

IMPROVING ECONOMIC MECHANISMS TO ENCOURAGE THE EFFICIENT USE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

Mahmudov Mirabbos Fazlitdinovich

PhD Deputy Director for General Affairs of the Research Center "Scientific Basis and Problems of Economic Development of Uzbekistan" at the Tashkent State University of Economics

Kadirova Khadicha Turaevna,

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology.

E mail:HadichaKadirova1472@gmail.com

Bustonov Mansurjon Mardonakulovich

PhD of Department "Organizing the economy and manufacture in industry enterprises" Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

Email: bustonov1975@mail.ru

Abstract. *The process of globalization, the formation of new regional centers in the form of large agglomerations, growth points and special economic zones is leading to increased competition in attracting investment, highly skilled labor and promising infrastructure projects. At present, the study of the process of effective use of production capacity in the development of industry in the world's leading countries pays special attention to increasing the share of innovative components in production capacity, identifying factors influencing the priority development of new promising industries. In particular, the uneven distribution of economic resources in the regions and reducing their negative impact, optimizing interregional economic relations, the use of a cluster system in the establishment of mutually beneficial activities of various economic entities, increasing the share of innovative components in production capacity, priority development of new promising industries, significant research work is being carried out to identify the factors influencing the development of the industry, their rational use and purposeful regulation.*

Keywords: *regions, efficiency, industrial production, forecast, production potential, economic mechanism.*

Introduction. The development of industrial production, which is one of the main sectors of the economy, and the rational use of industrial potential of the regions play a special role in solving the above tasks, as industry is radically different from other industries in creating value added, meeting the needs of the population and acting as a locomotive. The development of the industrial sector in the regions will lead to the sustainable development of the national economy.

Today, industry also provides the necessary balance in the market, effectively solves problems such as increasing the competitiveness of the economy and incomes, localization of production, and the industry plays an important role in creating new jobs. In particular, the creation of a single job in the processing industry leads to the creation of two or three jobs in other industries (1, 28-31).

According to research, the increase in the level of wages is directly related to structural changes in the path of industrialization, which greatly contributes to the growth of incomes of the population (2).

In underdeveloped countries, the development of low-tech, labor-intensive industries (clothing, textiles) supports the sustainable growth of employment and leads to an increase in incomes. In middle-income countries, the development of medium-tech industries (non-ferrous metallurgy and metal products) does not create a large number of jobs, but provides high labor productivity.

Materials and methods. The research used dialectical, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, complex, comparative analysis, grouping, SWOT analysis, econometric and forecasting methods of scientific knowledge.

Literature Review. The issues of scientific study of regional economic problems and their solution have always been in the focus of economists. In particular, the theoretical and practical aspects of these issues, in particular, the issues of increasing regional competitiveness are greatly contributed by foreign economists A. Venables, H. Glenn, P. Krugman, B. Robert, M. Fujita, B. Shaun, M. Enright and others. added.

Among the CIS economists AG Granberg, Yu.A. Gadjiev, OG Dmitrieva, N. Zubarevich, SV Kazantsev, IN Merenkova, AN Nosov, OI Panteleeva, D.Sepik, L.A.Serebryakova and others paid special attention to the theoretical issues of regional economic development, management of regional economic growth and development, diagnostics of regional economic development, increasing regional economic potential and competitiveness.

In Uzbekistan, the issues of development and management of the regional economy, the effective use of the economic potential of the regions are the areas of scientific interest of economists in this area. In particular, issues such as modeling the socio-economic development of regional industrial complexes, integrated development of regions, territorial location and management of productive forces, improving the methodological framework for increasing the competitiveness of the country's regions were discussed by Uzbek economists SS Gulomov, TM Akhmedov, A. .M.Sodiqov, A.M.Qodirov, Sh.H.Nazarov, B.Ruzmetov, Sh.B.Imamov, P.Z.Khashimov, F.T.Egamberdiev, A.A.Qayumov, A.J.Siddikov, I.O. Yakubov and others.

Results. Industry is the main driving force of economic growth, and this view in most studies is explained by the fact that industry has a higher chance of using a new combination of innovation and knowledge than other sectors of the economy. Today, industry also provides the necessary balance in the market, effectively solves problems such as increasing the competitiveness of the economy and incomes, localization of production, and the industry plays an important role in creating new jobs. The role of industry in the development of productive forces is invaluable, and the higher its efficiency, the stronger the position of the region and the better the living standards of the population. Also, due to the development of industry, the number of employees will increase, their knowledge and skills will increase, and human resources will reach a high level. Only industry can increase productivity by combining all the achievements of technology and innovation and equipping labor with technology.

The development of industry in the regions is a complex and long-term process, which we can see from the experience of China, India, South Korea, Latin America and many other industrialized countries of the world.

It should be noted that the development of the industrial sector cannot be clearly expressed by one or more indicators. Therefore, it is advisable to use a system of indicators in this process.

Based on the above, the system of indicators of industrial development is conditionally divided into four levels in terms of "scale", which can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1
A system of indicators representing industrial development ¹

Name of indicators representing industrial development			
macro level	at the regional level	mesodarajada	microdegradable
The share of industry in GDP; gross industrial output; gross industrial output per capita; the share of value added in gross domestic product; share of mining and processing industries; the share of exports in GDP; the number of new jobs created in the industry and small businesses; total factor productivity at the macro level (TFP); the amount of expenditures transferred from the state budget to the industrial sector; volume of foreign investments in industries; the share of the industry in high-tech products in the world market; at the macro level, the capital (fund), material (resource), science and technology, energy, nature and labor capacity of the industry; labor productivity in the industry and the level of capitalization of labor.	The share of industry in GDP; gross regional industrial output; the level of regional concentration of industrial production (%); level of localization of production in the region and specialization of the region in a particular industry (coefficient); the level of processing of industrial products in the region.	Gross value added created in industry; the share of high-tech products in the export structure of the industry; the share of industries in gross industrial production, the amount of world brands produced; the number of highly qualified specialists and researchers employed in the network; the number of licenses and patents related to the industry; the level of deficit resource utilization of the network (%).	Energy and material capacity of industrial products; level of profitability of production; level of renewal of industrial equipment; equipment wear rate; the share of machinery and equipment that have served up to 10 years in total equipment.

From the system of indicators representing industrial development in the regions, some indicators reflect the efficiency of the industry, while some indicators reflect the innovative development of the industry. For example, the share of industry in GDP, the volume of gross industrial output, the share of value added in GDP, the share of industry in GDP, gross regional product, the level of regional concentration of industrial production, the share of industries in gross industrial output and profitability of production. Indicators such as the share of the industry in the global market of high-tech products, the number of world brands produced, the number of highly qualified engineers and researchers employed in the industry and the share of machinery and equipment in the total equipment for up to 10 years reflect various levels of innovation.

In our opinion, these indicators and values are of a variable nature, and as the level and characteristics of economic development of countries change, so do their values.

We conditionally divided the factors determining the sustainable development of the industry into two groups: internal factors and external factors (Figures 1 and 2).

¹ Source: Author's development

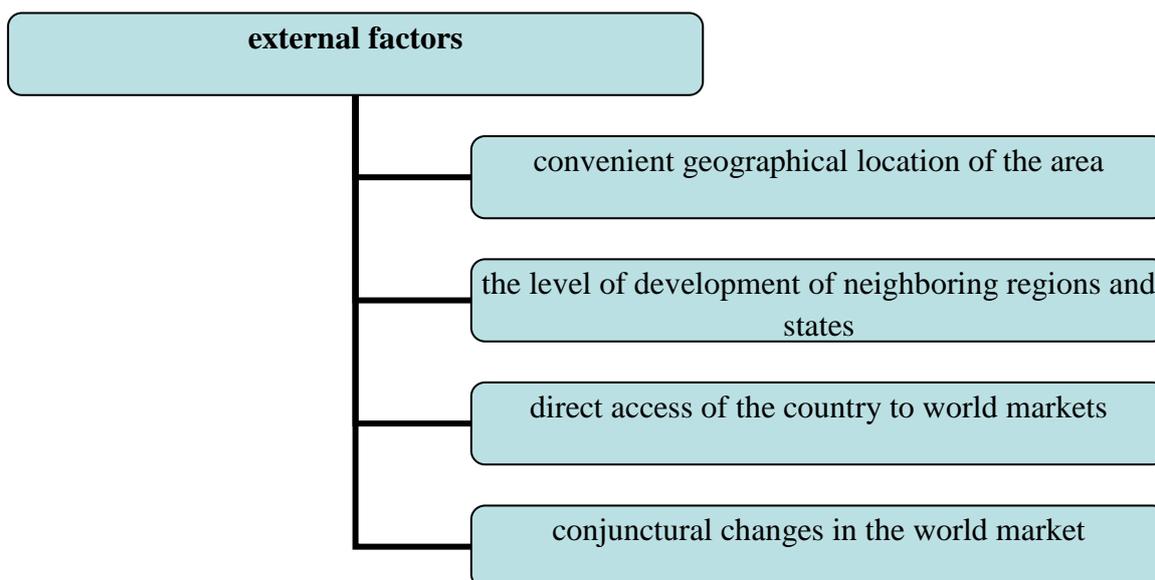


Figure 1. The main external factors that determine the development of regional industry.²

Most of the internal factors that determine the development of industry in the region shown in Figure 2 also determine the “industrial production potential” of the region. The favorable investment climate and investment attractiveness in the region play an important role in realizing this potential. Because the world experience shows that there is a strong linear correlation between the growth rate of investment in the region's economy and the growth rate of industrial production.

However, the region does not receive spontaneous investments. In particular, the modern investment market is characterized by high demand over supply. In other words, while in the past investors competed to invest in countries and regions, now countries and regions are competing for investors. Therefore, the benefits offered to attract investors are not high enough, but factors such as the stability and comfort of the socio-economic environment, the accuracy of local laws, the availability of a developed market infrastructure, the free management of profits by investors are important.

Based on the definitions of the concept of production capacity and the analysis of its composition, it was given the following author's definition: production capacity - the ability to produce a certain amount of products in a timely manner using natural and economic resources and available production capacity.

² Source: Prepared by the authors

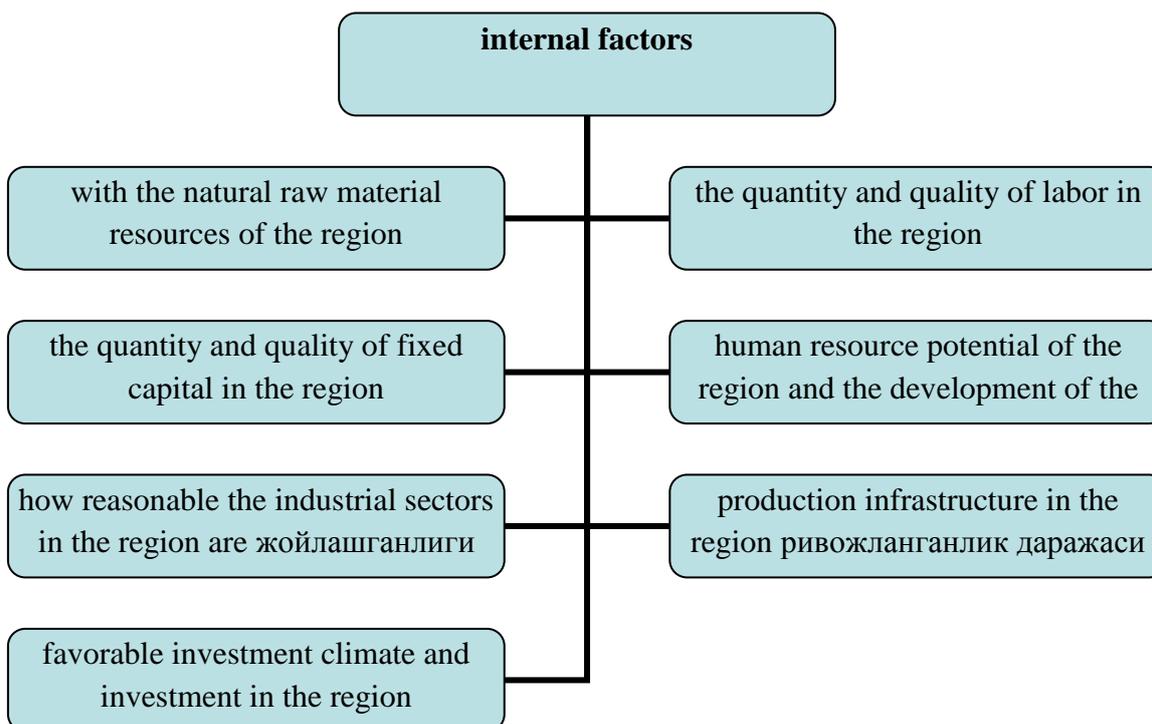


Figure 2. The main internal factors that determine the development of regional industry ³.

The production potential of the region is formed in the process of interaction of natural and labor resources, fixed capital and scientific and technological progress, and in this regard, fixed assets play an important role.

Since "industrial production potential" is a complex concept as an economic category, its constituents also consist of many elements. In particular, in the research of AO Larionov, the industrial potential is characterized by the indicators described in the following table (Table 3).

Table 3

**Industrial production potential of the region
descriptive key indicators ⁴**

Indicators	O/ b	Industrial potential parameters
1. Material and technical potential		
1.1. The value of industrial fixed assets per capita	sum	Describes the fact that the industry of the region is provided with fixed assets
1.2. Depreciation rate of industrial fixed assets	%	Describes the state of production resources
1.3. Stock return	-	Efficiency of use of fixed assets
2. Financial potential		
2.1. The share of profitable industrial enterprises in the total number of industrial enterprises	%	Худуд саноати фаолиятининг самарадорлик даражаси

³ Source: Prepared by the authors

⁴ Larionov A.O. Assessment of the industrial potential of the region. Territory development problems. Issue 2 (76). 2015 .-- 49 p.

Indicators	O'/b	Industrial potential parameters
2.2. Financial results of industrial enterprises for 1 soum of fixed assets	sum	The level of financial opportunity for the development of the industry
2.3. Return on assets of industrial enterprises	%	Efficiency of use of assets of industrial enterprises
3. Labor potential		
3.1. The share of production and industrial workers in the total number of jobs in the economy	%	Human resources of the industry
3.2. The share of highly educated professionals in the total number of industrial workers	%	The industry is a resource of highly skilled workers
3.3. The share of specialists with secondary education in the total number of items	%	The intellectual resource of the industry
4. Infrastructure potential		
4.1. Density of public railways, km per 1000 km ² area	km	Density of transport infrastructure
4.2. Density of paved roads, road km per 1000 km ² area	km	
4.3. Industrial and technoparks with free space, industrial zones, ready infrastructure facilities (gas, electricity, water, sewerage)	ga	Provision of the region with the necessary administrative and legal conditions for the location of infrastructure and new industries
5. Investment potential		
5.1. The volume of investment in fixed capital of industry per capita	sum	Describes the volume of investments in the development and modernization of industry
5.2. The share of bank investments in the total investment of industry	%	Level of efficiency of bank capital attraction
5.3. The share of investments in machinery, equipment and vehicles from the total investment in fixed assets of industrial enterprises	%	Share of investments in private production assets

Therefore, as a result of our research, we considered it expedient to include innovative indicators in this sequence of indicators. These indicators determine the level of development of industrial potential through innovative elements (Table 4).

Indicators of innovation potential can be divided into four groups: the share of innovative active industrial enterprises in the total number of enterprises in the region, the share of innovative products in total industrial output, the share of expenditures on technological innovation from total investment in industry, employees engaged in research and design soni.

Table 4
An innovative indicator that characterizes the industrial production potential of the region⁵

Indicators	O'/b	Parameters of industrial potential
1. Innovative potential		
1.1 Share of innovative active enterprises	%	Opportunities for the introduction of innovative products by industrial enterprises
1.2 The share of innovative products in the total volume of industrial output	%	Level of innovative development of the industry
1.3 The share of expenditures on technological innovations in the total investment in industry	%	The priority level of technological development of the industry
1.4 The number of employees engaged in research and design per thousand people employed in the industry	киши	The level of efficiency of science and innovation in industry

An important result of the ongoing economic reforms in the country is characterized by the fact that the main macroeconomic indicators are growth rates higher than population growth rates.

Table 5
Network structure of gross domestic product⁶
 (as a percentage of total)

Name of indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
YaIM	100,0							
including:								
Gross value added of networks	91,4	91,7	91,8	91,4	91,2	91,3	88,5	88,8
Net taxes on products	8,6	8,3	8,2	8,6	8,8	8,7	11,5	11,2
Gross value added of networks	100,0							
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	19,4	19,2	19,0	18,9	18,3	17,6	34,0	32,4
Industry (including construction)	32,8	32,4	32,4	32,6	33,0	32,9	27,9	32,0
Industry	26,6	26,2	25,9	25,8	25,7	25,7	22,2	26,3
Construction	6,2	6,2	6,5	6,8	7,3	7,2	5,7	5,7
Services	47,8	48,4	48,6	48,5	48,7	49,5	38,1	35,6

Indeed, when the annual GDP growth rate is higher than the annual population growth rate, the country will experience economic growth, and the living standards of the population will

⁵ Source: Mahmudov M.F. Analysis of the dynamics of economic growth in Uzbekistan. // Collection of scientific articles of the Republican scientific-practical conference "Institutional development of the economy of Uzbekistan: achievements, problems, solutions." Tashkent State University of Economics and Center for Institutional and Economic Research. Part 1. March 12, 2016. Pages 38-42.

⁶ Annual statistical collection of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2010-2017. –Tashkent, - 2018. - 35 p.

improve. In this regard, the growth rates of macroeconomic indicators in our country, such as GDP per capita and gross industrial output, fully meet this demand.

Trends in macroeconomic indicators show that in some years, the growth rates of gross industrial output (GDP) are higher than the growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP). In particular, the additional GDP growth rate was 9.6% in 2013, the GDP growth rate was 8.0%, the GDP growth rate was 8.3% in 2014, and the GDP growth rate was 8.1% in 2017. The additional growth rate of GDP was 7%, the additional growth rate of GDP was 4.5%, and the additional growth rate of GDP in 2018 was 14.4%, while the additional growth rate of GDP was 5.1% (Figure 3).

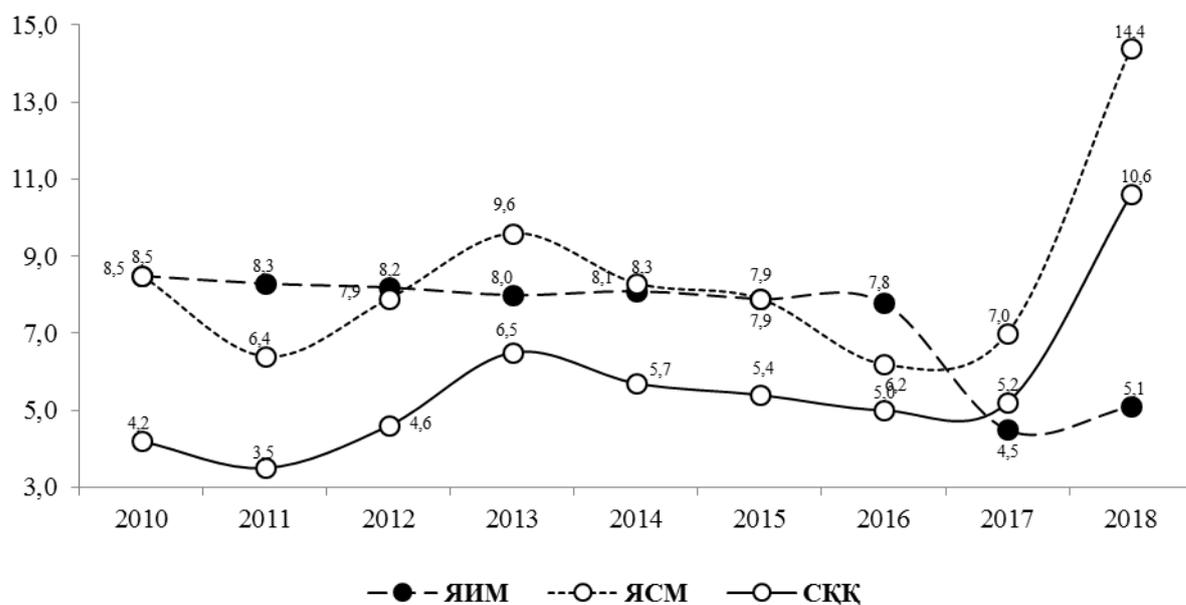


Figure 3. Additional growth rates of gross domestic product, gross industrial output, and value added created in industry (as a percentage of the previous year)⁷

In general, in 2010-2018, the average annual GDP growth rate was 7.4%, the average annual GDP growth rate was 8.3% and the average annual GDP growth rate was 4.9%. The fact that the growth rate of value added in the industrial sector is lower than the growth rate of GDP in the country is explained by the fact that the growth rate of value added in other sectors of the economy is higher than in industrial production.

It should be noted that the issue of sustainable industrial development in the regions has always been of great economic importance for the country, as the sustainable development of the country's industry is largely dependent on regional industry development, regional stability and economic growth, deep structural transformation in the regions. Effective use of the potential of the region's industry in the implementation of tasks such as achieving the parameters will allow to achieve the set goal faster.

Calculations show that in 2000, the number of regions with an industrial share of more than 30% in the gross regional product was 1 (Navoi region, the share of industry in GRP was 35.8%), in 2017 the number of regions with this indicator was 5 (Navoi region - 51.7%, Tashkent city - 40.6%, Tashkent region - 37.6%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 33.5% and Kashkadarya region - 31.5%), 5 in 2018 (Navoi region - 58.3%, The city of Tashkent - 44.4%, Tashkent region - 43.7%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 37.6% and Kashkadarya region - 32.9%) (Figure 4).

⁷ Compiled by the authors on the basis of data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

	2000	2017	2018
Above 30%	Navoi region (35.8%)	Navoi v. (51.7%) Tashkent (40.6%) Toshkent v. (37.6%) Karakalpakstan. (33.5%) Kashkadarya (31.5%)	Navoi v. (58.3%) Tashkent (44.4%) Toshkent v. (43.7%) Karakalpakstan (37.6%) Kashkadarya (32.9%)
20-30 %	Toshkent v. (21.9%)	Sirdaryo (25.0%) Fergana (24.4%) Bukhara (20.5%) Andijon (18.6%)	Sirdaryo (26.1%) Andijon (25.7%) Bukhara (21.2%) Fergana (20.6%)
10-20 %	Tashkent (19.0%) Kashkadarya (17.8%) Fergana (16.7%) Sirdaryo (15.0%) Bukhara (14.2%) Andijon (13.2%) Namangan (10.2%)	Khorezm (17.5%) Samarkand (17.5%) Namangan (16.7%) Jizzax (14.4%) Surxondaryo (12.5%)	Khorezm (19.3%) Samarkand (18.4%) Namangan (16.9%) Jizzakh (13.9%) Surxondaryo (13.6%)
10% and less	Karakalpakstan r. (9.5%) Samarkand (9.2%) Khorezm (8.5%) Surxondaryo (6.0%) Jizzax (5.4%)		

Figure 4. Grouping of regions by the share of industry in the gross regional product and the role of Kashkadarya region in it ⁸

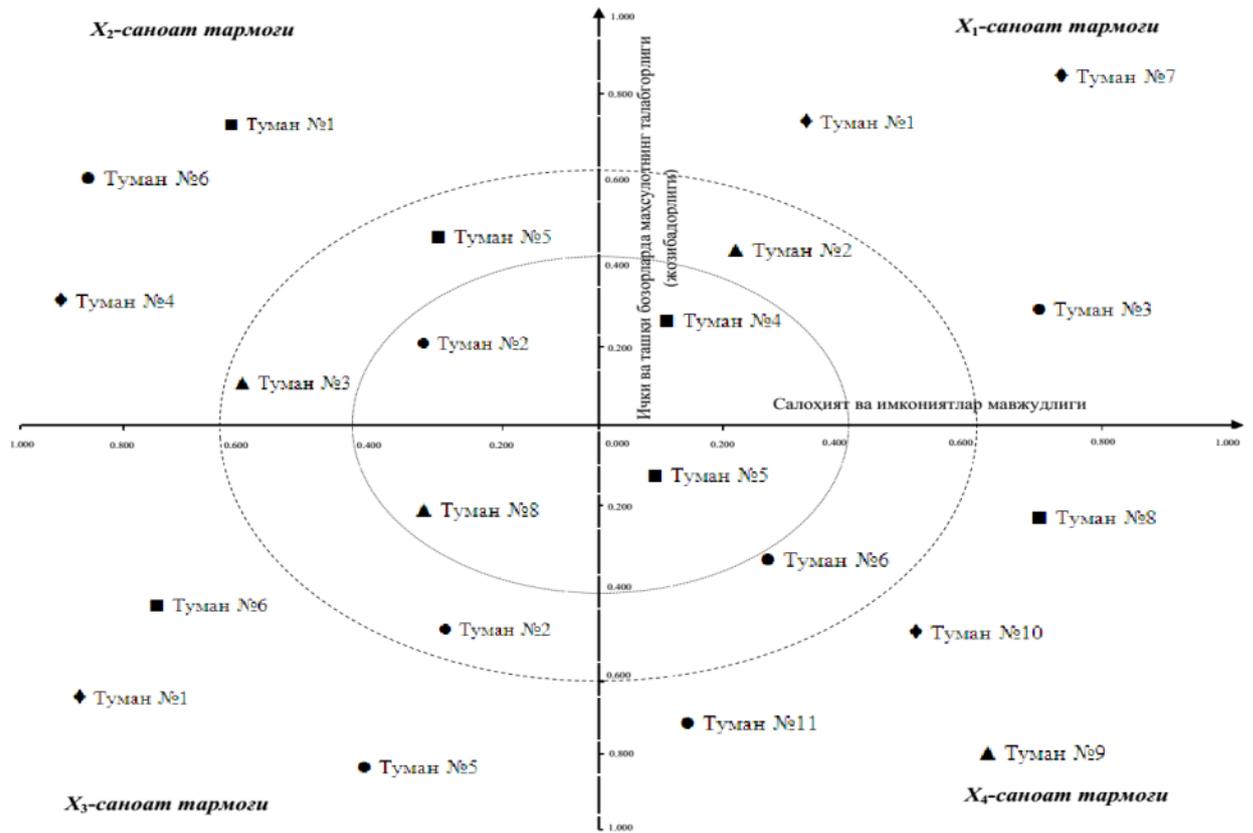
Of particular economic importance is the share of industry in the gross regional product of the regions (the share of value added of the industrial sector), and this indicator determines the "level of industrialization of the regions."⁹

Although the increase in the level of industrialization of the regions indicates the development of industrial production in the regions, but such a development does not reflect its qualitative aspects. This is due to the fact that the increase in the level of regional industrialization may be due to the high share of fuel and raw materials industries in the processing industry in the region.

It is expedient to assess the industrial potential and comparative advantage of Kashkadarya region, analyze development trends, identify "growth points of industrial production" in the region, taking into account the sources of promising development (Figure 5).

⁸ Mahmudov M.F. etc. (team of authors). Issues of improving the policy of incentives for national exporters. // January-June issue of the journal "Information and Editorial Review of the Economy of Uzbekistan", 2005. Pages 96-107.

⁹ Nazarov Sh.Kh. Methodological aspects of increasing the competitiveness of regions / Monograph. Sh.Kh. Nazarov. Tashkent: IFMR, 2014.186 - p.



Шарғли белгилар:

- кластер асосида ишлаб чиқариш;
- йирик ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари;
- ▲ ўрта ҳажмда ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил қилиш;
- ◆ кичик ҳажмда ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил қилиш

Figure 5. In the territory of Kashkadarya region “industrial development method of determining the growth points of the output”¹⁰

The methodology for determining the "growth points of industrial production" in the region is as follows.

Discussions. According to statistical analysis, in Kashkadarya region there is a positive correlation between the annual growth rate of gross regional product and the annual growth rate of regional industry, the value of which is 0.82 (Figure 6).

In addition, a 1% increase in the growth rate of industrial production in Kashkadarya region will provide an additional 1,017% growth rate of GDP in Kashkadarya region, provided that other conditions do not change.

$$p_m = 1.77 + 1.05(q_m), R^2 = 0.995, F = 3612.97 \quad (1)$$

(1.34) (60.11)

¹⁰ Based on the author's research.

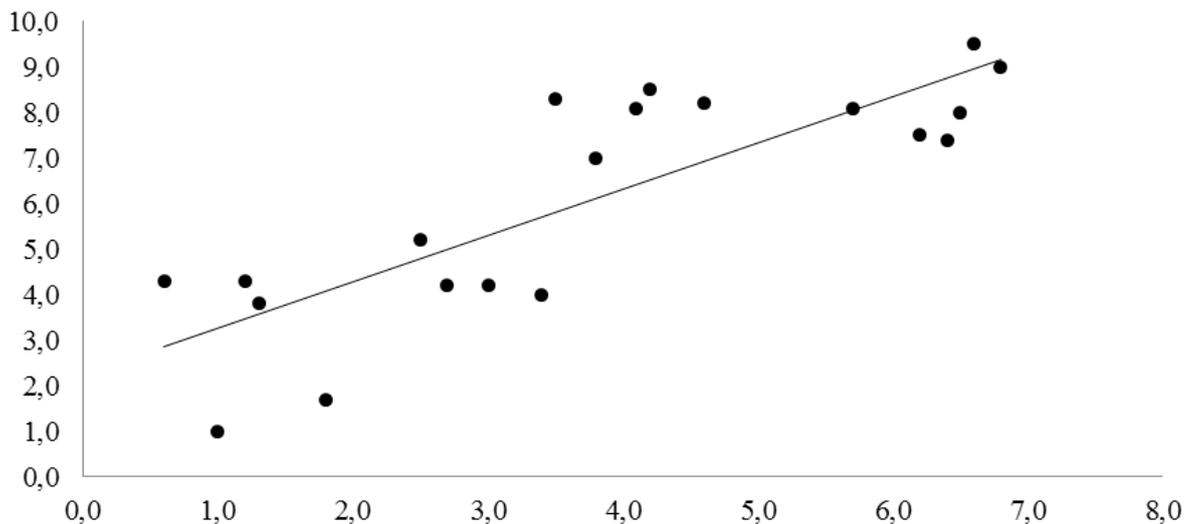


Figure 6. Correlation between the growth rate of gross industrial value added in Kashkadarya region and the growth rate of gross regional product ¹¹

The results of the empirical relationship between the growth rate of gross industrial value and gross regional product in Kashkadarya region are the following regression equation, according to which a 1% increase in manufacturing output in the region can lead to an additional 1.05% increase in labor productivity:

According to the results, the regression coefficient is 1.05. The results of the econometric analysis show that the evaluation results of this empirical equation ($R^2 = 0.995$, $F = 3612.97$, $t_{\beta_2} = 60.11$) high, which confirms that the above approach is typical for the industry of Kashkadarya region.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that the development of processing industries in Kashkadarya region stimulates the development of non-processing industries.

This confirms that the development of the food and light industries of the processing industry can lead to the development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The development of the processing industry will also have a strong impact on the development of the services sector (banking, insurance, communications, trade and transport).

The empirical analysis confirmed that the following quantitative approach is appropriate for the economy of Kashkadarya region:

$$\ln p_{nm} = 0.04 + 0.69 \ln(g_m), \quad R^2 = 0.53, \quad F = 17.02 \quad (2)$$

(0.66) (4.12)

According to this quantitative relationship, there is no linear relationship between the growth rate of production in the processing industry and the growth rate of labor productivity in non-manufacturing sectors.

According to the results obtained, the coefficient of determination (R^2) and the calculated values of Fisher (F) are relatively low. However, since the table values of Fisher and Student are likely to be 4.54 and 2.13, respectively, the hypothesis for this model is rejected.

We use a trend model to forecast the dynamics of industrial production in the Kashkadarya region. This model assumes that the calculated indicator is monotonous with respect to the time factor, and takes into account the presence of such a feature in the economic process under study,

¹¹ Mahmudov M.F. Refinery industry and regional economic growth: empirical analysis of kaldor's laws casw of Kashkadarya region. // On May 27, the Tashkent State Economic University held a research and practical conference on the theme: "Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Macroeconomic Stability, Investment Activity and Prospects for Innovative Development". May 28-29, 2018 y. 54-60 pp.

the dynamics of which is free from the effects of continuous and random events.

However, in practice, it is difficult to determine the shape of the trend equation based on the actual dynamics series data. Because the trend equation found to be the most optimal $\sum (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2 = \min$ must satisfy the condition.

According to the results of the analysis, as the level of polynomial function in forecasting increases, the coefficient of determination generated by the growth trend of the volume of industrial output over time increases.

Table 4

Forecast indicators of industry of Kashkadarya region until 2025 (as a percentage of 2018)¹²

Years	Mining industry (forecast error - 8%)	Manufacturing industry (forecast error - 6 percent)	Electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning (forecast error - 10 percent)	Water supply, sewerage system, waste collection and disposal (forecast error - 4%)	Total industry (forecast error - 6 percent)
2018	100	100	100	100	100
2019	101,6	113,5	105,4	161,3	108,6
2020	104,1	122,6	111,7	212,9	115,4
2021 (forecast)	107,2	128,7	117	257,6	120,7
2022 (forecast)	110,5	137,7	122,6	347,8	128,0
2023 (forecast)	114,2	146	128,7	417,3	135,0
2024 (forecast)	118,2	156,5	136,5	517,5	138,8
2025 (forecast)	122,9	166,7	144,8	693,5	153,4

According to the forecast values of the growth trend of industrial production using the 3rd degree polynomial function, in Kashkadarya region in 2019 in 2018 prices will increase by 8.6% of industrial production, in 2020 by 15.4% and in 2025, 53 of this indicator. , An increase of 4 percent is observed (Table 4).

The analysis of the forecast indicators of the structure of industrial production by type of economic activity shows that in the period up to 2025, the manufacturing industry will grow at a higher rate than the mining industry. In particular, the additional growth rate in the mining industry will be 22.9% in 2025 compared to 2018, while in the manufacturing industry this figure is expected to be 66.7%.

Forecasting assumes that the outcome indicator calculated over time will be monotonous relative to the time factor. Otherwise, this result will not be able to indicate the future real state of the indicator.

If the function is not monotonous, then other views of the time function are used, then the

¹² Mahmudov M.F. Directions of effective use of industrial potential: in case Kashkadarya region. // International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research (IJSER), ISSN 2229-5518. (5) Global impact factor-0,98.

prediction values are found. The higher the level of forecasting of economic development processes, the more effective the regulation and development of economic processes, and the lower the level of losses from unreasonable decisions in the national and regional economy.

Conclusions. The export potential of Kashkadarya region is relatively underdeveloped and not diversified, mainly focused on the export of cotton fiber and food products. At the same time, the region has a significant comparative advantage in expanding the structure of exports. In the last three years, a lot of work has been done to encourage exporters, they have been given many benefits in terms of taxes and other mandatory payments, a number of procedures for organizing export activities have been abolished. Despite existing export preferences, the requirement to sell foreign exchange earnings was a major obstacle to further export incentives, and exporters were unable to fully manage their foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, the relevant decree abolished the procedure for compulsory sale of foreign exchange earnings from the export of goods for all exporting organizations, regardless of the form of ownership or type of exported product.

References.

1. Lavopa A. and Szirmai A. (2012). Industrialization, Employment and Poverty, UNU-MERIT Working Paper Series 2012-081. Maastricht The Netherlands: United Nations University, Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology.

2. UNIDO. Industrial Development Report 2016. Sustaining Employment Growth: The Role of Manufacturing and Structural Change. Vienna, Austria. 2013. <http://www.unido.org>.

3. Глазьев С.Ю., Локосов В.В. Оценка предельно критических значений показателей состояния российского общества и их использование в управлении социально - экономическим развитием. Экономические и социальные перемены: факты, тенденции, прогноз. 4 (22) 2012. С. 26, 31, 33, 36.; Локосов В.В. Стабильность общества и система предельно-критических показателей его развития. Методика и техника социологических исследований. // Наука, 1998, № 4. - С. 89.

4. Махмудов М.Ф. Ўзбекистонда иқтисодий ўсиш динамикасининг таҳлили. // Ўзбекистон иқтисодиёти институционал ривожлантириш: ютуқлар, муаммолар, ечимлар” мавзусидаги республика илмий-амалий конференцияси илмий мақолалар тўплами. Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети ва Институционал ва иқтисодий тадқиқотлар маркази. 1-қисм. 2016 йил 12 март. 38-42-бетлар.

5. Mahmudov M.F. Refinery industry and regional economic growth: empirical analysis of kaldor's laws casw of Kashkadarya region. // On May 27, the Tashkent State Economic University held a research and practical conference on the theme: “Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Macroeconomic Stability, Investment Activity and Prospects for Innovative Development”. May 28-29, 2018 y. 54-60 pp. Mahmudov M.F. Directions of effective use of industrial potential: in case Kashkadarya region. // International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research (IJSER), ISSN 2229-5518. (5) Global impact factor-0,98.

6. Bustonov M.M. Macroeconomic Trends and Patterns of Sustainable Economic Growth and its Quality. // TEST ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT November-December 2019.

7. Ларионов А.О. Оценка промышленного потенциала региона. Проблемы развития территории. Вып. 2(76). 2015. - 49 с.

8. Основные тенденции и показатели экономического и социального развития Республики Узбекистан за годы независимости (1990 - 2010 гг.) и прогноз на 2011 - 2015 гг. Стат. Сб. - Т. Узбекистан, 2011. - с. 70 - 71.

9. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида муаллифлар томонидан тузилган.

10. Маҳмудов М.Ф. ва бошқалар (муаллифлар жамоаси). Миллий экспортчиларни рағбатлантириш сиёсатини такомиллаштириш масалалари. // “Ўзбекистон иқтисодиёти” ахборот-таҳририй шарҳи журнали январь-июнь сони, 2005 йил. 96-107 бетлар.

11. Назаров Ш.Х. Методологические аспекты повышения конкурентоспособности регионов / Монография. Ш.Х. Назаров. Ташкент: IFMR, 2014. 186 - с.

12. Bustonov Mansurjon Mardonakulovich. "Digital Economy In Improving The Quality Of Economic Growth". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 740-750.

13. Bayhonov Bahodirjon Tursunbaevich; Qorabayev Shuxratjon Axmadjonovich. "Improving Management Based On The Forecast Of Investment Utilization In Industrial Enterprises". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 809-816.

14. Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich; Abdulkakimov Zuhrali Tursunalievich; Mamajonova Tuygunoy Ahmadjanovna; Usmanov Chorshanbi Bozorovich; Nuriddinova Nilufar Nuriddin qizi. "Development Of Public-Private Partnership In The Organization Of Regional Tourist And Recreational Complexes". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 778-788.

15. Makhmudov Bakhridinkhon Jo'rayevich; Ismoilov Ravshanjon Baxritdinovich; Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. "The Role Of Regional Governance In The Development Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 705-711.

16. Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich .. "Management Of Innovation Processes - An Important Factor For Increasing The Competitiveness Of Enterprises". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 712-719.

17. Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich .; Axunova Shoxista Noman janovna; Abdulkhakimov Zuhrali Tursunalievich; Tuxtasinova Dildora Rakhmonberdievna. "Problems And Prospects Of Development Of Agrologistics In The Republic Of Uzbekistan". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 763-768.

18. Dadaboev Tulkinjon Yusupjonovich. "Assess The Impact Of Land Reclamation On Increasing Agricultural Productivity". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 769-777.

19. Dadaboev Tulkinjon Yusupjonovich .. "Rational Use Of Water In Agriculture Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan And Its Problems". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 798-808.

20. Madrahimovich, R. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2019). Advantages of vertical integrated enterprises (under light industry enterprises). *Test Engineering and Management*, 81(11–12), 1596–1606. <http://testmagazine.biz/index.php/testmagazine/article/view/222/194>

21. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sharipdjanovna, S. G. (2020). Improving the efficiency of management of vertical integrated industrial enterprises. *Test Engineering and Management*, 83, 5429–5440. <http://testmagazine.biz/index.php/testmagazine/article/view/4483/3817>

22. Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich, Mirzabdullayeva Gulnora, Inamova Guligavkhar. (2020). Analysis of Macroeconomic Indicators and Forecast of Scenarios of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(11s), 04 - 12. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/19921>

23. Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich, Inamova Guligavkhar, Umarova Gulchekhra. (2020). Issues Of Development Of Light Industry Enterprises Through Modern Management Mechanisms And Forecasting Of Corporate Structures On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(11s), 1975-1986. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/21866>

24. Mahmudov Nosir Mahmudovich, Dadaboev Tulkinjon Yusupjonovich “Development of Integrated Horticulture based on Investments (In the Case of Uzbekistan)”

International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878,
Volume-8, Issue-3S, October 2019 DOI: 10.35940/ijrte.C1088.1083S19

25. Bayhonov, B.T., & Qorabayev, Sh. A (2019). Econometric Modeling of Investment Assessment on Investment Capacity Distribution by key Capital (Republic of Uzbekistan). Test Engineering and Management, 81(11–12), 1567–1580. <http://testmagzine.biz/index.php/testmagzine/article/view/220/192>