ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC BASIS OF GROWING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPETITION

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ANNOTATION. The article developed proposals and recommendations aimed at improving the organizational and economic basis of increasing national competitiveness.

KEY WORDS: competitiveness, investment activity, modernization, diversification, institutional change, innovation environment

INTRODUCTION

The need to increase competitiveness of the national economy is aggravated by the strenuous competition struggle at the current stage of development of market relations, largely due to a serious limitation of the strategies for raw materials exports. The process of exporting finished products and services to international markets necessitates the development of innovative and scientific-technical factors, which are based on serious structural changes in the economy. As a result, the process of utilizing technologies with high technology will increase. In particular, due to technological effectiveness, network development, employment, innovation and investment capacity increase.

The current stage of the development of the economy of Uzbekistan is highlighting the high level of competitiveness at different stages of the globalization economic system, by forming modern market relations. In turn, this is a result of organizational and economic processes of balanced and balanced development of the conditions and factors of competitiveness in the sectors and regions, balanced and balanced development of industries and sectors. a high level of focus.

Factors to increase the competitiveness of the national economy in a growing global competitive environment; consolidation of the most advanced technologies, innovation and investment, as well as the processes of stimulating labor, entrepreneurship and creative activity of the members of society. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev noted that the systemic measures should be of prioritized priority: "There are serious issues on the agenda. These are the implementation of systematic measures to ensure the competitiveness of the technologies created in the country, to create know-how, to introduce modern information and communication technologies, ie to ensure the production of high quality products [1]. "Modernization and
diversification of the economy, modernization of production and service industries with new modern techniques and technologies, creation of new industries and industries, organization of perspective production and to improve their economic and financial foundations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The main purpose of the economic reforms in our country is to increase the efficiency of production and technical factors by strengthening the interaction in sectors and industries, increasing the competitiveness of enterprises in domestic and foreign markets through modernization and diversification of the economy, M. Ziyaev, Sh.T.Israilova [2], M.Sharifhodjaev, YAbdullayev [3], D.Sh.Bababekova, B.Tursunov [4] cited above.

Extensive research on the scientific and theoretical basis of the national economy's competitiveness and its developmental characteristics was carried out by a number of economists from the CIS and foreign countries. VV Buryukova, A.L.Aktulova [5], N.Z.Sayfulin [6], R.A.Fatkhutdinov [7].

In the above studies, processes related to the conditions and main directions of increasing the competitiveness of the national economy have been systematically implemented, but no new approaches and methods have been established with regard to organizational and economic bases of increasing the competitiveness of the economy. This necessitates a systematic approach to the implementation of goals and objectives for the implementation of deep and comprehensive theoretical-methodological research on this issue.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the research process, a number of tactics have been used, such as a systematic approach to analysis and generalization of organizational and economic bases of increasing national competitiveness, complex assessment and analytical analysis.

ANALYSIS AND EXAMPLE

Structural, Technological, and Technological Measures to Improve International Competitiveness of the National Economy and the process of institutional changes.

As a result of the modernization, technical and technological modernization of the industry, as well as the reduction of energy consumption in the sectors of economy and social sphere in 2015-2019, and the effective implementation of the program on the introduction of energy-efficient technologies, the country's energy consumption by 7.4% while the cost of production of large enterprises has been reduced by an average of 10.6% compared to 2017. In the state program on implementation of the strategy of action in 2017 the cost of production of large industrial enterprises was reduced by an average of 8%. Including 602,000.0 million soums due to enterprises' funds and loans of commercial banks. UZS soums directed at increasing the competitiveness of domestic products in foreign markets and the export potential of the sectors.

Along with the above, the Strategy identifies tasks for the formation of an effective competitive environment for sectors of the economy and gradual reduction of monopoly in the market of goods and services.

Continuing the policy of promoting localization of production by increasing the competitiveness of the economy through deepening of structural changes and, first of all, replacing the import of consumer goods and components, and the expansion of inter-sectoral industrial cooperation are among the most important tasks of the Program of Action.

Due to the diversification and competitiveness of the economy in recent years, as a result of the measures taken, the crisis in the world economy has been preserved and the low level of prices on the world market has reduced the impact of the country on major export points.

The positive balance of foreign trade turnover in January-December 2017 amounted to US $ 945.5 million, of which $ 809.5 million - with CIS countries and $ 136 million for other countries.

In January-November 2018, the foreign trade turnover in the republic amounted to 28, 664.7 mill. And amounted to US $ 17.6 billion in the same period of 2017. In particular, the volume of exports amounted to USD 11 324.0 million. And US $ 17 340.7 million in imports. (36.8% growth). Foreign trade balance is minus 6 016.7 mill. Dollars [8].

Based on the results of the above analysis, it can be argued that one of the key indicators characterizing the competitiveness of the economy is the improvement of the existing mechanism of increasing the export volume; the current situation in the world market shows that insufficient attention is paid to coordination of organizational processes.
CONCLUSION

Improving organizational and economic bases for increasing the competitiveness of the economy of Uzbekistan will provide the following priorities:

- Acceleration of structural reforms on technological modernization of the export potential of Uzbekistan, especially in processing industry, as well as in the service sector of the Uzbek economy in the current stage of implementation of the export-oriented economy;
- Ensuring the state's most important interests in attracting financial resources for the development of priority areas of the innovation system, innovation research and development;
- Providing an innovative environment for scientific research to create the conditions for the production of competitive goods and services and the international reach of its results;
- Strict control of the quality and technical parameters of equipment, machinery and technology imported by industrial enterprises;
- Widespread use of export potential of industries and promotion of competitive products at the world market, etc.

In our view, it is expedient to achieve the following objectives in order to improve the effectiveness of reforms in this area:

- Forming a comprehensive assessment of the process of utilizing potential economic potential for consistent implementation and coherent implementation of dactupine-oriented activities aimed at coordinating the use of the region's ecosystems;
- Creation of small trading zones and industrial associations in order to stimulate domestic demand and meet the demand for economic resources among the regions;
- Formation of a system of normative indicators aimed at reducing the dependence of industrial products on the concomitant changes in the world market and others.
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