
THE MAIN PRODUCTION ASSETS AND THEIR ROLE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE REGION

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Annotation. The article examines the state of main production assets in industrial production in Khorezm region and the regional features of its acceleration. It is analyzed using the latest statistics. In particular, the leading and lagging behind industries in the region were highlighted.

Key words: regional features, value added, industrial production, structure of manufacturing industry, main production assets, technologies.

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрено состояние основных производственных фондов промышленного производства Хорезмской области и региональные особенности его ускорения. Он анализируется с использованием последней статистики. В частности, были выделены ведущие и отстающие отрасли региона.

Ключевые слова: региональные особенности, добавленная стоимость, промышленное производство, структура обрабатывающей промышленности, основные производственные фонды, технологии.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Xorazm viloyati sanoat ishlab chiqarishining asosiy ishlab chiqarish fondlarining holati va uni jadallashtirishning hududiy xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. U eng so'nggi statistik ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, viloyatning yetakchi va orqada qolayotgan tarmoqlari aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: hududiy xususiyatlar, qo'shilgan qiymat, sanoat ishlab chiqarishi, ishlab chiqarish sanoat tuzilmasi, asosiy ishlab chiqarish fondlari, texnologiyalar.

Introduction. Today, industry is one of the main sectors of the economy of the republic. One of the main reasons for this is that the industry is distinguished from other industries and sectors by the creation of added value, its role in meeting the needs of the population and the high level of production. The development of

industrial sectors will lead to the sustainable development of the national economy and increase the economic well-being of the population. We have analyzed this in the example of East Asian countries in our plans discussed above. The process of diversification will be improved through the processing of all extracted and cultivated resources in the industrial sector, the production of new products from them. Today, the sustainable development of industrial production in our country is considered one of the important factors not only in the republic, but also in the socio-economic development and economic security of the regions. This article aims to study the state and regional characteristics of main production assets. And let's look at that

Literature review. With the urgency of industrial development and its extremely broad role in improving the economy, it has always been in the focus of research scientists. In particular, according to John Hicks, a foreign scholar on the subject, “economic and social factors such as private property, the formation of an effective judiciary, trade development, free land trade, development of financial markets, and the development of science played an important role in industrial development and revolution¹”.

A.E. Monsoon and E. According to Robinson, “The Canoe Revolution was not simply the product of illiterate craftsmen deprived of scientific training. Scientists have made significant contributions to the development of steam power, the growth of the chemical industry, and various other fields, and industrially trained industrialists have also used applied science in their production processes.

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¹ Hicks J. A Theory of Economic History. Oxford, 1969, pp. 145—166

² A.E Musson and E. Robinson, Science and Technology in the Industrial Revolution, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969

A.Artikov, one of the local scientists, "noted that the development of industry in Uzbekistan depends on a number of opportunities, geographical and economic factors" ³.

E.X. Mahmudov said that "the strategic direction of creating conditions for the development of industrial sectors is primarily to create a favorable macroeconomic environment, which includes such tools as budget, tax, monetary, price and monetary policy" ⁴.

Musakhon Isakov "One of the important laws of industrial development is the growth of cultural, technical, spiritual and educational level of industrial workers, the constant increase in production skills and experience." ⁵.

Main part. Fixed assets of production are the means of labor involved in the production process without changing their natural form over a long period of time. The means of labor include buildings, structures, transmission equipment, machinery and equipment, trucks and cars, vehicles, manufacturing and household goods. Such labor tools perform the same function throughout production cycles. Its value gradually passes to the product being created.

The reason it is called the main means of production is that the means of labor are the basis of production, that is, they are widely used in material production. Fixed assets are divided into production-related and non-production-related funds.

Funds related to the production of long-lasting means of labor, which are directly involved in the production sector. It includes buildings, structures, transmission facilities, machinery and equipment. Funds that are not directly involved in the production process, but are not related to the production of the means of labor necessary for the production and economic activity of enterprises.

³ A.Ortikov. Industrial economics. Textbook. T.: TSUE, 2009. 236 p

⁴ E.X. Mahmudov, A. Ortikov, F. Karimov. The enterprise is the main link of the economy. / Partner. February 7, 2010

⁵ Musakhon Isakov, Dilobar Ruzieva. Structural changes in Uzbek industry. Monograph. - T.: TSUE, 2019

Non-manufacturing funds include catering, construction, sports and wellness facilities, trade, cinema and others.

Fixed assets are divided into groups according to certain characteristics, ie classified. Fixed assets are divided into the following groups according to their material and moral nature, the role they play in the production process:

1. Buildings. It includes the main buildings of industrial production (factories and plants, factories, mills, etc.), warehouses built for various purposes, buildings for storage of industrial machinery and fuel and spare parts for them (garages), industrial production.

2. Structures. Hydro-technical structures, roads, bridges, wells for storage and water supply of goods and organic fertilizers are included in the category of constructions.

3. Machines and equipment for industrial production. This group consists of machinery and equipment specializing in the repair and maintenance of cars and trucks, tractors, engines, harvesting machines, industrial robots, industrial production machines.

4. Means of transport and communication. Cars, tractors, trailers, trailers, power lines, telephone, telegraph and water distribution networks form the basis of this group.

5. Inventory of industrial production. The means of labor facilitation in the process of direct production, labor protection products, offices, houses are the inventory of industrial production.

The basic means of industrial production are spiritually and physically obsolete. Under the influence of scientific and technical progress, the backwardness in terms of design and technical performance is observed as a result of the obsolescence of the means of labor as a result of giving way to newer, more sophisticated equipment. Physical wear and tear is the wear and tear of the

environment (snow, rain, solar radiation) as a result of the use or non-use of fixed assets.

Working capital in industrial production. Industrial enterprises, along with fixed assets in production activities, must have working capital corresponding to their value. Working capital participates in the production period, fully transferring its value to the finished product, and differs from fixed assets in that it completely changes its initial form. Therefore, at the beginning of industrial production it is necessary to allocate new working capital. It turns out that at the beginning of each new production process, it becomes necessary to attract new capital.

Working capital is in constant circulation in three stages: - money (capital) - goods (labor) - money (capital). In the first stage, capital (money, capital, capital) becomes a commodity, that is, the goods of labor are purchased. In the second stage, the purchased labor items are directly involved in the production process and change their shape. In the third stage, the commodity becomes capital again in the process of exchange.

For more efficient use of fixed assets:

- specialization of production;
- cooperation; -introduction of new equipment and technologies;
- scientific organization of labor is required.

In order to use fixed assets wisely, it is necessary to accelerate its turnover. This can be achieved through the cultivation of competitive and quality products based on market conditions, efficient use of resources, the use of which does not adversely affect the environment. The main proportions of the industry are reflected in the relations within the following sectors:

1. Group A, ie between the production of means of production, Group B, ie the production of consumer goods;
2. Between the mining industry and the processing industry;
3. Between different networks and their groups.

Changes in the structure of industry are reflected in the fact that the growth rates of Group B are earlier than those of Group A. The means of production also affect the proportion of mining and processing industries in the structure of production. The rapid growth of labor tool production is leading to a slightly higher rate of development of the processing industries than the mining industry.

The mining industry requires a large fund. Therefore, almost 1/3 of all fixed assets going into production is spent on this industry. At the regional level, the volume of investments in fixed assets from all sources of financing in the manufacturing industry in 2021 will reach 1,405.7 billion soums. soums. If in 2018, this amount will reach 559.8 billion. It is clear that in 2021 it will be about 2.5 times more than in 2013.

Development of investments in fixed assets by types of economic activities in 2021: agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 1 565.7 billion. soums or 18.2% of total investments, manufacturing - 1,405.7 billion soums. soums (or 16.4%), construction - 355.1 billion soums. soums (or 4.1%), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - 377.5 billion soums. soums (or 4.4%), education - 218.9 billion soums. soums (or 2.6%), housing construction - 1175.3 billion soums. soums (or 13.7%) and other activities - 2,990.4 billion soums. s om (or 34.8%) (Figure 1).

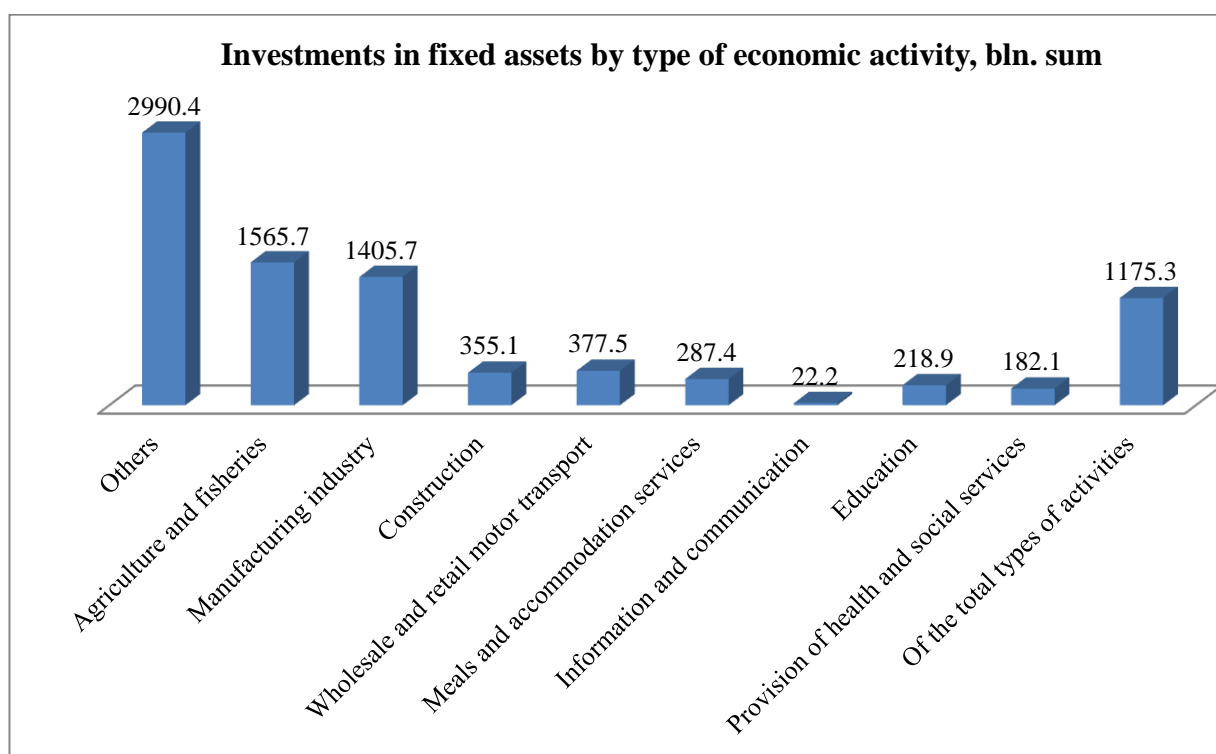


Figure1. Investments in fixed assets by type of economic activity, bln. sum⁶

More than 69.0% of investments in fixed assets were directed to the following types of economic activities: agriculture, forestry and fisheries (32.2%), manufacturing (14.1%), in addition to total activities: investments in housing construction (14 , 6%) and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (8.1%) .

The study notes that structural and technological changes in the country are the main factors in reducing energy consumption, resulting in increased energy efficiency.

The fact that the rate of consumption of energy resources is higher than the rate of growth of industrial products leads to an increase in energy capacity in the network. The growth of energy capacity in industry has a negative impact on economic stability. The implementation of structural changes aimed at reducing energy capacity and the development of processing industries will reduce energy consumption of GDP.

⁶ <https://www.xorazmstat.uz>

Deterioration of the quality of fixed capital in production leads to unfavorable network changes in the order of energy consumption, resulting in increased energy consumption and energy capacity of the network in the production of goods. According to econometric analyzes, there is a very strong exponential relationship between the level of industrialization of the economy and energy costs in industrial production, according to which the double correlation coefficient of these factors is 0.948. This confirms the increase in the level of industrialization of the economy, the growth of energy costs in industrial production on the basis of exponential law.

According to econometric analysis, a 1% increase in energy return in the industrial sector of the country will allow to increase profits in the industry by 3.05% and gross value added in industry by 3.35%.

Particular attention is paid to reducing energy consumption in the industrial sector of the country, including the Presidential Decree of May 5, 2015 "On the program of measures to reduce energy consumption in the economy and social spheres, the introduction of energy-saving technologies in 2015-2019." - Resolution No. 2343 was adopted, in which a number of measures were taken to reduce energy consumption in the network.

Conclusion. In summary, production capacity is a complex concept, and in order to increase the efficiency of its use, it is expedient to pay attention to the following:

- Accelerate the process of renewal of fixed assets of industrial production on the basis of the introduction of machines and mechanisms, advanced technologies;
- Development of effective mechanisms for attracting initial investment in industry and its branches in order to increase the volume of private funds of industrial enterprises, bank loans and foreign investment;
- Concentration of resources on priority industries in order to develop export-oriented industries in the region.

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