

THE IMPACT OF SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SURKHANDARYA.

Jumaev Farrukh Tashmurotovich

Lecturer, Department of Information Technology,
Termez State University (Uzbekistan)

Annotation. In this abstract evaluated the effect of important socio-economic indicators on the development of industry sector in Surkhan region.

Keywords: industry, agriculture, regression, model, coefficient of determination.

In our country, industrial enterprises are the main incubators of national scientific, technological and innovation activities, and the improvement of their research and development plays a crucial role in increasing the national innovation potential. The more the industry is stimulated, the higher the level of financing in the region where the enterprise is located, the more opportunities it has to invest elsewhere. As a result, industry helps to attract the unemployed in rural areas to cities in developing countries, while serving to increase the level of urbanization in the country [2].

In our country, the development of industry is considered one of the important directions in ensuring the development of the regions and bringing their economic potential closer to each other. Also, in the Annex 1 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the action strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" PF-4947 "Strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" [1] to continue the policy of encouraging the localization of production and, first of all, to replace the import of consumer goods and components, to expand inter-sectoral industrial cooperation.

Encouraging structural change in industry is directly related to its proper policy and the focus of the government on the sector by shifting the production structure of the economy to more efficient sectors. To this end, the development of production is considered a priority. As a result, in the development of industrial production, first of all, in-depth analysis of structural changes in it, the definition of priority of industries remains one of the most pressing issues.

Economists have conducted a number of research studies to determine how industry is distributed in the region, taking into account structural changes and the characteristics of regional systems. Considering industrial policy as different forms and forms of economic intervention in politics [3], industrial policy is based on the country's commodity and natural resource potential or government intervention in enterprises, the development of new industries not dependent on natural resources as a factor of production, industry - vertical or general and The conflicting views of governments on neutral-horizontal policies have been studied [4].

Studies have shown that new industries in the region develop from existing processes and through a combination of unrelated knowledge and resources [5]. In addition, the assessment of the impact of industrial structure development on the natural environment, the analysis of mechanisms and the study of the proposed countermeasures are becoming one of the key issues of sustainable development [6]. New industrial policy is closely related to innovation policy and requires attention to the characteristics of regional economies and places, diversification of industrial structure and entrepreneurial discoveries [7].

Proponents of industrial policy cite market and coordination disruptions, the spread of knowledge, and the dynamics of the economy as the main reasons for this [8]. Allowing

industrial policy to have a high impact on the price formation mechanism reduces the efficiency of resource allocation in the economy [9].

As a result, while there is a general consensus on the need to modernize industry and government intervention, opinions remain on whether industrial policy should support the country's comparative superiority [10]. In practice, scientists in the field of economic geography are focusing on how regional conditions in the future will affect the future development of industries [11]. This is because in the establishment of industrial enterprises, more attention is paid to the issues of its impact on the environment. This is due to the fact that the reduction of energy consumption and the presence of more concerns in the production of pollutants [12] affect the performance of enterprises.

References.

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-4947-сонли Фармони
2. Z.P. Miao, F. Zhang Industrial water resource utilization efficiency index measurement and analysis of its influencing factors under the background of new industrialization J. Shanghai Transpor. Univ., 51 (6) (2017), pp. 761-768¹
3. C. Dhéret, M. Morosi, A. Frontini, A. Hedberg, R. Pardo, Towards a New Industrial Policy for Europe, Brussels, 2014. <https://dx.doi.org/ISSN1782-494X>.
4. J. Lin. New Structural Economics, A Framework for Rethinking Development and Policy World Bank, Washington, D.C. (2012)
5. Boschma, R.A., & Frenken, K. (2012). Technological relatedness and regional branching. In Bathelt, H., Feldman, M.P., Kogler, D.F. (Eds.), Beyond Territory. Dynamic Geographies of Knowledge Creation, Diffusion and Innovation. Milton Park: Routledge, pp. 64–81.
6. Zhang J. Eco-environmental impact assessment of the change of regional industrial structure and regulative measures. Chinese J Popul Resour Environ 2008; 6(2): 8–17
7. E. Uyerra, J.M. Zabala-Iturriagagoitia, K. Flanagan, E. Magro Public procurement, innovation and industrial policy: Rationales, roles, capabilities and implementation Research Policy, 49 (1) (2020), p. 103844,
8. J. Stiglitz, J. Lin, C. Monga, E. Patel ‘Industrial Policy in the Context of Africa’, Policy Research Working Paper 6633 World Bank (2013)
9. T. Altenburg Industrial policy in developing countries, overview and lessons from seven country cases Discussion Paper 4/2011, German Development Institute, Bonn (2011)
10. J. Lin, H. Chang Should industrial policy in developing countries conform to comparative advantage or defy it? A debate between Justin Lin and Ha-Joon Chang Dev. Policy Rev., 27 (5) (2009), pp. 483-502
11. F. Neffke, M. Henning, R. Boschma How do regions diversify over time? Industry relatedness and the development of new growth paths in regions Econ. Geogr., 87 (3) (2011), pp. 237-265
12. Kai Li, Xun Zhang, Joseph Y.-T. Leung, Shan-Lin Yang Parallel machine scheduling problems in green manufacturing industry J. Manuf. Syst., 38 (11) (2016), pp. 98-106