

Modernization of Industry as a Basis for Increasing the Competitiveness of the National Economy

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Annotation: Economic uncertainty and the high risks associated with it have caused a change in the strategic goals of the functioning of companies from long-term development to short-term survival. This predetermined the destruction of the self-sufficient model of national industrial production, the effectiveness of which depended on the internal conditions of development. In the new situation, the efficiency of industrial enterprises has become a function of the dependence of the Uzbek economy on prices in the world markets for raw materials.

Keywords: functioning of companies, industrial production, performance efficiency, modernization of national industry.

Relevance of the topic: Currently, important for most countries of the world, the problems of studying which economies will occupy the top of the competitiveness rating in the future and what are the ways to increase competitive advantages for individual national economies are being solved in the changing conditions of the functioning of the global economy as a whole. Thus, each country, in a situation where there is no consensus on the vector of future world development, must develop its own strategy for increasing national competitiveness after the end of post-crisis uncertainty. It is impossible to postpone the solution of this issue for a long time, when the main trends in the further development of the world economy will appear, since the problem of increasing competitiveness is closely related to the solution of the most important issues for the development of any country - sustainable economic and social development, modernization of the national industry.

The aim of the study was to develop theoretical and methodological approaches to substantiate an effective financial and economic mechanism for ensuring the accelerated development of science-intensive, high-tech sectors of the economy as the basis for the modernization of Russian industry, predetermining an increase in its competitiveness with a focus on internal sources of long-term growth.

In accordance with the goal of the study, the following **tasks** are solved that determine the structure of the work:

- to form conceptual approaches to the study of patterns of development of knowledge-intensive, high-tech industries, taking into account the formation of new technological clusters in the structure of the national industry, as well as to determine the tools for analyzing their intra- and inter-industry interaction in the context of alternative models for the modernization of the national industry;
- identify the economic and technological mechanism that ensures the growth of the competitiveness of industrial enterprises, taking into account their scientific and technological potential, industry affiliation and territorial location, analyze existing methods for quantitative and qualitative assessment of their market potential and competitive advantages, identify

possible forms of their implementation at different stages of structural and technological shifts in the national economy, taking into account the growth of its absorption capacity, the implementation of large-scale sectoral and regional modernization plans;

- develop a methodology for assessing the competitiveness of the national industry, taking into account the scientific and technological potential of regions, industry groups and industrial enterprises, as well as a set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity in the real sector of the national economy as a whole;
- to prioritize the competitiveness factors of the national industry, taking into account the model of its modernization and the state of physical capital, infrastructure, technologies, macroeconomic conditions, the quality of corporate governance, the efficiency of industrial product markets and in connection with the prospects for the development of a science-intensive, high-tech industrial sector in Uzbekistan;
- build a model for the implementation of competitiveness factors of the national industry as its sectoral structure is modernized in the context of structuring the necessary basic conditions for this, efficiency factors, innovation priorities at the micro level and taking into account the assessment of the contribution of each of these parameters to increasing the competitiveness of the real sector of the economy as a whole;
- substantiate the methodology for comparative analysis of the competitive advantages of Russian regions and make a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the specifics of their sectoral specialization in the national industry, taking into account the factors of competitiveness in the Russian and world markets and the possibilities of increasing their returns through the intensification of structural modernization processes;
- generalize the methodology for identifying a knowledge-intensive sector of the economy and conduct a comparative analysis of domestic industrial enterprises in terms of modernization opportunities, as well as give a quantitative assessment of the prospects for its implementation and the impact on the formation of new intersectoral technological clusters that have real competitive advantages in the relevant segments of the national and global markets;
- substantiate the methodology for multi-criteria assessment of the competitive advantages of industrial enterprises, as well as determine a specific set of relevant indicators of the state of their scientific, technical and market potentials, taking into account the weighting coefficients of each of them in the context of accelerating the processes of their modernization;
- identify factors and develop mechanisms that stimulate the innovative behavior of industrial companies and the growth of managerial competencies in order to increase the share of competitive business in the real sector of the economy, develop regional clusters on its basis, and ensure priority production of products with a high share of value added;
- develop recommendations regarding the formation of an effective scientific, technical and industrial policy of the state in the field of realizing the scientific and technical potential of the national industry and the accelerated spread of technological clusters in industry groups and regional complexes as the basis for the modernization process in the real sector of the economy in order to realize its competitive advantages in the global economic space.

The object of the study is industrial enterprises that differ in industry, territorial location and scientific and technical potential, a tendency to modernize, which predetermines their differentiation in terms of competitiveness.

The subject of the study is a set of methodological approaches to the formation of organizational, economic and financial mechanisms for the modernization of the national industry on the way to realizing the scientific, technological and market potentials of industrial enterprises, which determine the growth of the competitiveness of all levels of the Uzbek economic system in the global economy.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the provisions developed by representatives of various schools and areas of economic theory and theories of the development of science and high technologies, the principles of organizing industrial markets, the works of domestic, Russian and foreign scientists in the field of theory and practice of competitive markets, state industrial policy and economic regulation.

The novelty of the work is as follows:

- conceptual approaches have been developed to modeling the mechanisms for the spread of intersectoral technological clusters as a process of replacing "mass" resources with "quality" ones in the technological structure of the national industry, a mathematical model has been proposed that describes it, and quantitative and qualitative assessments of the role of knowledge-intensive industries and high technologies in the processes of modernizing the real sectors of the economy;
- the information base was structured, which made it possible to assess the macro-, meso- and microeconomic factors of national competitiveness, as well as to determine the competitive advantages of industrial enterprises with scientific and technical potential and capable of multiplying the effect of high-tech production in the system of intersectoral material and financial flows in the structure of the national industry;
- approaches to the theoretical and methodological problems of identifying a science-intensive, high-tech industrial sector are determined, an assessment of its impact on competitiveness factors and competitive advantages of industrial enterprises with a large scientific and technical potential is given, which made it possible to specify the structural elements of the market potential of manufacturers in the competitive market of industrial products;
- A mechanism has been developed for realizing the competitive advantages of industrial enterprises, based on intersectoral technological clusters and other results of scientific and technological progress, which will accelerate the process of industrial modernization and increase the competitiveness of products, national producers, regional economic complexes and the national economy as a whole.

The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that the conceptual provisions and conclusions formulated in it allow a deeper study of the formation of effective organizational, economic and economic and technological mechanisms that ensure the accelerated development of the high-tech sector of the Russian industry, as well as develop the main directions and practical recommendations for the formation of an effective scientific, technical and industrial policy of the state in Russia in the interests of increasing the competitiveness of the national economy.

The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that the conclusions, proposals and recommendations presented in it can be taken into account and used: by various state authorities and administration in the development and implementation of specific measures to implement the factors for the accelerated development of the innovation complex of the Russian industry through the formation of an effective organizational and economic mechanism, economic-technological and financial mechanisms for the effective implementation of national innovation-oriented projects

aimed at expanding the latest technological order in the macro-technological structure of reproduction; top managers of various integrated structures, innovative and active enterprises of high-tech industries of the industrial complex in the implementation of measures for the commercialization of know-how and high technologies in order to increase the competitiveness of their companies, as well as the implementation of partnership forms of cooperation through national and foreign scientific and technological programs and funds.

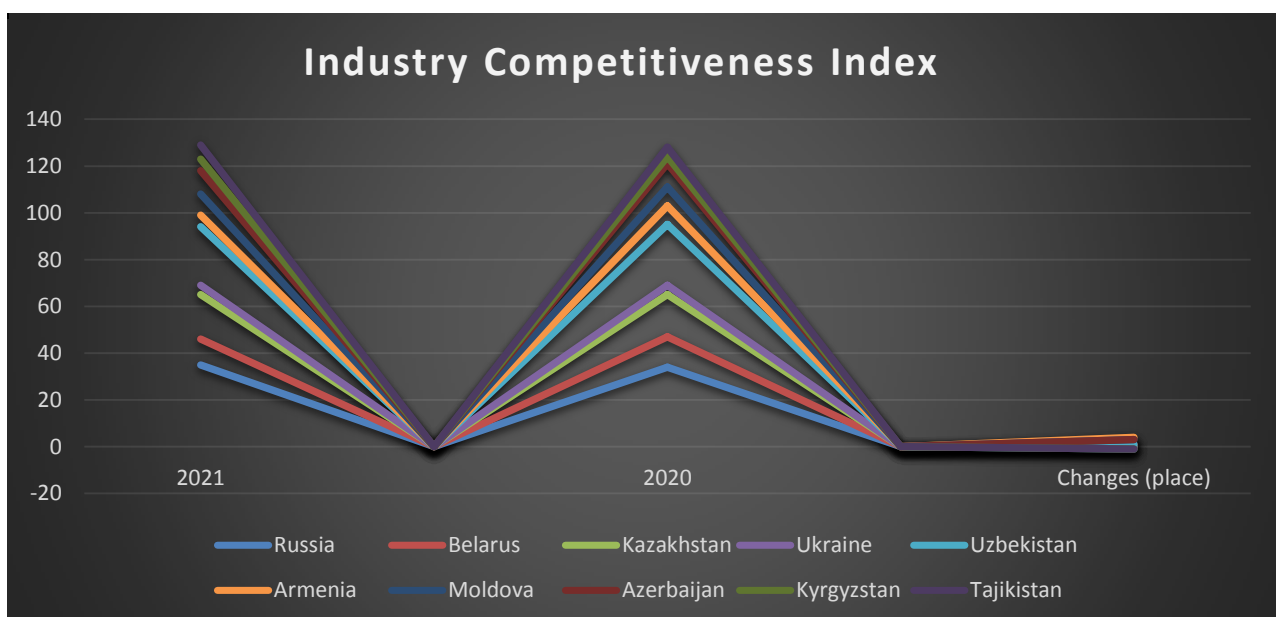
In the Industrial Competitiveness Index for 2021 (estimated for 2019), Uzbekistan ranked 94th.

Uzbekistan received a score of 0.017, which is one thousandth more than in 2018. The country remained in the quintile of states with a medium-low level of industrial development, but managed to improve the indicator by one position.

It is noted that Uzbekistan took 11th place among 22 countries of Central and Western Asia, rising two lines up, as well as 5th place among the CIS countries (Table 1).

Table 1.

№	The name of the country	2021		2020		Changes (place)
		place	score	place	score	
1	Russia	35	0,096	34	0,097	-1
2	Belarus	46	0,064	47	0,063	+1
3	Kazakhstan	65	0,038	65	0,035	-
4	Ukraine	69	0,035	69	0,035	-
5	Uzbekistan	94	0,017	95	0,016	+1
6	Armenia	99	0,015	103	0,012	+4
7	Moldova	108	0,011	111	0,01	+3
8	Azerbaijan	118	0,009	121	0,008	+3
9	Kyrgyzstan	123	0,008	124	0,008	-1
10	Tajikistan	129	0,006	128	0,005	-1



In particular, the position of Uzbekistan has significantly improved in terms of the share of industrial value added in GDP (from 0.372 to 0.439, plus 4 positions) and industrial exports per

capita (by 3 positions). The indicator of the share of high-tech production in industrial value added also increased (from 0.192 in 2018 to 0.271).

Conclusion.

Achieving regulatory opacity will allow the state to regulate entrepreneurial activity not so much with the help of administrative levers to accelerate the development of entrepreneurial activity, but by creating conditions for the operation of the mechanism of self-organization of entrepreneurial structures.

The financing constraints in emerging markets described above lead to a major modification in the nature of economic dynamics. Changes in the volume of capital investments here begin to be determined not by banks and capital markets, but by the cash flows of companies, the instability of which is initially extremely high due to the discrepancy between the amplitude of fluctuations in income and costs in the real sector.

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