



**ANALYSIS OF PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL  
ENTERPRISES ON THE BASIS OF EFFICIENT USE OF LOCAL  
RESOURCES (BY KASHADARYO REGION)**

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
This article describes the dynamics of the volume of industrial products in the territory of Kashkadarya region and the rate of growth of industrial production. It talks about the development of industrial enterprises, macroeconomic stability, the well-being of the population and prevention of unemployment. Also, the production of products in the industrial enterprises in the territory of Kashkadarya region was theoretically compared between regions. Kashkadarya Region analyzed the dynamics of the volume of industrial products and growth rates of industrial products production by region. The author has studied the reasons for the decrease of the efficiency index in some districts and made conclusions.	Economic growth, productivity, economic efficiency, labor productivity, industrial output, gross domestic product, imports, exports.

**Introduction**

The positive results obtained in the socio-economic development of our country, as well as the launch of modern industrial and production facilities based on the modernization of the economy and the formation of the digital economy, as a result of which the economic potential of our country is significantly increasing, the types of products and services being created are increasing, and the quality is fundamentally improving. It shows that our economy is gaining a new meaning and essence. Currently, in our country, important importance is attached to the rapid development of modern branches of industry, and in the medium-term perspective, as one of the target tasks and priorities of the state policy in the field of industrial production, "high-tech processing industries, primarily on the basis of deep processing of local raw materials resources, high value-added ready-made further modernization and diversification of the industry by moving to a qualitatively new stage aimed at rapid development of product production" [3]. Continuing the industrial policy aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy and increasing the share of industry in the gross domestic product, increasing the production volume of industrial products by 1.4 times [1] is the future goal of the developing Uzbekistan.

The rapid development of the industrial sector based on the effective development of market relations in modernizing Uzbekistan depends first of all on increasing the efficiency of the use of economic

resources by enterprises. Our country has its own policy in the field of economy, which mainly consists of a complex system of measures aimed at the development of its modern industries and increasing the efficiency of the use of existing local resources as factors of its achievement.

One of the means of determining the directions of innovative and sustainable development of industrial enterprises in the conditions of the formation of a digital economy is the identification of factors and reserves for increasing the efficiency of the use of local raw materials and ensuring their competitiveness.

In the conditions of the innovative development of the economy, the sustainable economic development of industrial enterprises, as an important factor in increasing the efficiency of their activities, requires the rational use of economic resources. In this process, increasing the efficiency of industrial enterprises and ensuring the intensity of production processes, economical use of economic resources in branch enterprises, increasing labor productivity, increasing the level of intellectualization of labor processes, improving the volume and quality of industrial products, and fully satisfying the demand of the consumer market are important tasks. Also, increasing the position of industrial enterprises in international markets and increasing the export of industrial products, expanding the level of localization of production is considered one of the goals of the socio-economic development of our country.

## **Literature Review**

Sustainable development of industrial enterprises of our republic and ensuring their competitive advantage in most cases depends on effective use of economic resources available in it. Therefore, in the course of the research, we study the theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of the effective use of economic resources in network enterprises.

Today, the industrial sector is becoming a dynamic sector of the economy and has stable development trends. In the management of production processes in industrial enterprises, a certain amount of resources (fixed assets, working capital, labor resources) is spent, and product value is created.

Studying the specific features of the structure of industrial networks as a strategic organizational solution allows to correctly determine the system of effective use of economic resources [4].

Providing industrial enterprises with the necessary resources is one of the main tasks of the management process. The concept of "resources" is one of the important categories of the formation of production factors in the economy. Research scientists have given many definitions to economic resources as an economic term, taking into account various aspects of enterprise activity, and scientific approaches are based on them. In the modern economic dictionary, resources are interpreted as sources and means of ensuring production [5]. Such an approach is interpreted based on the initial meaning of the word: in French, "resource" means an auxiliary tool. This approach does not represent the modern economic content of the category.

According to K. McConnell and S. Brew, the concept of "economic resources" includes all natural, human and man-made resources used for the production of goods and services and divides them into the following categories: 1) material resources - land, raw materials and capital; 2) human resources - labor and entrepreneurial ability [6].

In the science of economic theory, a factor of production is understood as a particularly important element or object that has a decisive influence on the possibility and effectiveness of production. Its

dictionary source is explained as follows: "Factors of production are elements necessary for the production of products, goods and services" [7].

As noted by R. Nureev, A.D. Smirnov: "Economic resources (or factors of production) are elements used for the production of economic products: in modern society, the most important of them are land, labor, capital (including its organization), entrepreneurial ability and includes information" [8]. Economists M.K.Bunkina, V.A.Semenov emphasize the following: "A large mass of goods intended for sale are communal services in material form. Four main factors interact in their production: natural resources, labor, capital and entrepreneurship [9]. A number of local and foreign researchers follow the same point of view.

Meanwhile, B.A. Reisberg believes that factors are parameters that determine the nature and efficiency of economic processes; predetermining the quantity and quality of the created, produced product, that is, the factor is not the production resources, but the production potential of the economy [10]. He emphasizes that it is not correct to equate resources with factors of production.

In our opinion, this opinion is correct, because resources are an important element of economic development, and factors involved in production and economic processes are used in them. However, B.A. Raizberg emphasizes that it is not a big mistake to combine resources and factors as a single economic category, since production factors are formed directly from economic resources.

We can agree with economists that "factors of production" is an economic category meaning resources already involved in the production process; therefore, "resources of production" is a broader concept than "factors of production". That is, production factors are production resources. Unlike resources, they only become visible as part of an interaction.

Currently, the discussion about the composition of production factors is not completed. There are different approaches to their classification and, accordingly, different views.

Most authors adhere to the traditional classification of factors of production that make up the "triad": land, capital and labor. In this case, labor means human activity aimed at achieving some useful result. Capital represents all accumulated funds necessary for the production of material goods. When we talk about land, we mean not only land, but also water, air and all other blessings that nature provides for human use.

However, R. Barr believes that there is currently a tendency to include land and natural factors in the capital structure. This is done for two reasons: first, land has become a product of nature and labor, it is a mixed factor like capital; secondly, the natural factor - land and underground resources are not inexhaustible, their properties and capabilities cannot be considered unchanged [10].

In our opinion, one of the most complex and responsible problems facing society is the problem of "exhaustion" and "restoration" of natural resources. Their unwise use, both in the conditions of the market economy and in the planned economy, led to their consistent destruction. In both cases, this is due to an underestimation of the value of such resources, and access to them is bought cheaply or provided almost for free. Nature has been destroyed not only due to poor control over land and other natural resources, but also due to the lack of assessment, i.e., payment for them. Any underestimation of the resource will lead to its depletion and eventual destruction.

In our opinion, natural resources are one of the most important factors of economic well-being, but at the same time we must emphasize that their presence is not a condition for creating high-efficiency production. The level of economic development depends primarily on the quantity and quality of factors used in production. In our opinion, the first of them is a person, because people with the

necessary knowledge and labor skills are always needed for production. Therefore, the first creative force is labor - a purposeful activity in which people adapt natural objects to meet their needs by means of their own creation.

## Research Methodology

In industrial enterprises, methods such as studying the dynamics of production volume and growth rates of industrial production, comparative economic analysis, product quality control, comparative and analytical analysis were used.

## Analysis and Results

In recent years, comprehensive measures aimed at strengthening the industrial potential of our country and expanding the employment of the population at the expense of the comprehensive development of regions, the establishment of new industries in cities and regions have been adopted and implemented.

As a result, the production volume of industrial products increased by 23% in the last four years, including the production of electrical engineering, textiles, leather-shoes, food, pharmaceuticals, jewelry, building materials, furniture, household goods and other consumer goods. rapidly developing industries in the regions grew more than 1.3 times [2].

The development of industrial enterprises not only ensures macroeconomic stability, but also increases the well-being of the population and leads to the development of the economy and the prevention of unemployment. The quality of the industrial product is one of the main indicators used in planning and determining the activity of the enterprise, and it is expressed by the organization of labor, the level of its equipment, the qualifications of specialists, and the state of production management. The experience of developed countries means that the development of industrial production enterprises plays an important role in the socio-economic development of countries. Industry is the most important branch of the national economy, which has a decisive influence on the level of development of the productive forces of society. The network structure of the industry is the composition and share ratio of various branches and types of production included in the industry, as well as the dynamics of changes in these shares.

In Chapter 3, Clause 22 of the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026, the issues of "...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" put forward. It can be seen that attention is being paid to increasing the volume of industrial products produced in the regions. In the analysis according to the results of the regional strategies for the development of industrial production, scientific literature focuses on the cluster model, as well as modifications such as import substitution and interregional. The purpose of the regional analysis of industrial production is to determine strategies for the development of the industrial complex of the region that is resistant to external shocks. Various theoretical concepts of industrial production enterprises are analyzed with the wide use of methods such as comparative analysis, regional planning document analysis, correlational analysis, grouping method, systematization of research results. The main tasks of comparative economic analysis include:

-Regular determination of the levels of performance of the organization's strategic and tactical development plan indicators for reporting periods;

- Determine and calculate the factors affecting the deviation of the actual values of each indicator from the specified parameters. It is necessary to pay attention to those that have a negative impact on performance indicators, and for management purposes, to evaluate the impact of positive factors;
- In the analytical control system, the data obtained as a result of the analysis must be presented in time;
- Development of concrete measures aimed at optimization, quick elimination or localization of the negative effects of identified shortcomings (lost profit, unused reserves);
- Making reasonable and management decisions in a timely manner.

Based on this point of view, it is important to analyze the dynamics of the volume of industrial products produced per capita in the regions of Kashkadarya region, to determine the priority tasks and growth points in the regions of Kashkadarya region.

**Table 1 Dynamics of the volume of industrial products by regions of Kashkadarya region (billion soums)**

No	Areas	Years					in 2022 compared to 2018. %
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1.	Qarshi s.	1956,9	2475,3	2948,5	3233,1	3480,4	180,0
2.	Guzor	2990,4	4504,5	2700,0	3398,2	3506,4	120,0
3.	Dehqonobod	397,3	543,6	581,9	693,0	1356,5	340,0
4.	Qamashi	313,1	270,0	553,9	557,5	657,6	210,0
5.	Qarshi	696,9	739,5	627,7	1047,6	1745,5	250,0
6.	Kasbi	298,2	205,5	391,8	1164,7	1664,7	560,0
7.	Kitob	240,3	302,1	333,1	335,2	685,4	290,0
8.	Koson	631,0	647,2	768,9	794,9	939,8	150,0
9.	Kukdala					126,2	0,0
10.	Mirishkor	163,9	250,0	277,7	318,8	599,9	370,0
11.	Muborak	4237,6	6483,4	677,9	619,0	628,5	10,0
12.	Nishon	1429,5	2469,0	2996,3	4564,2	5222,4	370,0
13.	Chiroqchi	246,4	308,5	367,5	432,6	542,5	220,0
14.	Shahrisabz s.	343,6	295,5	328,6	328,3	427,1	120,0
15.	Shahrisabz	294,7	523,2	424,8	499,7	441,1	150,0
16.	Yakkabog	289,6	342,7	633,8	784,8	790,6	270,0
<b>Total</b>		<b>14529,5</b>	<b>20360,1</b>	<b>14612,3</b>	<b>18771,9</b>	<b>22814,7</b>	<b>160,0</b>

Table 1 shows the volume dynamics of industrial products produced in the regions of Kashkadarya region and the growth dynamics of the volume of industrial products in terms of their nominal value in 2018-2022. According to the data in the table, we can see that this indicator has been growing over the years in Kashkadarya region. 14,529.5 billion in the region in 2018. if the industrial product is



produced, by 2022 this indicator will be 22,814.7 billion soums. amounted to soums, that is, it increased by 1.5 times. In 2022, the production of industrial products was relatively high in Nishan district (5222.4 billion soums), Guzor district (3506.4 billion soums), Karshi city (3480.0 billion soums). Low production Qamashi (657.6 billion soums), Kitab (685.4 billion soums), Koson (939.8 billion soums), Mirishkor (599.9 billion soums), Mubarak (628.5 billion soums) . soums), Chirakchi (542.5 billion soums), Shahrisabz (427.1 billion soums), Yakkabog' (790.6 billion soums) cities. In the rest of the districts, these indicators are average, 1745-1356 billion. was in the range of soums.

Achieving economic growth in regional industrial enterprises, mainly at the expense of increasing productivity indicators, will yield higher and higher results over time. In turn, the growth and calculation of the importance of productivity indicators in processing and other industrial sectors in the regions of the region increases its relevance in terms of the increase in the volume of products. Because the influence of intensive factors on economic efficiency in the production process has a tendency to increase. Here it should be noted that the reason for the decrease in the efficiency index in some districts of Kashkadarya region is not due to the decrease in the production of industrial products, but the fact that the production of industrial products in the region lags behind other regions. can be explained with This indicates that there are actual problems in the location and development of the industrial complex in the regions.

## Conclusion

According to the analysis, we can see whether the dynamics of the volume of industrial products by regions of Kashkadarya region and the growth rates of industrial products are decreasing or increasing over the years. According to the indicators of the region's industrial sector, in 2019, the growth rate of production on the territory of the republic was at a low level, but by 2021, it will be among the top. In 2020, the dynamics of the volume of industrial products by regional regions was low, but by 2022, this indicator was high. Taking this into account, it is necessary to take into account the following points in order to increase the efficiency in the branches of the industrial complex, and ultimately to raise the interregional position of the regions in industrial production.

Today, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the GNP of the region is 69.0 percent, 78.5 percent in employment, and 26.3 percent in industry. Based on this, it can be said that increasing the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in regional industrial production is one of the urgent tasks. This requires the improvement of the procedure for giving privileges and preferences to newly established small business entities in the industrial network.

It is appropriate to use the mentioned methodological approaches in determining the strategy of proportional development and effective placement of the industry of the regions, increasing the production capacity of the industry. It means that in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take into account the existing opportunities and factors affecting the increase of production potential in the effective use of industrial production potential. Accordingly, the use of the proposed model in determining the target projects and strategies aimed at the development of industry in the Republic will increase the possibilities of achieving proportional development of the industry in the regions, and will bring about the targeted use of production forces based on the characteristics of the regions.

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