



## ISSUES OF STATE SUPPORT FOR MODERNIZATION PROCESSES

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### Abstract

This article states that the overall modernization and development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires an integrated approach to ensuring the security of the implementation of large infrastructure projects. It is stated that modernization is necessary not only in industry, but also in other areas, such as ensuring the safety of people's lives, preventing and eliminating the consequences of natural and man-made disasters, and preventing emergency situations.

**Keywords:** enterprise, technology, modernization, infrastructure, projects, economic growth, effective projects, scientific and technical potential.

As a result of the influence of modernization in the Middle Ages of human development, production developed and became a factor in the creation of economic forms and institutions that led to the formation of capitalism, contributed to the development and dominance of commodity-money relations in consumption and forced labor. This, in turn, led to the development and spread of market relations, the formation and development of national and transnational markets. The use of the achievements of science in business contributed to the scientific and technological revolution and the transformation of science into one of the important productive forces. Economic modernization also includes the continuous improvement of economic management methods and production technologies that have helped create a rational bureaucracy and economy.

Although there have been several technical and economic revolutions in the course of our development, modernization must be evolutionary in nature. Systematic, multi-level optimization and modernization of the entire economy is desirable. And in this case, the most important upgrade is the enterprise level. This is where credit, technology, resource aging, workforce and all other issues are intertwined.

Thus, the main problem of modernization in the Republic of Uzbekistan is that, despite the favorable innovation environment created in the Republic of Uzbekistan for local leading and foreign companies, the exit of our economy to a new stage is still slow. But the worst thing is that the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan still cannot





enter the path of complete modernization, because our country is still an exporter of raw materials, and not finished products with high added value.

Modernization is of two types - organic and inorganic.

Primary, organic modernization took place in countries that have passed this path, and was caused by internal factors, in particular, fundamental changes in the sphere of culture, mentality and worldview. Its formation is associated with the emergence of national centralized states, the emergence of various relations, in particular cooperation and production, the formation and rise of the first modern nations - the first industrial revolution, the destruction of traditional hereditary privileges and the introduction of equality. citizenship rights, democratization, formation of education. national sovereign states and others.

Secondary, inorganic modernization arises as a response to a more developed external problem and is carried out mainly under the influence of attracting foreign technologies and forms of production and organization of society, inviting specialists, training personnel abroad, and attracting investments. Its main mechanism is simulation processes. It begins in economics and/or politics, not in the cultural realm, and in the latter case is described as modernization or "belated modernization". According to some scholars, this type of modernization presents a specific "challenge" to which each society responds in its own way, in accordance with the principles, structures, and characteristics laid down in its long-term developmental achievements. Therefore, its result is not the assimilation of the social achievements of the West in our country, but the sum of qualitative changes in traditional society at different levels, adapted to production or industrial production. Based on the pace and directions of development of the world economic community, the modernization of local industry, bringing it to a new qualitative level, the gradual abandonment of the formation of the state budget from "raw materials" is an absolute necessity and a strategic task for our country. In the conditions of fierce international competition and a high risk of being at the level of Third World countries, only a well-thought-out state production and investment policy, which is the basis of a general economic strategy and based on the principles of public-private partnership, the problems of today and the Republic of Uzbekistan can achieve a leading position in the world political and economic system .

At the same time, it is necessary to understand that the modernization of the industry is impossible without the creation of appropriate conditions and incentives. A large-scale introduction of modern technologies and an increase in economic efficiency cannot be carried out without the support of the investment, monetary policy of the state and the financial community - banks and investment companies. Therefore,





modernization should begin in parallel with the revision and "reset" of the relationship between industry and banks. It is impossible to count on long-term bank loans in conditions when the profitability of banks is extremely low or there is a risk of a decrease in the capitalization of banks. But if changes are made to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, bank deposits are made non-repayable for three, five or more years, then the volume of long-term loans will increase. The creation of an integrated system of financing and management of modernization as an integral part of the economic policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the key to competitiveness and long-term sustainable development of our society.

According to leading experts, the modernization of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan has three main areas:

- technical renovation of the material and technical base of production;
- restructuring of the economy - reducing the share of raw materials and semifinished products;
- transition to an innovative model that increases its share in the knowledge economy.

All three sectors are closely linked and require massive investment. Therefore, we need a systematic, multi-level approach to optimizing the domestic economy. The main element of this system is the enterprise. It combines issues of credit, technology and human resources.

The general modernization and development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is accompanied by the implementation of large infrastructure projects that require an integrated approach to ensuring security. Ensuring the safety of people's lives, preventing and eliminating the consequences of natural and man-made disasters, and preventing emergency situations is one of the most important tasks of the state. To date, a number of projects important for the sustainable economic growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan are being implemented to solve problems in the field of energy, oil and gas production and logistics of hydrocarbon raw materials. A significant part of the facilities that support the activity of this and a number of other major sectors of the economy are potentially dangerous. Threats associated with the population and territories, life support systems, transport and social infrastructure are important risk factors for economic development, the state of industrial, technological and environmental safety.

But enterprises alone cannot solve existing problems. Therefore, the official (interested) bodies of the state should play a very important role in creating the right relationship between enterprises in all sectors. Special modernization centers should be created under such bodies. Only they can carry out modernization, because





modernization, if we talk about technological modernization, is carried out mainly in industry, individual industrial enterprises are being modernized.

Thus, it is necessary to master the three components of successful modernization. Modernization centers should implement interactive planning. This Center should interact with manufacturing enterprises and create modernization projects as a result of mutual cooperation. The process of selecting the most effective projects should be organized with the participation of all stakeholders, including banks. At the final stage, it is recommended to use two modern mechanisms: public-private partnership and project financing. Modernization centers serve as the main factor in the modernization of our economy using the scientific and technical potential of scientists from our country and abroad and the creation of effective coordination mechanisms by combining the capabilities of industry and banks.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the theoretical study of modernization processes with a variety of ideas and approaches should be ahead of practical activities in this area, while it is necessary to provide a systematic approach to economic development.

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