DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC CAPACITY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN UZBEKISTAN

Akhmadjonov Sodiq Soliyevich
Andijan State Technical Institute Senior Lecturer, Department of "Economics"
Tel: +998999068812
E-mail: Ahmadjonov @gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada sanoat korxonalari iqtisodiy salohiyatiga oid nazariy qarashlar tahlili keltirilgan. Shuningdek iqtisodiy olimlarning salohiyat, iqtisodiy salohiyat atamalari mohiyati atroflicha yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Salohiyat, iqtisodiy salohiyat, sanoat korxonalari, korxona iqtisodiy salohiyati, tashkilot salohiyati.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлен анализ теоретических взглядов на экономический потенциал промышленных предприятий. Также подробно рассмотрена сущность терминов потенциал, экономический потенциал экономистов.

Ключевые слова: потенциал, экономический потенциал, промышленные предприятия, экономический потенциал предприятия, потенциал организации.

Abstract. this article presents an analysis of theoretical views on the economic potential of industrial enterprises. Also, the essence of the terms potential, economic potential of economic scientists is comprehensively illuminated.

Keywords: capacity, economic potential, industrial enterprises, economic potential of the enterprise, organizational potential.

INTRODUCTION

Also, the role of human capital in the development of the economic potential of industrial enterprises is of particular importance. Training qualified specialists, constantly improving the knowledge and skills of personnel, and strengthening the integration of science and production ensure the long-term development of enterprises. Cooperation between educational institutions and industrial enterprises is one of the important factors strengthening economic potential.

In addition, the introduction of digital technologies is an important tool for increasing the economic potential of industrial enterprises. The use of digital control systems, automated production processes and information technologies allows for rational use of resources, reduction of production costs and improvement of product quality. At the same time, there are some problems in the process of developing the economic potential of industrial enterprises. In particular, outdated production capacities, limited financial resources, low innovative activity and development disparities between regions are the main obstacles in this area. To

ISSN 3030-3907

overcome these problems, an integrated approach, effective state support and increased private sector activity are necessary. Developing the economic potential of industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan is an important condition for ensuring the country's economic stability and competitiveness. Consistent reforms in this direction will contribute to the rapid development of the industrial sector and increase the well-being of the population.

The non-woven industry of Uzbekistan plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country. Because the non-woven industry is an important basis for ensuring sustainable economic growth, increasing export revenues, establishing the development of small business and private entrepreneurship as a priority, as well as ensuring social stability, that is, employment of the population, increasing their incomes and ultimately improving the living standards of the population. Today, the non-woven industry is distinguished not only by high growth rates, a stable increase in export volumes, attracting large foreign investments, but also by the modernization of production processes and a radical technical and technological renewal.

In recent years, the volume of production in the non-woven industry has been growing rapidly, and its share in the country's gross domestic product has increased significantly. However, in general, the existing potential and reserves of the non-woven industry of Uzbekistan are not being fully utilized. This further increases the relevance of in-depth scientific and practical study of the reserves and economic potential of non-woven enterprises.

To clarify these aspects, it is necessary, first of all, to analyze the interpretations of economists of the concepts of "potential" and "economic potential".

Analysis of literature on the topic. The concept of “potential” comes from the Latin word “potentia”, which means power, hidden potential. From the point of view of general economics, Arkhipov V.M. [1] defines this concept as follows: “potential is the sum of available means, resources and opportunities that can be used to achieve set goals and objectives”. Although this definition is the basis for the formation of a general concept, the economic justification of the factors that form potential is not enough. At the enterprise level, Kleiner G.B., Tambovsev V.L. and Kashalov R.M. [2] proposed an interesting approach to the concept of “potential”. In their opinion, the potential of a particular enterprise consists of components that characterize its resources, state and actions in the external socio-economic environment. In our opinion, this approach can scientifically and theoretically substantiate the essence of economic potential.

ISSN 3030-3907

The definition given by Temnova N.K. [3] is also noteworthy. In her opinion, potential is not only resources, but also the ability to carry out goal-oriented activities and achieve results. She also emphasizes the need for a synergistic approach to potential.B. Ryan [4] defines the potential of an organization as “the real and potential ability to carry out goal-oriented activities”. Bogataya I.N. [5] approaches the potential of an enterprise from an accounting perspective, interpreting it as “the assets of the enterprise, the sources of their formation and the ability to bring financial results”.

The broad interpretation of the concept of "economic potential" allows it to be applied to various sectors of the economy. Therefore, it is an economic category that can be used in various areas of economic activity.

Research methodology. This article studies the economic literature on the economic potential of enterprises, scientific works of foreign and domestic economists as a theoretical and methodological basis. In the research process, comparative analysis of literature, logical and structural analysis, grouping and comparison methods were used.

Analysis and results: The definitions of economic potential are divided into two main areas:

— economic potential as a set of resources; — economic potential as the ability to achieve certain results.

The first approach evaluates economic potential only from the point of view of resources, and the second focuses only on results. In our opinion, it is appropriate to explain the economic potential of non-woven enterprises by combining these two approaches.

Kovalev V.V. interprets economic potential as the ability of an enterprise to achieve its goals using its existing material, labor and financial resources. This approach is close to the idea we are putting forward.

Industrial enterprises are the main vital link in the economy of Uzbekistan. They play a key role in generating gross domestic product (GDP), increasing export potential, creating new jobs, technological modernization and reducing interregional economic disparities. Therefore, the government of Uzbekistan has been implementing large-scale reform programs aimed at increasing the economic potential of industrial sectors in recent years.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of Uzbekistan's strategic reforms for the period 2022-2025, their impact on industrial enterprises, the introduction of innovations, and the promotion of exports and investments. The ideological basis is formed by state decisions, modernization strategies, and scientific analyses to increase the country's production potential.

ISSN 3030-3907

1. Industrial policy and strategic directions:The Development Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 identifies modernization of the industrial sector as a key priority. This strategy aims to increase export potential, produce high-value-added products, strengthen the private sector, and make industrial enterprises more competitive. For example, the number of exporting enterprises is set to increase from 6,500 to 15,000 and the share of finished products in the export structure is significantly increased.

2. Industrial zones and diversification of production;

In recent years, many industrial zones have been established in Uzbekistan in order to widely spread industry to the regions and effectively use local resources. In particular, 19 free economic zones and more than 400 small industrial zones have been established. These zones are provided with infrastructure, creating favorable conditions for attracting investments and increasing production volumes. As a result, annual production of products worth 45 trillion soums and the creation of more than 100 thousand new jobs are observed in industrial zones.

3. Innovation and technological modernization

Innovation plays an important role in increasing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises. A number of mechanisms are being developed to support innovation and increase scientific and technical potential at Uzbek enterprises. In this direction, approaches such as automation, the introduction of digital technologies, and work based on the "Smart Industry" concept are being implemented.

4. Digital transformation and improving the business environment.

Digital transformation has become one of the conditions for the effective operation of industrial enterprises. Electronic control systems, information technologies and automation help optimize industrial processes. Such digital systems allow enterprises to manage the production process in real time, use resources efficiently and increase efficiency.

At the same time, in order to improve the business environment, procedures related to tax, customs and financial institutions are being simplified. This creates competitive conditions for private enterprises and entrepreneurs.

5. Increasing export potential and international integration.

Uzbekistan is taking specific measures to expand the export potential of industrial enterprises. The presidential strategy outlines a plan to increase the number of exporting companies, open new markets and expand existing ones. At the same time, the country's accession to international preferential systems such as GSP+ has significantly increased export opportunities.

ISSN 3030-3907

In addition, special institutions and funds are being established to support local producers in exporting. These mechanisms will help enterprises in the areas of market research, logistics and marketing, making them competitive in the global market.

Conclusion and suggestions. The analysis shows that:

— there is no single scientifically based concept of the economic potential of enterprises;

— economic potential should be formed taking into account the characteristics of each sector;

— The economic potential of the nonwoven industry has not been sufficiently studied by Uzbek scientists.

On this basis, the economic potential of nonwoven enterprises is understood as the ability to ensure long-term sustainable development through the effective and rational use of available resources in interaction with the external environment, as well as the ability to form and satisfy demand for nonwoven products in the market.

LITERATURE

1. Arkhipov, V. M. Designing the Production Potential of Associations (Theoretical Aspect) / V. M. Arkhipov. - L.: Leningrad State University Publishing House, 1984

2. Kleiner, G. B., Tambovtsev, V. L., Kachalov, R. M. 1997. An Enterprise in an Unstable Economic Environment: Risks, Strategies, and Security. Moscow: Economica

3. Temnova, M. K. The Concept of "Potential" as an Organizational and Economic Category. // No. 6 (269) Textile Industry Technology. 2012

4. Ryan, B. Strategic Accounting for Managers / B. Ryan. - Moscow: UNITY, 1998. - 616 p. - ISBN 5-85177-044-9.

5. Bogataya, I. N. Strategic Accounting of Enterprise Property. - Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix, 2001.

6. Barngolts S.B. Economic analysis of business activity at the current stage of development. - Moscow: Finance and Statistics, 1984 7. Savitskaya G.V. Economic analysis [Text]: textbook / G.V. Savitskaya. - 14th ed., revised. and enlarged. - Moscow: INFRA-M, 2013.

ISSN 3030-3907