SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROCESSES OF USING SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Abdulxakimov Zuhrali Tursunalievich
Senior Lecturer, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology,
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (Phd)
Tojiboyev Dilshodbek
Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Department of Economics,
Master of Group 14M-20

Annotation:

This article examines the issues of widespread use of scientific achievements in industrial enterprises, the development of the scientific basis for the practical application of operational processes.

Keywords:

Achievements of science, corporation, small company, integration, technology, cooperation

Introduction.

At the same time, it is widely understood that this system is not a closed system limited to science, universities and research centers as the main source of use of scientific achievements, but a harmonized system of economic processes within national states, industries and large corporations and small companies. A new direction of growth began to take shape based on the use of knowledge and scientific achievements as important economic resources in world production. In the 1990s, new features began to emerge in Uzbekistan's industrial production: the decline in science and technology led to a deepening of the economic crisis. The economic growth that began in 2002-2003 was achieved mainly on the basis of import substitution, development of small and medium innovations, development of the industrial sector of the economy. However, the activity of using scientific achievements in advanced technology-based industries and directions remains weak.

Main part.

In this regard, the Action Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 has been developed. The Action Strategy states that “pursue an active investment policy aimed at modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, implementation of production, transport and communication and social infrastructure projects;

Further modernization and diversification of the industry through the transition of high-tech processing industries, primarily to a qualitatively new level, aimed at the rapid development of production of high value-added finished products based on deep processing of local raw materials;

Creating an effective competitive environment for sectors of the economy and the gradual reduction of monopolies in the market of goods and services;

Development of fundamentally new types of products and technologies, on this basis to ensure the competitiveness of national goods in domestic and foreign markets;

Continuation of the policy of encouraging the localization of production and, above all, the replacement of imports of consumer goods and components, the expansion of intersectoral industrial cooperation;

Reducing energy and resource consumption in the economy, the widespread introduction of energy-saving technologies in production, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, increasing labor productivity in various sectors of the economy. According to him, it is necessary to pay special

attention to the issues of radical reform of production, production of products that fully meet modern requirements, reducing energy consumption in production.

Results and discussion.

In the modern world economic literature, "innovation" is interpreted as the transformation of scientific and technological achievements into a real process in new products and technologies. The use of scientific achievements is divided into content or internal structure: technical, economic, organizational, management, life cycle, and others. According to the legitimacy of the referral process: depending on the regional dimensions are divided into general (global) and partial (local) investments. Foreign scholars (far abroad) call the use of scientific achievements a process, that is, an idea or development with economic significance. According to them, the use of scientific advances is a combination of technical, production and commercial activities, the introduction of new equipment into the market. There are many other interpretations of the content of the use of scientific advances.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the main content of the use of scientific achievements is change, and the main task is to change the task. It was once understood that the use of scientific advances or the introduction of innovations would change over time or periods, so they were unaware that the use of scientific advances would be of great importance in development. The use of scientific achievements in the transition period is divided into the following sectors: socio-economic, organizational-managerial, production, market, consumption-distribution and others. Each of these areas, which reflects the unique nature of the use of scientific advances, requires a separate study. For example, it is difficult to understand the essence of this process if the changes in the formation of the national economy, including in the industrial complex, are not studied in some cases.

The transition from one socio-economic system to another will lead to significant innovations, as in Uzbekistan and other CIS countries. demonstrates, should not be limited to the introduction of the use of scientific advances only in the industrial and social spheres. The process of using scientific achievements in our country will ultimately overcome the crisis in production and ensure the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan. The main measures aimed at developing the economy of the country are also being developed to increase the efficiency of enterprises through the development of this area and to achieve the production of products that meet global requirements, using the achievements of science. The analysis shows that 85% of the total number of registered legal entities in Uzbekistan by form and size of ownership were small businesses. Now these enterprises are creating new production of import-substituting goods and directing them to foreign markets, while the state provides enterprises with loans, purchase of means of production, housing and other financial assistance. This will lead to the development of self-manufacturing enterprises, which in turn will lead to economic growth of the state.

The experience of industrial enterprises operating in the country in the production of q products shows that they have the potential to produce a variety of consumer goods and increase the efficiency of their activities. The first task for enterprises in the production of finished products is the efficient use of labor resources, material and technical means and financial resources, increasing the profitability of production, which outweighs the cost. In order to achieve the competitiveness of the finished product, the company strives to improve its quality. It doesn't care about reducing costs in the process. The reason is that a certain part of these costs belongs to suppliers of raw materials. This reduces the interest of the enterprise in the process of using scientific achievements. This means that this export-oriented enterprise must focus on innovative flows. A lot of work is being done in this direction in our country. It allows companies involved in the use of industrial science advances to improve the quality and competitiveness of their products. Therefore, the creation of a mechanism for the participation of producers of raw materials in the use of industrial scientific achievements should be included in the production plan, as well as in the research plan, ie in the scientific support of scientific achievements.

Conclusions.

If this is done, another important issue will be resolved, and the company will be involved in financing research. As mentioned above, Uzbekistan has the ability to supply the domestic market with industrial products, as well as their exports. The current decline in the system of use of national scientific achievements in the country is reflected not only in the lack of adequate funding from the budget, but also in the declining solvency of the innovation sector in scientific and technical products, the qualification of scientific staff, the material base of research. In addition, the issue of retaining foreign scientific personnel is still unresolved at the state level.

Uzbekistan's adaptation to the new system of using scientific achievements is reflected, first of all, in the transformation of the innovation sector in the use of scientific achievements, ie in the transition from the model of "technological impetus" to the model of determining demand for new products. Today, the development of science-intensive and technically complex industries is characterized by a high degree of globalization, the spread of technological innovations through the global production and sales networks of transnational corporations through world trade channels.

In our view, all of the above approaches have implemented a one-sided coverage of this category. "Innovation" is not synonymous with the "introduction of innovation", but is a phenomenon associated with the process of introduction of innovations in the form of new knowledge, approaches. It follows from this explanation that "innovation activity" is not a type or field of activity, but its description. The field of innovation will not exist, because any activity and any field can be innovative if it introduces innovations (knowledge, technology, manuals, approaches, etc.) to achieve a result that is characterized by high demand (social, market, defense, etc.).

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