

STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE EFFICIENCY OF EXPORT ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE REGION (IN THE EXAMPLE OF TASHKENT REGION)

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Annotation:

In this article, the possibilities of preserving the existing industrial and technological potential and its export possibilities during the innovative development of the industry of the Tashkent region are analyzed. In addition, the need to pay attention to industrial activity in the region and the development of its statistical assessment system was emphasized. In the conclusion, the development trends of the production of innovative products in the region are listed one by one.

Keywords: modernization, export, science and technology, research, production, innovations, region, experience, technological innovations.

INTRODUCTION

Innovative activity of industrial enterprises of the region is the process of creation, use and implementation of scientific, organizational, management and other innovations of enterprises. The process of modernization and creation of scientific and technical innovations is of particular importance in the innovative development of the regional industry. In the economy based on innovative activity, industrial production costs will decrease, export composition will change. Every country strives to increase the efficiency of the national economy due to the creation of technological and modern production. In the region, there is an opportunity to improve and strengthen the process of industrialization, to create innovative goods that allow to increase the export potential.

Currently, the region is changing from a raw material exporting region to an innovative finished product manufacturing region. The general situation in the whole world and the place of the country and the region in the international division of labor are evaluated by the development of high-tech industries, regular renewal of the production process, proper organization of the production and management process, and the level of creation of new types of products.



They are the main means of occupying markets and maintaining their position there, on the basis of dynamic organizational and technological competition based on innovation, they are creating instruments that reduce all types of transformation costs, use resources and save them in the consumption process.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the process of writing the article, the theoretical and practical aspects of innovative development in the region were compared, and suggestions and recommendations were made based on the analysis of open statistical data. General scientific research methods were used. The transformation of new scientific knowledge, idea, discovery, development, as well as the improvement of existing technologies for the production of new products in accordance with the market demand is an important issue in the current competitive environment. For this, industrial enterprises in the region must have innovative potential to achieve innovative goals. But if the way to effectively use this potential is not determined in time, it may become natural that the opportunities will not be realized. U. Powell believes that it is necessary to pay special attention to the issue of personnel in the development of

innovative potential in industrial sectors. L. Smith Dore puts forward the opinion that the resource factor occupies a special place in the assessment of the innovative development of industrial enterprises, its presence means strength, and its lack means dependence. According to S. Kochetkova [1], innovation potential refers to the overall ability of existing resources to achieve innovative goals in industrial sectors. Such resources include personnel, production and investment resources. In A.Nikolaeva's [2] works, innovative potential means the system of factors and conditions necessary for the implementation of innovative processes. Based on the assessment of innovation potential, the innovation potential of the region is evaluated. Innovative potential in the works of A. Lewis, R. Solow, A. Voltes, Gunin V.N. [3], Baranchev V.P. [4], Maslennikova N.P., Mishin V.M., B. Begalov, H. Mukhitdinov, A. Kenjabaev viewed from the perspective of a systematic approach and defines the level of readiness to perform the task that ensures the achievement of the set goal, that is, it is defined as the level of readiness for the implementation of an innovative strategic change program or project. It is said that the potential of the region consists of two components: readiness for stable industrial production and readiness for innovation.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Like every region, it is difficult to realize the competitiveness of the Tashkent region's economy without modern technologies, and it requires the effective use of the intellectual potential of the region, the formation of an integrated national innovation system aimed at solving the priority problems of socio-economic and scientific and technical development.

In recent years, several programs for modernization and technological upgrading of the most important industries and large enterprises of the region have been implemented. reconstruction and technical re-equipment works were carried out in the cotton ginning factories belonging to the cotton ginning industry, the amount of fiber produced in them increased, product quality improved and labor efficiency increased, a packaging line was installed in the oil industry enterprises, acetylene extraction in the chemical industry, incineration of gas waste, chlorine modern technologies for the synthesis of hydrogen and saline alkali were introduced, the workshops were modernized and the production of ammonium sulfate was mastered, the areas of metal stretching in ferrous metallurgy were expanded, and projects were implemented for the production of catanka and reinforcement profiles, welding electrodes.

Innovative development of the regional industry not only reduces the cost of industrial production, but also seriously changes the structure of exports. This is due to the fact that recently the role of the human factor in the production process is increasing. This is primarily related to the new generations of the production and technology process, as a result of which the role of the employee in the production process has changed radically: from a hired worker in production to an active creative blind person. New technologies require a wide range of skills, scientific knowledge and intellectual ability from the worker. Without new types of workers, it is difficult to realize the possibilities of innovative technical factors. development of professional qualities of a person, raising the level of general culture, as well as modernization of production, contributes to the social development of general talent. In the analyzes carried out in many countries, the high correlation between human capital and innovative development was clearly established.

The innovative process, i.e., the process of creation, distribution, and consumption of scientific, technical, organizational, management and other innovations by the subjects of economic activity, is considered the main content of the process of innovative development of the economy and society as a whole. It is desirable to develop high-tech industries in this direction.



Mining and processing of raw materials in the region, heavy industry, electronics, chemical and petrochemical, textile, aircraft construction, tractor production industries are among the priority industries with their own base. This shows that we have reached the stage of developing the knowledge economy, focusing on the wide use of the results of intellectual work in the further development of these industries. In this direction, it is appropriate to study the industrial sectors according to their technological structure (Table 1).

Table 1. Technological structure of industrial production in developed countries, Uzbekistan and Tashkent region [6].

Recycling	Contribution of developed countries	Uzbekistan's contribution	Contribution of Tashkent region
High-tech production	19	1,1	0,6
Medium high technological production	28	27,3	16,1
Medium low technological production	21	42,1	62,7
low technology production	32	29,5	20,6

Within the structure of the production of high-tech products, only the production of pharmaceutical products increased significantly during the studied periods, and the production of the products of the aviation industry, chemical fiber production, computing equipment industry, optics and optical-mechanical accessories and equipment manufacturing enterprises made a very small contribution (almost no) is a serious drawback. It can be seen from table 2 that the industrial complex of Tashkent region is multi-system, and the analyzes show that the industrial enterprises of the region belong to different technological systems. But according to the data, a large (2/3) part of the industrial network corresponds to the medium-low production technological system. Regional industry is progressing step by step. Of course, in order to accelerate the movement of the region from one stage to another, it is appropriate to carry out a deeper analysis in the region, to evaluate the innovative potential of the region.

Table 2. Development of the network of high and medium high technologies in the region

Industrial sectors		Share of the network in the industry, %				
		2010	2015	2020	2021	2022
High-tech production	Uzbekistan	1,6	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,1
	Tashkent region	0,1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6
Medium high technological production	Uzbekistan	20,6	20,8	18,3	22,6	27,3
	Tashkent region	15,7	13,9	13,2	16,2	16,1
Medium low technological production	Uzbekistan	45,3	38,4	37,9	39,3	42,1
	Tashkent region	53,8	47,7	49,6	54,5	62,7
low technology production	Uzbekistan	32,5	39,5	42,3	36,6	29,5
	Tashkent region	30,4	37,5	36,3	28,5	20,6



CONCLUSION

The development of the production of innovative products in the region can be characterized by the following trends:

- Inadequate financing of innovative activities. The resource potential of the industrial premises in the region is one of the important factors in the development of innovative activities;
- According to the analysis, the adaptability of large enterprises to the implementation of innovative activities is considered high. The main reasons for this are their financial resources and the high potential of intellectual workers. 89% of the enterprises producing innovative products produced in the region are small enterprises. However, 51% of innovative products are produced by large enterprises, which make up 11%;
- Low level of mutual integration of innovation process participants. In the effective implementation of the innovative system, their integration plays an important role in the creation, expansion and effective use of knowledge, such as enterprises, scientific research institutions, universities, and investors.

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