

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ON THE BASIS OF IMPROVING ADDITIONAL VALUE CHAIN

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ABSTRACT

The development of the industrial sector in the regions will lead to the sustainable development of the national economy. Enterprises in the network and related industries can also participate. The idea of a value chain was first proposed to the scientific community in 1985 by the American scientist M. Porter, in which he explained how a product can accumulate value before it reaches the consumer. These value chain actors and the complementary services they provide help small-scale producers upgrade their practices, raise their productivity and subsequently improve their welfare. The organization of the labor process, taking into account the external and internal factors, the nature of the activities of industrial enterprises, allows performing such an important task as the continuous increase of labor efficiency.

KEYWORDS: *Accumulate, Implementing, Manufacturer's, Diversification*

INTRODUCTION

The economic processes taking place in the world, the programs used to develop the country's economy, the state's economic policy strategies for the medium and long term are aimed at implementing an effective industrial strategy. For example, the volume of U.S. industrial production is determined by the products of businesses integrated into the industrial sector of the economy. Industrial production is the most important sector, accounting for 78% of total production¹. At present, special attention is paid to the effective use of the region's potential in the development of industry in foreign countries, increasing the share of innovative developments, identifying factors influencing the priority development of new, promising industries.

The idea of a value chain was first proposed to the scientific community in 1985 by the American scientist M. Porter, in which he explained how a product can accumulate value before it reaches the consumer. According to M. Porter's approach to the value chain, it is defined as the types of internal activities that a company engages in creating, marketing, selling, delivering, and servicing a product. M. Porter's definition of value chain suggests that value chain management is a plan of action based on a product manufacturer's long-term competitiveness strategy. In implementing this strategy, M. Porter divides the activities of companies into two types: (1) primary activities; (2) types of supporting activities

In world practice, targeted research has been conducted to provide scientific solutions to a number of problems to increase the efficiency of industrial enterprises in the region through the improvement of the value chain, including: modernization and diversification of the economy,

increasing regional competitiveness, sustainable economic growth, optimal management and improvement of regulation, development of methods for forecasting economic development of the region and the basic principles of their implementation, improvement of mechanisms for the development of multifactor economic mathematical models of optimal regulation of priorities of the regional economic system.

Analysis and results

Industry is one of the main sectors of the economy of the republic. This is because the industry is radically different from other industries and sectors with its value-added creation, its role in meeting the needs of the population and its high-level production locomotive. The development of the industrial sector in the regions will lead to the sustainable development of the national economy. The process of diversification will be improved due to the processing of all extracted and cultivated resources in the industrial sector, the production of new products from them, the increase in the range and nomenclature.

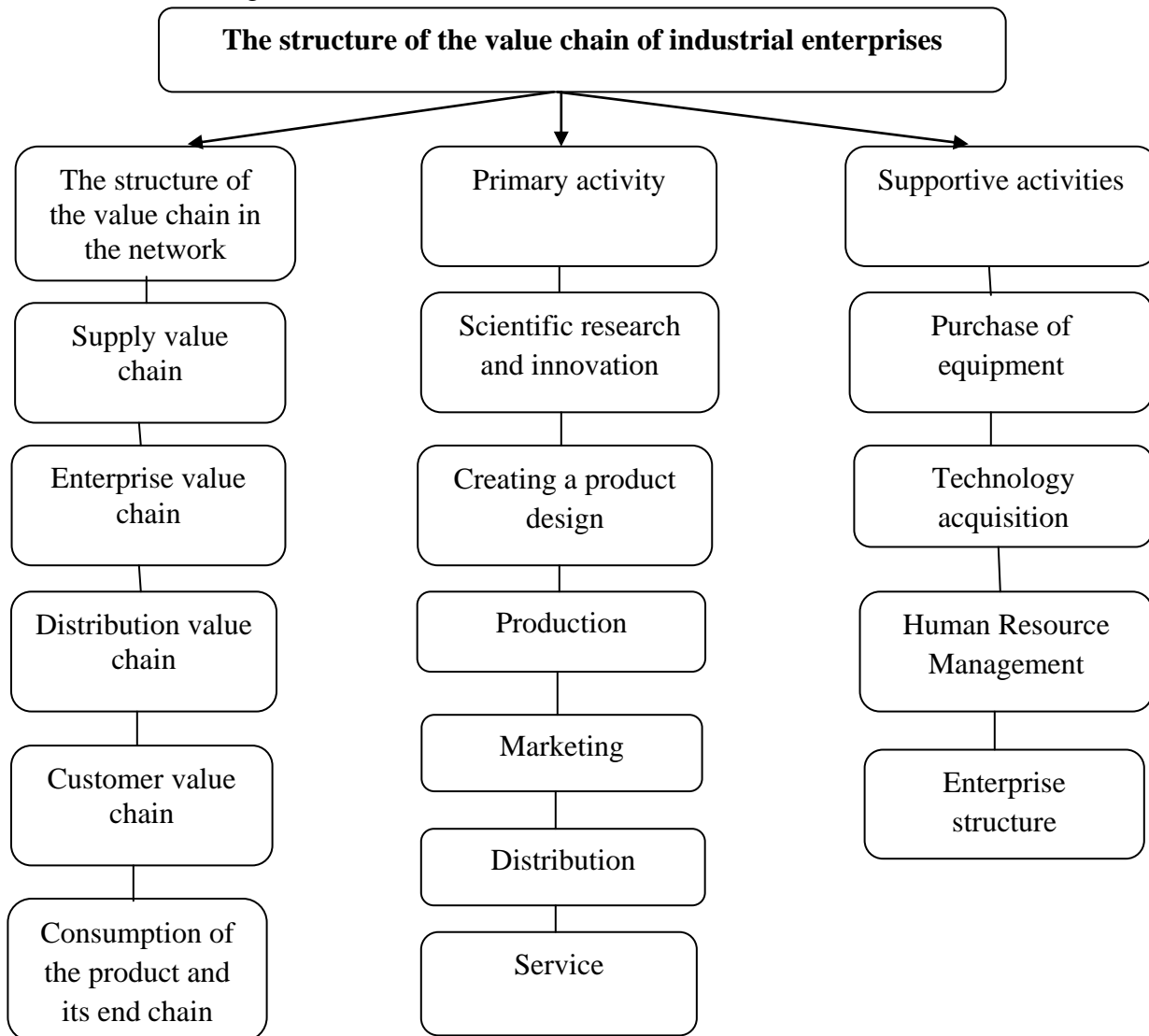


Figure 1. The traditional form of the industrial value chain and its components²

From the data in Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the value chain is initially formed in the

industry itself, and it begins with the supply of raw materials to the enterprise and ends with the disposal and disposal of consumed products, using them as secondary raw materials. Enterprises in the network and related industries can also participate. The subsequent appearance of the value chain is directly related to the activities of the enterprise producing the product, and it is divided into two parts: the primary activity of the enterprise in the value chain and the activities of the post-sales support service.

The shape of the value chain shown in the figure above is mainly adapted to the industrial sector and lacks some elements for the food industry, the composition of which does not include the supply cycle of raw materials. We therefore found it necessary to shape the value chain of the food industry by including the raw material delivery phase. This is because the supply of raw materials in the food industry is more complex and it directly affects the competitiveness of enterprises and products.

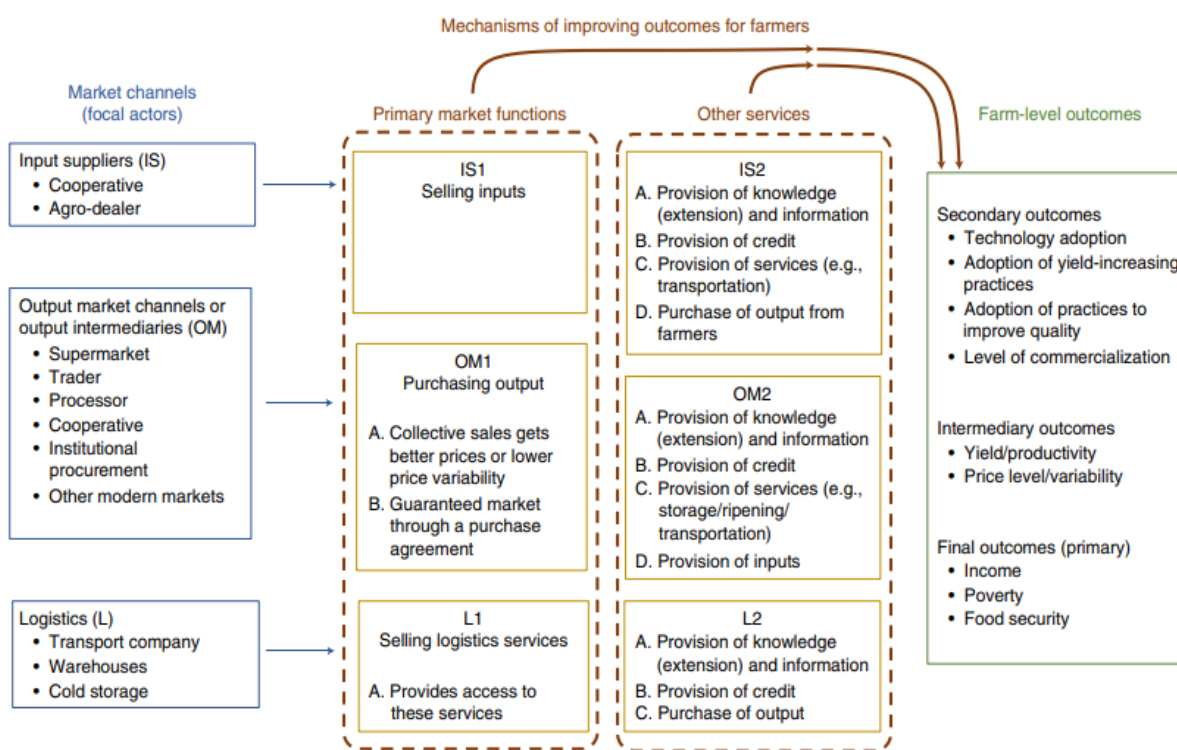


Figure 2. Conceptual framework of transactions³

In addition, when SME value chain actors provide these services that are beyond their core activities, it is correlated with technology adoption and higher productivity among farmers. These findings are instrumental towards achieving the goals of SDG 2. Particularly in developing countries in Africa and South Asia (where small-scale producers dominate), the growth and transformation of food systems drives a proliferation of midstream SMEs which, our results show, can be a force inclusive of, and beneficial to, small-scale producers⁴.

This review confirms that there has been a rapid development of the midstream and downstream actors in output value chains—processors, traders and cooperatives—that buy crops and livestock products from small-scale producers. Moreover, there has also been a proliferation of value chain actors in input supply chains (agro-dealers) that supply inputs as well as services (such as training and logistics arrangements) to small-scale farmers. These value chain actors and

the complementary services they provide help small-scale producers upgrade their practices, raise their productivity and subsequently improve their welfare.

The main directions of the organizational and economic mechanism are the application of forms and methods of regional industrial policy, the development of industry development strategies in the region using modern econometric models, the development of regional, interregional and international projects, the organization of intersectoral integration and cooperation of industrial enterprises. investment orientation, implementation of state, sectoral, regional programs, use of opportunities of public, foreign, private, public-private partnership with various forms of ownership, introduction of digital economy, innovative technologies.

On this basis, the study identified organizational and institutional factors for coordinating industrial development in the region:

rational location of industrial enterprises in the region;

establishment of free trade zones and industrial parks in the border areas of the region;

establishment of non-governmental industrial centers, foundations, associations, unions, etc. with the involvement of small and medium businesses in the region;

establishment of export-oriented production clusters for export of products of regional industrial enterprises in cooperation with foreign funds and international organizations.

In the study of the methodology for assessing the effectiveness of structural changes in regional development, the analysis of "proportional changes" assessing the impact of national, sectoral and regional changes on economic growth, the Krugman index and Herfindal-Hirschman index used to determine the level of regional specialization. improved Lilien Index ". In our opinion, the use of a wider range of factors influencing growth in the analysis of economic development increases the ability to identify drivers of the regional economy. With this in mind,

When calculating the index, it is necessary to determine the efficiency index (SI) of the networks. The network efficiency index is determined by dividing its per capita output (services) by the national average. In this case, the sectors with a score less than 1 are considered to be underdeveloped, the larger than 1, the more developed, the index is equal to 1, the level of development is considered normal. TRI is determined by calculating the average of the results across the networks.

$$TRI_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n CI_{ij}$$

The region is one of the important areas for increasing the efficiency of industrial enterprises, which solves a number of economic and social problems and requires the following:

- greater use of domestic potential of households in the production of industrial enterprises;
- employment of the population, involvement of its inactive part in production activities and on this basis to increase the income of the population and improve living standards;
- protection of the social interests of the population engaged in home-based work, as well as employees directly employed in industrial enterprises;
- Improving the efficiency of large industrial enterprises through the organization of production of components, certain types of finished products and services using home-based labor.

We propose to implement the following measures to increase the efficiency of industrial enterprises in the region:

- development of production infrastructure at industrial enterprises;
- it is necessary to increase the market share of products of industrial enterprises in the region;
- it is necessary to conduct a continuous analysis of production at industrial enterprises on the basis of observations and statistics;
- it is necessary to ensure the stability and sustainability of production at industrial enterprises in the region;
- it is necessary to improve the professional skills of workers in industrial enterprises of the region;
- it is necessary to increase investments in industrial enterprises in the region;
- it is necessary to increase the share of innovative products in the industrial enterprises of the region;
- information technologies should be widely introduced into production processes, etc.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In short, Determining the importance of raw materials and the minimum cost of improving the efficiency of industrial enterprises in the region on the basis of accurate calculations, the development of efficient use of resources will increase the efficiency of industrial enterprises in the region. The organization of the labor process, taking into account the external and internal factors, the nature of the activities of industrial enterprises, allows to perform such an important task as the continuous increase of labor efficiency. In particular, taking into account the factors affecting the results of work in selected industrial enterprises, based on the correct organization of labor, the enterprise was able to produce products worth 16 billion soums. From the results of this achieved economic efficiency, it can be noted that the increase in labor efficiency is of paramount importance in the development of large industrial enterprises. At the same time, the priority of technology replacement in the modernization of production technologies in industrial enterprises of the region and the calculation of the coefficient of consensus of experts is the effective replacement of production technologies in industrial enterprises of the region. opportunities for the development of industrial enterprises will increase and they will be able to identify ways to overcome existing problems.

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