



Ways of Increasing the Competitiveness of Industrial Products on the Basis of Deepening and Diversification of Structural Changes

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Only by deepening the gradual structural transformation and diversification of industries in the regions, ensuring the rapid development of new enterprises and production networks based on high technologies, accelerating the processes of modernization and technical renewal of operating capacities can the industry develop steadily, dynamically and proportionally.

In recent years, as a result of the implementation of structural policies aimed at deep processing of raw materials resources, an increase in the share of high value-added goods, there is a decrease in the share of Agriculture in the structure of the country's gross domestic product and an increase in the share of industry, services.

Improving the sectoral structure of the industry by 2030 is based on an increase in the share of industry in GDP by 40 percent in 2030 from 33.5 percent in 2017, as is typical for the characteristics of GDP in developed countries. In order for it to reach this goal, it must be said that today in our country work on this topic has been launched. At the moment, these works require a completely new programmatic integrated approach in order to have a clear program of deep processing for each type of promising raw materials and semi-factory for 2020, 2025, 2030.

Structural changes in the economy aimed at increasing the share of industries that deeply process raw materials in order to produce finished products with high added value in the Real sector, to develop competitive sectors ensure the stable state of Uzbek enterprises in the foreign market (Table 1).

Table 1

Industrial sectors with competitive advantage in Uzbekistan

Groups	Economic sectors	Economic sectors	Competitive advantages
Industries with a strong competitive position	Raw materials and production	Non-ferrous metallurgy, cotton processing, oil and gas, heavy industry	High competitive advantages
Industries with a relative competitive position	Production of consumer goods	Mechanical engineering, automobile engineering, light, chemical, food	Relatively low competition advantages
Sectors with a potential competitive position	Production of finished products with high added value	Microelectronics-information complex, pharmaceuticals, microbiology	Potentially enhanced competitive advantages

The strong competitive group of the first category in processing industries includes the following raw materials and production sectors of the industry: oil and gas, non-ferrous metallurgy,



cotton processing industry. More than 70 percent of our country's industrial exports accounted for the contribution of these sectors. The competitiveness indicator of these industries is considered to be quite high compared to other types of production. The second group of industries focused on the production of consumer goods with competitive potential includes: light industry processing industries, food industry, automotive industry. The index of competitiveness of domestic consumer goods is somewhat lower than the indicator of competitiveness formed in the production of raw materials.

In general, the problem of low competitiveness of industries remains. The internal costs of manufacturing the main products in the sectors of the processing sector are higher than the average world price by some types of products, with an approach to the world average price level. This trend is determined by the fact that the share of material and technical and energy costs remains at a high level.

The main directions of structural transformation, modernization and diversification of industrial production in Uzbekistan today are as follows:

1. Consistent modernization and organization of new ones of production facilities operating in the electric power sector on the basis of the widespread introduction of a resource-saving steam and gas device and modern technologies tested for the use of solar energy.
2. Increasing the volume and expanding the type of production of products of high added value on the basis of deep processing of natural gas and gas condensate in the oil and gas and petrochemical industries.
3. Diversification of production and export in the chemical industry through the introduction of modern technologies for the production of complex mineral fertilizers, polymers, synthetic rubber, methanol and a wide range of household chemical goods.
4. In cooperation with leading technological enterprises, the creation of new capacities for the production of agricultural machinery, trucks and components to replace imports and the expansion of operating enterprises.
5. Further improvement of the structure of the textile and leather-shoe industry at the expense of competitive finished products and semi-factories, including the production of dyed yarn, fabric, processed leather, knitwear, sewing, footwear and leather products, which are in demand in the domestic and world markets on the basis of deep processing of domestic raw materials.
6. The rapid development and development of high-tech production for the preparation of electrical technical equipment, the creation of new enterprises for the production of equipment and spare parts for information and Communication Technologies, a wide range of environmentally friendly building materials.
7. Expanding the volume and type of production of products of the pharmaceutical industry on the basis of licenses and patents of leading companies in the world, increasing the production of medical preparations based on local developments and raw materials.
8. Expanding the production capabilities of the food industry through the widespread adoption of sublimation, vacuum packaging, deep freezing and other technologies of modern methods of processing fruits and vegetables, which are in demand in the international market of semi-food products.

The president emphasized that the issue of eliminating the shortcomings in the implementation of quality control systems of manufactured products is especially relevant for sectors that produce consumer goods, such as light industry, pharmaceuticals and construction goods.



In the development of innovations in industry, there are the following unused opportunities: the share of innovative products in the total volume of industrial products sold is 2.8%. The share of production of high-tech products in the total volume of industrial production is around 10-15 percent. This is low compared to industrially civilized mamlakts (not less than 30-35 percent).

In the development of the high-tech sector, there is a downward trend in the production of instruments for radio industry, computing equipment industry, medical, physiology and biology instruments, optical and optical-mechanical instruments and apparatus, instruments for control and regulation of technological processes, physical, microbiology industry, chemical fiber and yarn research. This situation has a negative impact on the overall level of competitiveness of the industry.

The country's industry plays a leading role in ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy. Therefore, in order for the country to increase the competitiveness of industry and ensure a stable growth rate, it is necessary to carry out the following measures:

- reduction of cost and reduction of production costs due to improvement of technological processes and lowering the consumption rate of raw materials, materials and energy resources;
 - increase the level of use of production facilities and cocktail productivity per year by industry, reduce non-production costs, optimize the number of employees;
 - application of innovation in the areas of effective diversification of production and deepening the processing of raw materials resources, providing exports of traditional industries (oil and gas industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, processing of agricultural products, including cotton);
- the first object of modernization should be the content capable of ensuring the demand for innovative products, compliance with state educational standards, a favorable investment climate necessary for the development of innovation infrastructure, and other elements of sustainable economic growth;

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