities, increase production and, ultimately, improve living standards and living conditions.

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