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THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION IN INDUSTRY REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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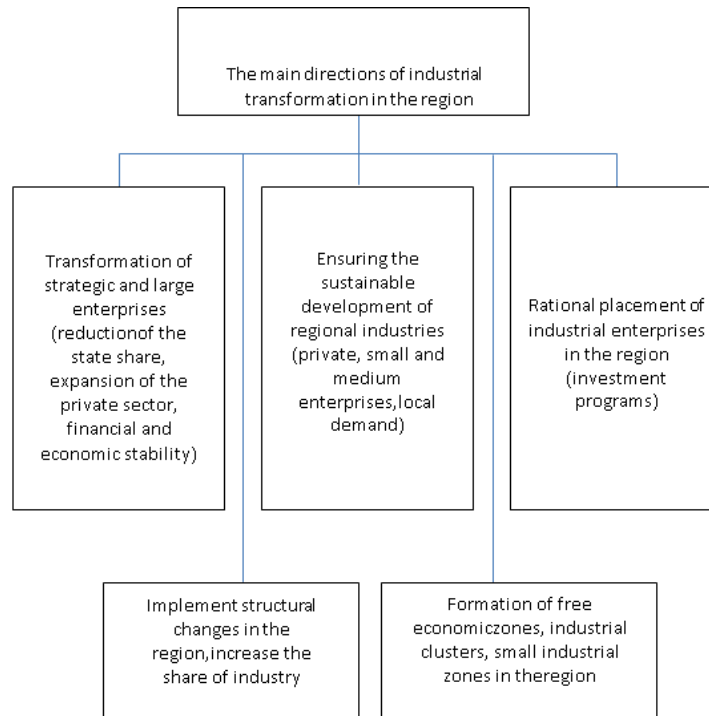
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Abstract. This article discusses the process of development in the industry with regional characteristics. In the regions, it is necessary to start modernization with deep transformations in the economy, with the revival of industry on a new technological basis, with the formation of its reproductive structure. Internal and external conditions force the regional authorities to carry out it comprehensively, simultaneously and in a short time, covering all spheres of public life.

Keywords: innovative development, industry, region, competition, modernization, industrial policy, regional characteristics.

Introduction. The current situation in the economy suggests 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.

Main body. It should be noted that any structural unit of the integrated economy, in turn, consists of a set of sub-components. In this regard, the central units of the structure - the regions - also play an important role in the ongoing structural reforms in the economy. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the level of technological armament of the regions, reduce costs, expand the range and diversify specialization, increase resource mobilization and, accordingly, organizational. and radical changes in governance relations are important areas of structural reform in them (Figure 1).



1- Fig. The main directions of industrial transformation in the region¹

The effectiveness of the ongoing structural reforms in the economy depends in many respects on the extent to which these reforms take place in the structures of the economy. Of particular importance in this regard are the regional structures, which are, first of all, the fact that each individual region "becomes a separate operating part of the national economy as a system of independent economic systems"², secondly, the high geographical spatial factor in increasing the level of resource mobilization in the economy, and thirdly, the reform of economic sectors of the state. and the fact that sectoral policy in the field of development is always territorial in nature. At the same time, the reforms in the regional classification mean not only the improvement of a specific independent economic system formed in the regional structure, but also the anagement of processes on a micro scale.

Transformation is a systemic process that represents a complex process of changing production and organizational structures, constant adaptation to national and regional markets, a high level of risk.

¹ Манба: муаллиф томонидан ишлаб чиқилган

² Нагоева А.К. Реструктуризация региональной экономической системы как способ выхода из депрессивного состояния. – Майкоп, Вестник Адыгейского государственного университета, 2011. № 2.

It also has a complex character, a large database, in-depth financial and economic analysis and the

process associated with the practical operation of government support mechanisms, as well as the financial and economic policies of a region, national economy, industry, or enterprise changes and improvements in its organizational and economic activities, marketing and raw materials, reserve systems, personnel management systems (Fig. 2).

Transformation at the individual regional level means structural changes in issues such as increasing local capacity and resource mobilization, mitigating problems, mitigating environmental disasters, and increasing governance efficiency. Transformation at the enterprise level serves to ensure the regional priority of the enterprises involved in it, as well as individual industries.

This, in turn, will allow promising, highly competitive industries to create a unique "growth point" in the socio-economic development of the region.

The entry of Uzbek big business to world markets, as well as the increasing openness of the economy of Uzbekistan. The economy of Uzbekistan is recognized by many states 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, taking into account the regional characteristics of the state.

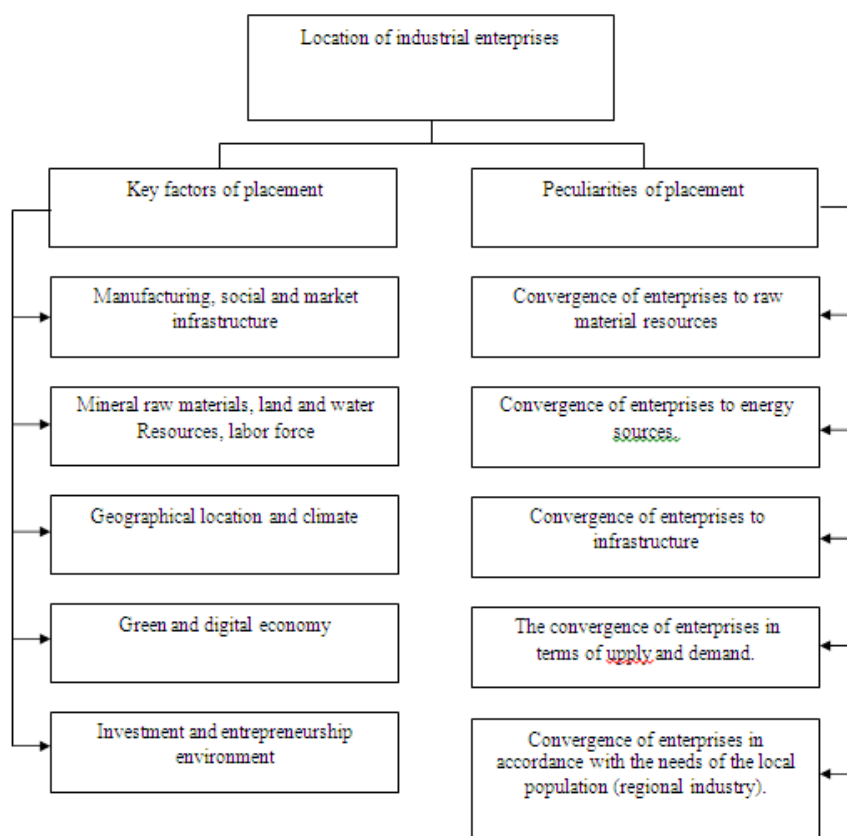


Fig 2. Factors and characteristics of the location of industrial enterprises in the region³

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 state 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 - the subject of the state, we mean the objectively emerging 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 state 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. Competitiveness at the current stage is the main source of sustainable economic growth. And, in turn, the basis of competitiveness is the innovative activity of business. Success, especially global success, is increasingly associated with the renewal of technologies, the development of new markets and institutional innovations (innovations of an organizational nature).

³ Манба: муаллиф томонидан ишлаб чиқилган

The modern reality is such that the innovative activity of Uzbek enterprises remains at a rather low level. The innovative potential of Uzbek science and the education system is not used enough. 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 application 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 connections 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, taking into account their characteristics 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 Republic of Uzbekistan do not correspond to 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. Without the effective use of economic advantages, it is impossible to revive the industry and create the prerequisites for an innovative model.

Conclusion. Summing up all of the above, it should be noted that the modernization will not be identical to the one that was carried out in stages, as conditions matured in 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, and all this taking into account the regional features of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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