

IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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The relevance of industrial development and the economy with its extremely wide breadth of place in improvement has been the constant focus of research scientists. In particular, foreign scholars Y. Rodionov, R.S. Porter, D. Deveryuks, B. Roberts, R.N. While Nureevs created scientific innovations, local scientists Y. A. Abdullaev, A. Abdukhamidov, U. Mukhitdinov, A.A. Ortykov, H.Ishbutaeva, S. Nizomova, E.Kh. Makhmudov, M.Isakov conducted a number of scientific researches managed to go.

In particular, A.Artikov to "a number of opportunities, geographical and economic factors of industrial development in Uzbekistan", M.P. Narzikulov "The main focus in the development of industrial development strategy is on structural changes", E.H. Makhmudov highlighted the dependence of the strategic directions of creating conditions for the development of industrial sectors, first of all, on the creation of a favorable macroeconomic environment, which includes such tools as budget, tax, monetary, price and monetary policy. In 2017, compared to 2010, the total industrial production increased by 167.1%, while the lowest growth was observed in "Production of coke and oil refining products", "Metal ore mining", "Electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning". and "Metallurgical Industry" accounted for 89.0%, 114.1%, 131.4%, 132.6%, respectively, while the largest growth was in "Printing and Reflection of Written Materials", "Wood and Foam Products, straw and textile materials, paper and paper products, furniture production", "Manufacture of other types of mining products" and "Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and drugs" 2.7 times, 3.2 times, respectively. We can see an increase of 3.3 times and 4.3 times.

We also see from the data in this table that there have been similar changes in other sectors of the industry.

These structural changes in the industry require the gradual implementation of the following areas:

- further increase in the class of real owners through denationalization and privatization;
- formation of a competitive environment in the complex by increasing the share of small and medium enterprises, eliminating the number of existing monopoly enterprises as much as possible;
- abandonment of pre-established industries specializing in the supply of raw materials, the creation of facilities for the production of finished products in their place;
- effective use of material (land, capital) and personal human (labor, entrepreneurship) resources, thereby developing production in an innovative way;
- Provision of both socio-economic and legal guarantees by the state for the free operation of industrial producers;
- Waiver of the requirement for industrial enterprises established as a result of privatization to maintain their previous activities for a certain period. This means a radical change in the composition of the product; the demand and need are great creates new opportunities for the production of existing products that can compete with imported products;
- Introduction of modern experience and technical technologies of foreign companies in the country's industry, the creation of a favorable investment climate for the entry of Uzbek industrial products into the world market;
- Gradual development of existing production experience, potential of qualified personnel and all intellectual property;
- Training and retraining of personnel for the consistent implementation of decisions aimed at the successful implementation of the goals set in the emerging market economy;
- Creation of incentives by sources of financial support for the expansion of production activities, attraction of financial resources in targeted areas.

The growth of industrial production means an increase in the capital and resources of enterprises in the sector. The government's policy of reducing the tax burden, liberalizing fiscal policy, simplifying the tax system,

ensuring targeted and long-term sustainable development has led to an increase in GDP and an increase in the share of industrial products in it.

The effectiveness of programs designed to increase the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy in order to develop the processing industry in the industrial complex of Uzbekistan and the growing demand for industrial products in the world market, including food, light and machinery, has led to further growth of industrial production.

If we pay attention to the structure of industrial production, we can see that in the past period of independence, the fuel and energy, metallurgy, machinery and metal processing industries have been growing rapidly.

Systematic expansion of market reforms aimed at ensuring the development of the machine-building, building materials industry and light industry: spinning and textile industries at a significant, constantly high rate, are important priorities for structural changes in the industrial complex in the future.

Growth rates in industrial sectors depend on the scale of domestic and external demand for products created in these industries. The sharp expansion and improvement of the consumer credit system in further increasing the real income and purchasing power of the country's population is characterized by an increase in the share of domestic demand in the industrial complex, which increases the volume of production.

The favorable conjuncture of world market prices for industrial products, the strengthening of international economic integration will have a positive impact on industrial development, and with the growth of external factors described. The structural changes in the industrial complex have led to a number of positive changes in the state's fiscal policy, pricing and monetary policy, as a whole, as a result of measures taken to reform the economy. Reform of industrial enterprises, structural restructuring, further increase in the share of private property in industry, the formation of management of enterprises in the industry on the basis of market principles play an important role in industrial development.

Over the past period, as a result of structural changes in industry, the share of the industry in the country's economy, production capacity has increased significantly. However, it cannot be said that the existing opportunities for the development of industry in our country are being fully used. This process is associated with the following factors:

- low level of efficiency in the use of material resources;
- the fact that investments in the industrial complex do not contribute to the growth of exports of industry products, mainly limited to the supply of products for the domestic market;
- The material and moral obsolescence of existing capital in industrial enterprises, resulting in a high cost of production, the inability to compete with the quality of imported products in terms of quality, the use of electricity and manual labor has not decreased.

Such problems require the development of concrete measures to further improve the structural investment policy in the industry. At the same time, we offer the following areas that ensure the development of the country's industry:

- Development of investment production, development of science-based projects aimed at meeting a wide range of needs;
- Improving the innovative potential of enterprises, the creation of new enterprises that require science and high technology and the production of products that can compete with imported products;
- Accelerate the policy of importing modern equipment and technologies of industrial producers of developed countries;
- increasing the share of the private sector and small business in industry;
- It is necessary to improve diversification activities, ensure full use of internal resources and existing opportunities.

Today, the main factors of industrial development are expected to be:

- development of the construction materials industry;
- increasing the effectiveness of bank loans in the development of industry;
- increasing the share of joint ventures in the development of industry;
- processing of local raw materials;
- Extensive use of privileges and preferences created under the localization program and the International Industrial Fair and Cooperation Exchange;

- expanding the volume of exports of manufactured products, assistance in exporting products of small enterprises.

In short, all the reforms implemented and being implemented in the Republic, along with the increase in macroeconomic stability of the country, have a positive impact on the welfare of the population, and the period itself requires their continuation.

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