

Industrial Development of the Republic of Tajikistan: Investment and Innovation Aspect

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Abstract:

The Issues Of Accelerated Industrialization And Ensuring Innovative Development Of National Industry In The Republic Of Tajikistan In The Light Of The "National Development Strategy Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For The Period Up To 2030" Are Relevant, Which Determined The Topic Of The Study. The Key Role Of Industry In The Development Of The National Economy And Ensuring The Economic Development Of The Country Is Determined. The Theoretical And Methodological Aspects Of The Effectiveness Of Investment Implementation Are Studied, The Need For Accelerated Industrialization Based On The Introduction Of New Equipment And Technology, New Methods Of Organizing Production Based On Investments And The Latest Innovations Based On Digitalization At The Present Stage Is Emphasized. Methodological Issues Of The Effectiveness Of Innovation Processes, Especially Cluster Formations, Are Studied. Based On A Comparative Analysis Of The Actual Indicators Of National Industry Development With The Projected Indicators Of The Nds Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For The Period Up To 2030, It Was Revealed That The Prerequisites For Ensuring The Industrial Development Of The National Economy From 2015 To 2021 Are Positive. Factor Analysis Shows That There Is A Tendency For Extensive Development In The Industry Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, And It Is Necessary To Make Every Effort At All Levels To Achieve Intensive Development In The Industrial Sector For The Period Up To 2030. The Level Of Innovative Development In The Country's Industries Was Analyzed And It Was Revealed That, Although The Inventive Activity Of Scientists And Specialists Has Yielded Good Results In Some Industries, Only 9.5% Of The Total Number Of Inventions Have Found Application In Industry. Recommendations Are Given For The Accelerated Development Of Industry Based On The Effective Organization Of The Innovation Process At The Level Of Enterprises, Industry, And Region.

Keywords: Industry, Accelerated Industrialization, Innovation, Investment, Innovation Process, Strategy, Factor Analysis, Industrial, Investment And Innovation Policy, Cluster

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Introduction

At All Times, The Economic Development Of Any Country Has Depended On The Development Of Its Leading Industries. Sustainable Economic Development Depends More Than Ever On The Efficient Operation Of Industrial Enterprises And The Rational Use Of All Types Of Resources. Undoubtedly, All Sectors Of The National Economy Are Important For The Efficient And Comprehensive Development Of The Economy, However, It Is Industry That Plays A Key Role And Serves As The Basis For The High-Quality Economic Growth Of The Country. World Economic Experience Shows That Countries With Developed Industries Are Undoubtedly Leaders In Both Economic And Social Development Indicators. In The Context Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, Increased Attention To Expanded Reproduction And An Increase In The Scale Of The Country's Industrial Sector Also Defines Industry As A Priority Area And A Strategic Development Goal, Which Forms The Basis For Stable And Long-Term Economic Development. The Current Law Of The Republic Of Tajikistan "On State Industrial Policy" States That "Industry Is A Sphere Of The National Economy That Has A Decisive Impact On The Development Of Productive Forces" [1, P . 1]. Without An Industrial Breakthrough And The Achievement Of A Sustainable Growing Trend In The Real Sector, The Problems Of Modernizing The Economy, Stabilizing The Exchange Rate Of The National Currency, Ensuring The Competitiveness Of The National Economy, Innovative Development, And Improving The Standard And Quality Of Life Of The Population Cannot Be Solved. Industry Is An Anchor Or Core For The Country's Economy, Restraining The Negative Impact Of Market Fluctuations That Are Permanently Present In The Modern Global Economic System.

From This Point Of View, The Government Of The Republic Of Tajikistan In The Modern Era Attaches Special Importance To The Development Of The Industry, Identifying Available Resources For Its Development And Assessing It As A Key Sector Of The Republic's Economy. This Actualizes The Task Of Determining The Priorities For The Development Of The Country's Economy In The Future. As The Leader Of The Nation, The Founder Of Peace And National Unity, The President Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, The Esteemed Emomali Rahmon Noted In His Address To The Majlisi Oli Of The Republic Of Tajikistan On 26.12.2018, " Taking Into Account The Importance Of The Industrial Sector In Solving Socio-Economic Issues And Creating Jobs, I Propose Declaring Accelerated Industrialization Of The Country The Fourth National Goal.

Taking This Into Account, It Is Necessary That By 2030 The Share Of The Industrial Sector In The Gross Domestic Product Increases To 22 Percent.

To Achieve This Goal, It Is Necessary To Take Decisive Control Over The Implementation Of Adopted Industry Programs And Investment Projects And Ensure Their Effectiveness And Quality.” [2]

In Addition, In His Address Of 26.12.2019, He Noted: “ We Have Adopted Accelerated Industrialization As The Country’s Fourth Strategic Goal, Because Industrial Development Creates The Basis For Ensuring Economic Sustainability, Creating New Jobs, Increasing The Country’s Export Potential And Its Competitiveness.

Industry, Its Branches, And Enterprises Should Effectively Use Available Resources And Produce High-Quality And Competitive Products. From This Point Of View, In The Industrial Sphere, It Is Necessary, First Of All, To Develop Investment And Innovation Policies. This Enables The Government To Effectively Regulate This Industry And Provide

Methods And Tools For Industrial Development. Currently, Developed Countries Of The World Direct Their Capabilities To The Development Of Priority Areas Of Socio-Economic Significance, Relying On Innovative Elements And Digitalization, And Thereby Maintaining Their Positions In The Process Of Economic Globalization Among Other Countries. The Republic Of Tajikistan, As Part Of The World Economy, Has Set Certain Goals To Ensure The Development Of The National Economy, Which Is Characteristic Of The Current Stage Of Economic Development Of The Country And Is Associated With The Solution Of Issues Of Ensuring Industrialization And Innovative Development Of Industries.

Innovative Development Of The Economy Can Occur Under The Condition Of Systematic And Large-Scale Introduction Of New And Latest Technology, Technology And New Methods Of Organization And Management In The Entire Complex Socio-Economic System. Such Development Of The Economy Predetermines The Need For Maximum Use Of The Innate Abilities And Talent Of People, Constant Improvement Of Their Knowledge, Skills, And Qualifications, I.E. Development Of Human Capital. [3, P.4]

Thus, Sustainable Development Of The Industrial Economy Of The Country And Its Regions Is Impossible Without The Introduction Of New And Advanced Technology, Equipment, And New Methods Of Organizing Production Based On Investments And The Latest Innovations Based On The Knowledge Economy.

Theoretical Literature Of Research

Industry Is The Leading Branch Of Material Production; Enterprises Engaged In The Extraction Of Raw Materials, Production And Processing Of Materials And Energy, And The Manufacture Of Machines. The Industrial Sector Of The Economy Includes The Extractive Industry, Manufacturing Industry, Energy, Gas And Water Supply.

The Sphere Of Industry And Its Enterprises In The Modern Era Includes A Complex Production And Economic Complex, Which Has At Its Disposal Buildings And Structures, Machinery And Equipment, Raw Materials And Semi-Finished Products, Fuel And Other Means Of Production, As Well As Labor And Financial Resources That Are Necessary For The Implementation Of Production Processes, That Is, The Transformation Of The Subject Of Labor Into Finished Products.

It Should Be Noted That Even The Classics Of Political Economy A. Smith And D. Ricardo Noted In Their Works The Transition To Industrial Production From Other Spheres Of Production. However, K. Marx Wrote About This Most Widely: "A Revolution In The Mode Of Production That Has Taken Place In One Sphere Of Industry Determines A Revolution In Other Spheres. This Applies, First Of All, To Such Branches Of Industry That Are Intertwined With Each Other As Phases Of One General Process, Although The Social Division Of Labor Has Isolated Them To Such An Extent That Each Of Them Produces An Independent Commodity. ... But It Was Precisely The Revolution In The Mode Of Production Of Industry And Agriculture That Made Necessary A Revolution In The General Conditions Of The Social Process Of Production, I.E. In The Means Of Communication And Transport. [4. C. 396] Thus, K. Marx In His Works Considers The Development Of Industry From Simple To Complex, The Costs Of Production Of Goods And The Influence Of Competition On Their Development And Other Aspects Of The Development Of The Industry.

As The Domestic Scientist, Khonaliev N. Correctly Notes: "Industry Plays A Leading Role In The Socio-Economic Development Of Any Country, And The Level Of Its Development

Determines The Degree Of Maturity Or Backwardness Of The Productive Forces Of Society. It Is Generally Recognized That A Country Without A Developed Industry Is Disadvantaged In The Socio-Economic And Political Spheres, Falls Into Complete Dependence On Developed Countries, And In The Context Of Globalization Turns Into Their Raw Material Appendage - A Source Of Cheap Labor And A Market For Low-Quality, Uncompetitive Goods Therefore, The Issues Of Industrial Development In Tajikistan In The Medium And Long Term Are Not Only Economically Relevant But Also Vitally Important, Playing A Key Role In Maintaining The Country's Independence. [5, P.5]

Industry As A Branch Of The National Economy Has The Following Characteristics, Which Explain Its Key Position:

1. In The Branches Of Industry, Especially In Mechanical Engineering, Electric Power, Chemical, And Fuel, Direct Scientific And Technological Progress Is Carried Out, Which Gives Impetus To Innovative Development In All Other Branches Of The Economy. In Turn, Technical Achievements Are Not Only An Opportunity For Technical Progress, But Also An Opportunity To Achieve Economic Competitiveness;
2. In The Branches Of Industry, Especially In The Light And Food Industries, The Main Range Of Consumer Goods Is Produced. This Has A Positive Significance Both For The Citizens Themselves - Consumers In Obtaining The Necessary Goods, And For The Enterprises - Producers In Ensuring Stable Demand;
3. Expanded And Progressive Reproduction In The Branches Of Industry Stimulates The Development And Expansion Of The Scale Of Infrastructure And Other Related Service Branches Of The Economy, The Emergence Of New Spheres And Types Of Activity To Meet The Needs Of The Industrial Sector;
4. Industrial Development Requires Highly Qualified Technical And Engineering Personnel, Which Contributes To The Development Of These Areas In The Country's Educational Sector. In Turn, This Entails An Increase In The Country's Intellectual Potential And Creates The Preconditions For Innovative And Sustainable Economic Development;
5. The History Of Global Industrial Development Shows That Industrial Revolutions And Upheavals Are Accompanied Not Only By The Mass Introduction Of Machines And Other Automated Systems But Also By Positive, Socioeconomic, Structural Changes, Which Include Increased Labor Productivity, Rapid Economic Growth, Increased Urbanization And Improved Quality Of Life;
6. "In The Era Of Digitalization, As A Result Of The 4th Industrial Revolution, The So-Called Industry 4.0 Is Being Formed, Which Is Characterized By The Predominant Use Of Digital Technologies In Enterprises, Resulting In The Digital Transformation Of Production Processes Or Digitalization In Enterprises"; [6, P.23]
7. Concerning The Gender Aspect Of The Development Of Society, It Should Be Noted That It Was In The Industry (Textile, Clothing, Food, Etc.) That The Mass Use Of Female Labor And Their Acquisition Of Professional Qualifications First Took Place;
8. The Defense Capability And Military Potential Of The State Is Largely Determined By The Level Of Industrial Development. This Point Can Be Considered As A Factor Of Political Stability, Which In Turn Is A Component Of The Economic And Investment Attractiveness Of The Country.

In These Conditions And Taking Into Account The Priorities Of Industrial Development, The Formation And Implementation Of Industrial Investment And Innovation Policy Is A Prerequisite For Ensuring Economic Growth, Solving Macroeconomic Problems Of The National Economy And, In General, Making It Possible To Take A Worthy Place In The Global Economic System.

Methodological Aspects Of Industrialization Development Based On Innovation And Investment Orientation

The Role Of The Innovation And Investment Strategy Of Industrial Production In Modern Market Conditions Has Increased Significantly Since It Is Innovations That Determine All Other Directions Of Enterprise Development. This Necessitates The Development Of Specific Innovation Management Tools, Stimulation Of Innovative Efforts, Maintenance Of Communications, Creation Of Partnerships In The Field Of Innovations, As Well As In The System "Science - Production - Sales - After-Sales Service".

All This Taken Together Indicates The Existence Of A Targeted And Legally Formulated State Industrial Policy, Which Ultimately Determines The Development Of The Country's Industrial Sector. In This Context, It Is Necessary To Emphasize That The Development Of Industrial Production As A Real Sector Of The Economy, Both In Theory And In Practice, Directly Depends On Investment. Especially, In The Context Of The Fourth Goal Of The Republic Of Tajikistan - Accelerated Industrialization, Attracting Investment Has A Key Position In The Development Of Both Specific Business Structures And Industries And The Economy As A Whole.

In This Context, It Is Important To Consider Methodological Issues Of Determining The Socio-Economic Assessment Of The Effectiveness Of Investments In Industrial Sectors.

The Economic Literature Offers Various Approaches To Studying The Effectiveness Of Restructuring And Methods For Its Assessment.

To Evaluate The Economic Efficiency Of Investments In Industries, It Is Very Important To Define Its Criterion. According To Professor A.E. Probst, A Criterion Is The Main Measure Of Evaluation, The Main Point Of View That Determines The Choice. There Cannot Be Several Main Points Of View Or Several Main Principles Of Evaluation Or Selection At The Same Time. Such An Assumption Only Indicates Theoretical Inconsistency. [7, P. 81]. In His Opinion, As Well As Many Economists Of The Soviet Period, "The Criterion Of Economic Efficiency Is An Increase In The Productivity Of Social Labor, Which Is Measured By The Number Of Products Produced By A Unit Of Labor" [7, P. 81].

According To B. Boddy [8, Pp. 37-39], When Restructuring Enterprises, It Is Advisable To Consider Short-Term, Medium-Term, And Long-Term Efficiency Criteria.

In Our Opinion, The Most Correct Point Of View Is That Of Academician Of The Academy Of Sciences Of The Republic Of Tajikistan R.K. Rakhimov, Who Believes That "...In The Conditions Of A Market Economy, When Economic Activity Is Based On A Variety Of Forms Of Ownership, Democratization Of The Economic Management System, Liberalization Of Pricing For Goods And Services, As Well As On Production Factors, The Practice Of Applying, As In The Conditions Of The Soviet Economy, A Single Criterion Of Economic Efficiency Cannot Exist" [9, P. 25]. Therefore, He Believes That Two Criteria Of Economic Efficiency Can Be Applied At The Macroeconomic Level And One At The Microeconomic Level. In His Opinion, At The Microeconomic Level, "The Criterion Of Economic Efficiency Of Entrepreneurial Activity, Or Rather The Functioning Of A

Company, Is Profit. It Is Profit That Is The Only Factor Regulating An Entrepreneur To Take A Certain Risk, Realize His Talent And Ability To Demonstrate Innovation, Seek And Find New Solutions, Etc.” [9, P. 25]. Thus, The Criterion Of Economic Efficiency Of Enterprises As A Microeconomic Object Is Profit Because The Goal Of Any Firm Or Enterprise Is To Obtain Maximum Profit.

According To E.S. Bagrov, The Efficiency Of Investment Costs Depends On Many Factors, Among Which The Most Significant Are: Return On Investment, Payback Period Of Investments, Inflation, Return On Investment For The Entire Period And For Individual Periods, Stability Of Income From Investments, Availability Of Other More Efficient Areas Of Capital Investment (Financial Assets, Foreign Exchange Transactions, Etc.). [10, P.9]

In Our Opinion, When Making An Investment Decision, One Should Use Not Only Commercial Efficiency Indicators But Also The Results Of An Analysis Of The Structure Of The Flow And Balance Of Real Money.

It Is Advisable To Compare Different Projects And Select The Best One Using The Following Indicators:

- Net Present Value - (Npv - Net Present Value);
- Project Payback Period - (Pbp – Pay Back Period);
- Profitability Index Or Return On Investment - (Pi - Profitably Index);
- Internal Norm Profitability - (Irr - Internal Rate Of Return). [11, P.50-51]

It Should Be Noted That In The Economy Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, There Are Certain Difficulties Associated With The Assessment Of Resources, The Value Of The Property, And, In Particular, Capital (This Is Due To The Lack Of Reliable Stock Market Data, The Absence Of A Law On Capital Assessment, Inflationary Processes, The Specifics Of Accounting, The Complexity Of Assessing Capital Inherited From Pre-Reform Times). In These Conditions, The Main Attention In The Analysis Of Performance Indicators Should Be Paid To The Analysis Of Changes In The Corresponding Indicators (Their Dynamics) Over Time.

- Analyzing Investment Projects, We Calculated An Alternative Calculation Using The Modern Methodology Of Market Economy. Jsc "Khodja Mumin" Proposed The Reconstruction Of The Production Of Iodized Table Salt. The Cost Of The Project Is 3 Million Us Dollars, The Payback Period Is 5 Years. An Alternative Assessment Of This Project Showed That The Payback Period Of This Investment Project Is 7 Years, And Not 5, According To The Investment Project Of Jsc "Khodja Mumin", And Only In The Eighth Year, Did The Cash Flow Become Positive. [11, P. 60-61]

The Intensity Of Innovation Activity Largely Determines The Level Of Economic Development. Thus, A Sharp Reduction In The Innovation Activity Of Enterprises During The Period Of Market Transformations Of The Country's Economic System Was Caused, First Of All, By A Shortage Of Funds, Limited Budgetary And Extra-Budgetary Financing, And The Difficulty In Attracting Borrowed Funds For Investment.

- Innovative Development Depends, First Of All, On The State And Dynamics Of The Innovation Market, The Technology Market, Know-How, The Market Of Innovative Resources, And The Market Of Intellectual Labor. In Turn, The Level Of Innovative Development Of The Sectors Of Our Economy Depends On The Inventive Activity Of

Domestic Scientists And Specialists. [12, P. 57]

When Assessing The Effectiveness Of Innovation Activities, It Is Important To Determine The Innovative Potential Of The Region.

- A Review Of The Literature On This Issue Has Shown That Various Interpretations Of The Region's Innovative Potential Are Offered. [13, P. 264; 14, P. 288; 15, P. 14; 16, P. 359; 17, P. 288; 18, Pp. 5-24]

In Our Opinion, The Most Correct Point Of View Is That Of Kolosova T.V. And Lutchenkova O.N. Thus, The Innovative Potential Of A Region Is A Combination Of Scientific, Technological, Managerial, And Human Resources, Including Material, Intellectual, Informational, And Other Resources Of The Region That Can Be Mobilized, Put Into Action, And Used To Implement Innovative Activities [19, P.219-221].

- Clusters Are Especially Relevant. As Russian Scientists Correctly Note, "A Cluster Approach To The Formation Of Investment Policy Can Ensure Economic Growth Even With An Unchanged Share Of Investments In The Structure Of The Gross Domestic Product." [20, P. 8]

Therefore, It Is Necessary To Study The Methodological Issues Of The Effectiveness Of Innovation Processes, Especially Cluster Formations.

- An Analysis Of Various Approaches To The Concept Of An Effective, Successful Cluster Allows Us To Determine The Criteria For The Effectiveness Of Clusters At The Enterprise Level - An Increase In Profit, And At The Regional Level - Growth In Gross Regional Product. The Quantitative Indicators Of Cluster Effectiveness Are The Share Of Cluster Enterprises In The Total Number Of Employed People; The Share Of The Cluster In The Industrial Production Of The Region; The Index Of Labor Productivity Of Cluster Enterprises; The Share Of The Cluster In The Structure Of Regional Exports And Qualitative Indicators Of Effectiveness (Assessment Of Connections, Dynamics, Level Of Trust In The Cluster, Collective Effectiveness). Based On These Indicators, It Is Possible To Calculate The Integral Effectiveness Of The Cluster's Activities. [21, P. 61]

Result:

The Current State Of The Industry In The Republic Of Tajikistan And Prospects For Its Development Based On Investment And Innovation Approach

Along With Considering The Importance Of Industrial And Innovative Development Of The National Industry, It Is Also Necessary To Study And Analyze The State, Problems And Determine Ways Of Its Further Development.

In Order To Determine The Development Trends Of The Industry, We Will Analyze The Dynamics Of The General Indicators Of The Industry Of The Republic Of Tajikistan In 2012-2021, Which Are Presented In Table 1.

As Can Be Seen From The Data In Table 1, Over The Past 30 Years Of Independence Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, Fundamental Changes Have Occurred. The Number Of Enterprises During The Period Under Review Has Increased By More Than 1.2 Times, The Volume Of Industrial Production Has Increased By 3.2 Times. However, The Average Annual Number Of Workers In Industrial Production Amounted To Only 40 Percent Of The 1991 Level, Including 37.8% Of Workers, Which Is Associated With The Development Of Technology And Technology And Increased Labor Productivity In The Industry.

In Recent Years, The Industry Has Been Developing At A Faster Pace, Only In 2020, Due To The Covid-19 Pandemic, Relatively Low Economic Growth (8.8%) Was Observed.

Table 1. Dynamics Of General Indicators Of Industry Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For 1991-2022gg.

Indicators	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
Number Of Enterprises	2308	1179	1329	1130	1386	2310	2283	
Industrial Output (In 2020 Prices)	13540	6091	5704	9930	11344	16116	30890	
Average Annual Number Of Industrial Workers, Thousand People	215.4	152.2	90.1	85.1	69.5	81.2	84.3	
Including Workers, Thousand People	188.2	124.2	72.3	66.7	53.4	67.0	67.7	
Industrial Production Indices As A Percentage Of The Previous Year	96.4	86.4	109.9	110.4	109.2	111.3	108.8	

Source: [21, P.397; 22, P. 9]

It Should Be Noted That The Most Reliable Indicator Of Industrial Development Is The Production Of Goods In Kind, So We Analyzed Some Types Of Industrial Products In Table 2. Significant Growth Is Observed In Such Types Of Products As Electricity, Coal, And Meat, Including Category I By-Products, Cement, Metal-Plastic Windows And Doors, Steel Castings, Etc.

An Insignificant Share Compared To 1991 Was Made Up Of Such Goods As Silk Fabrics, Whole Milk Products In Terms Of Milk, Power Transformers, Rubber, And Leather Footwear, Cotton Fabrics, Thousand Square Meters, Canned Goods, Hosiery, And Other Products.

Half Or More Of The Production Volume Compared To 1991 Was Made Up Of Products Such As Cotton Fiber, Cotton Yarn, Carpets And Rugs, And Other Types Of Industrial Products.

All This Influenced The Change In The Sectoral Structure Of The Republic's Industry. In The Sectoral Structure Of Tajikistan's Industry Until 1970, About 80% Was Occupied By The Share Light And Food Industry Of The Republic. By The 90s Of The 20th Century, The Sectoral Structure Of Industry Changed Towards An Increase In The Share Of Such Industries As Fuel And Electric Power, Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering And Metalworking, Chemical And Petrochemical Industry.

Over The Years Of Tajikistan's Independence, The Share Of Such Industries As Mechanical Engineering, Chemical And Petrochemical, And Light Industry Has Decreased, And The

Production Of Non-Ferrous Metals, And Building Materials, Especially Cement, Has Increased. The Share Of The Republic's Food Industry Has Remained Within The Same Limits In The Structure Of The Industry In Recent Years. [23, P.16]

Table 2. Production Of The Main Types Of Industrial Products Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For 1991-2022gg.

Indicators	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2022 Compar ed To 1991, %
Electricity, Million Kwh	1759 7	1476 8	1424 7	1709 0	1643 5	1716 2	1977 1	2062 4	2140 0	121.6
Coal, Thousand Tons	313	33.9	19.1	98.5	199. 7	1041. 9	2029. 1	2088. 7	2393. 6	7.6 Times
Oil, Thousand Tons	107.7	25.7	18.4	21.3	27.0	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.9	23.1
Non- Metallic Building Materials, Thousand Cubic Meters	6118	824. 8	97.7	283. 1	467, 0	1167. 4	1537. 6	1459. 7	1689. 8	27.6
Extraction Of Table Salt, Tons	7252 5	6507 6	4898 5	6599 2	5036 5	3570 4	3702 3	2689 8	3111 1	42.9
Meat, Including Offal, Category I , Tons	3811 3	5809	1738 8	1956 8	2711 3	4072 0	6952 5	6764 3	7071 3	185.5
Whole Milk Products In Terms Of Milk, Tons	1391 89	1884 3	3364	4729	4056	1451 0	1541 9	1643 9	1732 9	12.5
Canned Goods, Million Standard	284.3	76.1	107. 8	77.8	51.0	16.1	62.4	66.5	66.4	23.4

Cans										
Cotton Fiber, Thousand Tons	245.5	167.9	106.8	153.3	95.2	98.4	119.6	119.8	127.1	51.8
Cotton Yarn, Tons	24666	13247	15005	15025	6149	4943	17866	21535	18790	76.2
Cotton Fabrics, Thousand Sq. M	102422	27987	11485	24156	25552	8353	7378	8183	25626	25.0
Silk Fabrics, Thousand Sq. M	68570	8389	253	3.8	66.0	2.4	21.9	22.2	28.8	0.042
Carpets And Carpet Products, Thousand Sq. M.	7595	667	341.2	458.9	558.2	1281	2658	4534	6401	84.3
Hosiery, Thousand Pairs	49197	4470	3110	5900	5735	1674	7807	15409	14803	30.1
Leather Processing, Thousand Pieces	-	-	-	-	46.1	715.2	620.3	783.2	1075	23.3 Times*
Leather Footwear, Thousand Pairs	8567	612	110	33.2	34.8	80.7	256.9	565.8	558.4	6.5
Rubber Footwear, A Thousand Pairs	6346	464	10.2	18.5	378.6	393	776.2	662.2	512.3	8.1
Cement, Thousand Tons	1013	78	54.8	253.1	288.2	1418	4243	4280	4353	4.3 Times
Steel Casting, Tons	3169	388.9	487.5	788.8	1270	1638	8456	11179	4472	141.1

Windows And Doors Made Of Metal And Plastic, Thousand M2	-	-	-	18	61.7	63.6	114.9	133.7	133	7.4 Times*
Power Transformers, Thousand Kva	1682	40.8	37.4	63.7	14.0	28.4	122.2	92.1	110.8	6.6

Source: [22, P.397; 23, P. 9, 43-84]

It Should Be Noted That Industrialization Is, First Of All, The Ever-Increasing Development Of Industrial Production, Taking Into Account Progressive Scientific And Technological Achievements, And It Plays A Key Role In The Development Of The National Economy And In Ensuring Economic Growth, Increasing The Level Of Material Well-Being And Quality Of Life Of The Population, Developing Non-Industrial Sectors, Ensuring The Security And Stability Of The Economy.

To Achieve The Goals Set By The Government Of The Country, It Is Necessary, First Of All, To Ensure The Development Of Industry, Since It Is Precisely Due To The Degree, Speed, And Nature Of The Development Of This Industry That The Technical Level Of Agriculture, Construction, Transport, Communications, Trade And Technical Progress Of All Sectors Of The National Economy Depend.

Thus, The Government Of The Republic Of Tajikistan In The Modern Era Attaches Special Importance To The Development Of This Industry. In The National Development Strategy Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For The Period Up To 2030, This Sector Is Assessed As A Key Sector Of The Republic's Economy. Among Other Things, The Implementation Of The Following Priorities Is Envisaged:

- Increasing The Competitiveness And Value Chain Of Industrial Sectors;
- Growth In The Volume Of Production And Sales Of Industrial Products That Are Competitive In Domestic And Foreign Markets;
- Organization Of An Effective System For The Reproduction Of Personnel Capable Of Creating And Mastering Industrial Technologies And Producing Innovative Products;
- Creation Of Institutional Foundations For Sustainable And Preventive Development Of Industrial Sectors, Creation Of Innovative High-Productive Clusters.
- Development Of A National System Of Selective Import Substitution Based On The Processing Of Local Resources, Primarily In The Agro-Industrial Complex (Processing Of Fruit And Vegetable Products And Increasing Their Output), The Construction Complex, And Light And Food Industries. [25, P. 92-93]

In This Regard, It Is Necessary To Conduct A Comparative Analysis Of The Actual Indicators Of National Industrial Development With The Expected Indicators Of The

National Development Strategy Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For The Period Up To 2030 (Table 3).

If We Evaluate It As A Whole, The Real Indicators Of Industrial Development Presented In Table 1 Are Encouraging For Achieving The Goals Of The Smr-2030 And The Industrial Development Strategy Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For The Period Up To 2030. Moreover, The Growth Of Industrial Production In 2021 Amounted To 20.8%, And The Share Of Industry In Gdp For The Period Under Review Amounted To 23.8% And Increased By 2 Percentage Points. [23, P.23]

To Achieve High Rates Of Economic Growth, Including In Industry, It Is Necessary To Attract Investments. In 2015-2021, 85,080.4 Million Somoni Were Invested In The Economy Of The Republic Of Tatarstan, Including Almost Half Of Them In Industry - 41,373.6 Million Somoni. [24 P.293-294]

The Government Of Tajikistan Pays Special Attention To The Issue Of Investment In Economic Sectors As The Main Means Of Accelerated Industrialization And Implements Specific Measures To Improve The Investment Climate And Attract More Foreign Direct Investment.

In 2013-2019, 57.3 Billion Somonis Of Foreign Investment Was Received In Various Sectors Of Our Economy, Almost 30 Billion Of Which Were Direct Investments. " [2], And Over The Past Two Years They Amounted To 13,565.5 And 7,756.5 Million Dollars, Respectively. [24, P. 238]

Table 3. Comparative Analysis Of Actual Indicators And Target Indicators Of The 2030 Smr

Indicator s	Unit Change	Years Analyzed						Industrial Scenario According To Nsr- 2030			Industrial-Innovative Scenario According To Nsr- 2030		
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2030
Population (At The End Of The Year)	Thousand People	8551.2	8742.8	8931.2	9126.6	9313.8	9506.3	9419	10300	11102	9419	10300	11102
Average Annual Real Gdp Growth Rate	%	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	4.5	6.0	6.9	7.8	7.9	8.9	9.9
Share Of Industry In Gdp	%	15.1	16.9	19.9	21.2	21.2	23.1	16	17.6	20.1	14.8	17.3	22
Share Of Agriculture In Gdp	%	21.9	20.3	21.2	18.6	20.9	22.7	20.5	17.7	14.1	20.3	16.1	11.7
Share Of Services In Gdp	%	37.7	36.6	38.1	36.0	36.5	43.4	50.9	52	53	51.8	53.2	52.8

Growth In Industrial Production (Compared To 2015)	%	100	1.16 Times	1.4 Times	1.56 Times	1.76 Times	1.9 Times	1.6 Times	2.6 Times	4.2 Times	2.0 Times	4.0 Times	8.0 Times
Gdp Per Capita	Doll Ima	978,5	808.7	852.8	860,0	900.3	864.4	4000	5000	5500 - 6000	5000	6000	6500 - 7000
Industrial Output Per Capita	Doll Ima	204.0	219.3	254.5	277.9	311.1	314.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Production Index (As A Percentage Of The Previous Year)	%	11.3	16.0	21.3	10.6	13.2	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

* **Author's Calculations Based On:** [25, P.102; 22, P.11,335,340, 344-345; 23, P.9, 23,30]

Based On The Cobb-Douglas Model, We Conducted A Factor Analysis In The Industry Of The Republic Of Tajikistan For 2012-2021. The Factors Considered Were The Volume Of Investments And The Number Of Production And Industrial Personnel (Pip) And Their Impact On The Development Of Industrial Production.

As A Result, A Nonlinear Model Of The Cobb-Douglas Production Function Was Developed In The Following Form:

$$Y=2.4 K^{0.31} L^{1.37} (1)$$

$A = 0.31$ Shows That With An Increase In Investment By 1%, The Volume Of Industrial Production Increases By 0.31 %.

$\square=1.37$ Means That With An Increase In The Number Of Production And Industrial Personnel By 1%, The Volume Of Industrial Production Increases By 1.37%, All Other Things Being Equal. [26, P. 266]

The Study Shows That There Is A Tendency For Extensive Development In The Industry Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, And It Is Necessary To Make Every Effort At All Levels To Achieve Intensive Development In The Industrial Sector For The Period Up To 2030, According To The Smr Of The Republic Of Tajikistan.

Another Direction For Ensuring The Development Of The National Economy Is Considered To Be The Innovative Development Of Leading Industries. The Innovative Development Of The National Economy Largely Depends On The Level Of Innovative Activity Of Enterprises In Its Industry. The Stability Of The Innovative Position Of Enterprises Is Ensured By A Rational System Of Organization And Management Based On Science.

In Ensuring Innovative Development In The Context Of Globalization, Increasing The Innovative Activity Of Enterprises And Sectors Of The National Economy Plays An Important Role.

Innovative Development Depends, First Of All, On The State And Dynamics Of The Innovation Market, The Technology Market, Know-How, The Market Of Innovative Resources, And The Market Of Intellectual Labor.

The Conducted Analysis Shows That Enterprises Of The Republic Of Tajikistan Are At The Initial Stage Of Innovation Activity And They Face A Number Of Problems And Issues That Require Their Solution. The Share Of Inventions Implemented In Production During The Analyzed Period Amounted To 9.5% Of The Total Number Of Inventions In The Industry, I.E. 63 Units Of Invention. The Reason For Such A Low Level Of Application Of Inventions In Production Is The Institutional Aspect, I.E. From Decisions At The Level Of Enterprises, Industries, And The State. [27, P. 109-111]

The Sectors Of The Economy Of The Republic Of Tajikistan Need To Further Increase Their Innovative Activity, Taking Into Account The Directions That Contribute To The Formation Of Innovative Priorities In A Market Economy, And Consider The Nature Of Their Impact In The New Conditions.

In Our Opinion, To Achieve Accelerated Industrialization In Tajikistan It Is Necessary:

1. Effective Development Of The Republic's Industrial Sectors Based On Diversification Of Production, Strengthening Of The Institutional Base, And Development Of The Country's Regions;
2. Based On The Widespread Use Of Modern Technologies, Increasing The Volume Of Production Of Import-Substituting Goods, Meeting The Market Demand For Domestic Competitive Products, Strengthening The Country's Export Potential And Creating New Jobs;
3. To Develop An Active And Effective Industrial, Innovation And Investment Policy Based On The Latest Technologies, Ensuring High Rates Of Economic Growth, Achieving The Goal Of Improving The Standard Of Living Of The People And Reducing Poverty;
4. Take Measures For The Final Processing Of Products And Increase The Export Of Finished Products, Primarily The Processing Of Agricultural Products, Minerals, Metals, And Precious Stones;
5. To Ensure Economic Growth On An Innovative Basis, It Is Necessary To Develop Clustering In The Economic Sectors Of The Republic. Here, The Main Role Is Assigned To Government Agencies, Which, Through State Industrial Policy And The Application Of The Cluster Approach, Must Determine The Priority Areas Of Clusters And Promote Their Support And Development;
6. In Order To Provide Industries With Specialists And Workers, It Is Necessary To Improve The Training Of Personnel, Which Requires Optimization Of The Structure Of Training Graduates Of Higher, Secondary, And Primary Vocational Education. It Is Necessary On The Part Of The Ministry Of Labor, Employment And Migration Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, The Ministry Of Education And Science Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, And Other Organizations Related To The Training And Retraining Of Personnel At Various Levels, To Strengthen Career Guidance With School Graduates, Improve The System Of Providing Information On The Labor Market, Vacancies And Other Information That Allows Better Orientation Of The Population In Finding Suitable Work.

7. Activation Of Economic Policy Using Monetary, Budgetary, Foreign Exchange Levers, Tax, And Foreign Trade Instruments;
8. Support For Manufacturing Entrepreneurship, Especially In The Regions.

In Our Opinion, The Implementation Of The Proposed Measures Will Contribute To The Achievement Of The Republic's Strategic Goals In The Long Term And Ensure High Rates Of Industrial Development In Tajikistan.

Conclusion

Based On The Conducted Theoretical And Methodological Research, Processing And Analysis Of Statistical And Other Information, As Well As Calculations Performed On The Branches Of Industry Of The Republic Of Tajikistan, We Have Formulated The Corresponding Conclusions, Recommendations, And Proposals.

It Is Necessary To Note The Complexity Of Ensuring Accelerated Industrial And Innovative Development Of The Economy With The Principles Of The Market Economy That Have Not Yet Been Fully Formed. To Ensure Sustainable Economic Growth, And Above All Industrial Growth, It Is Necessary To Make Targeted Investments In Industrial Projects, Improve The Placement Of Industrial Enterprises Created Per Regional Characteristics, Determine The Directions For Stimulating Industry Entities, Increase The Innovative Activity Of Industrial Enterprises, Increase The Scientific And Technical Potential Of The Country, Deepen International Scientific And Scientific And Technical Cooperation, Improve The Level Of Education And Qualification Of Personnel Associated With The Connection Of Science And Production, And They Can Find Their Solution, First Of All, In A More Verified, Substantiated And Active State Industrial, Innovation And Investment Policy At The Level Of Enterprises And Industries.

The Main Source Of Growth Of The Regional Economy Should Be, From Our Point Of View, Not Only The Introduction And Development Of New And Latest Technological Systems At The Intra-Industry And Inter-Industry Levels But Also The Redistribution means Of Production And Labor Force From Less Efficient Spheres Of Economic Activity To More Efficient Ones To Form An Optimal Ratio Between Clusters Of "Old And New Combinations" To Ensure Positive Dynamics Of Economic Development.

The Results Of The Study Can Be Used In Developing Recommendations For Accelerated Industrialization Of The Republic, As Well As For Activating State Industrial, Innovation, And Investment Policy At The Level Of Enterprises And Industries.

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