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<p><b>Г.Ибрагимов, Д.Ташкулова, Ш.Аблакулова</b>  <b>Роль водных ресурсов в производстве продовольствия</b></p> <p><b>Аннотация.</b> В статье изучено современное состояние использования водных ресурсов, возможности обеспечения имеющегося населения продуктами питания, возможности удовлетворения спроса на необходимое количество водных ресурсов на примере Нижне-Амударьинского экономического района, проведен анализ и сформулированы выводы.</p> <p><b>Ключевые слова:</b> водные ресурсы, продовольственное обеспечение, спрос на водные ресурсы, удовлетворение спроса.</p>	<p><b>G.Ibragimov, D.Tashqulova, Sh.Ablakulova</b>  <b>The role of water resources in food production</b></p> <p><b>Abstract.</b> The article studies the current state of water resources use, the possibilities of providing the existing population with food, the possibilities of satisfying the demand for the required amount of water resources using the example of the Lower Amu Darya economic region, an analysis was conducted and conclusions were drawn.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> water resources, food security, water demand, demand satisfaction.</p>
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### **THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL IN MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES IN THE ECONOMY**

<p><b>Abstract.</b> This paper explores the pivotal role of intellectual capital in enhancing the competitiveness and efficiency of manufacturing enterprises. It emphasizes the development of qualified specialists as a key factor, analyzes theoretical perspectives, and highlights the significance of intellectual capital in fostering innovation, production efficiency, and sustainable economic growth in Uzbekistan's industrial sector.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> intellectual capital, human capital, material resources, labor, consumption process, value capital, capital value.</p>
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**Introduction.** Intellectual capital is crucial for the growth of the nation, network, and regional production, as well as for boosting its efficiency in the context of the economy's digitization. The World Bank estimates that "intellectual capital" accounts for 80% of global national wealth, with 70% of high-income industrialized nations, 58% of middle-to-high-income nations, and 41% of low-income developing nations [2]. These days, one of the key components of ensuring economic growth, enhancing the organization of business assets, and guaranteeing efficient use of the resources at hand is intellectual capital. Scientific study on the modernization and diversification of production based on intellectual capital is given particular attention in light of the world's growing economic and social integration, which aims to increase industrial production efficiency. Priorities in this context include the efficient use of the company's intellectual capital, improving the economic efficiency of the investment allocations made on it, and modernizing and improving the infrastructure required for the efficient operation of the intellectual capital in industrial enterprises based on market economy requirements. One of the primary responsibilities is the "development of human intellectual capital as a factor determining the level of competitiveness of the country in the international arena and its innovative development"[1]. In this sense, it is crucial to establish practical procedures for assessing the intense impact of intellectual capital on boosting the competitiveness and efficiency of the

national economy, as well as to theoretically support analytical approaches. At this new stage of Uzbekistan's economic and social development, particular attention is given to making sure that all the conditions are met for the modernization and diversification of the production process at the automotive industry's businesses as well as the growth of intellectual capital for the products' competitiveness in both domestic and international markets.

**Literature review.** In terms of content, American economist I. Fisher advocated for the inclusion of human intelligence in the capital category. He thinks that human intellect can be included in the concept of capital in terms of content as capital is a material and essential topic for production. When it comes to its use, storage, and manufacturing process, intellectual capital is a non-depreciating asset, according to some economists like K. Metzger and E. Woods [3;10-15]. They believe that while estimating the consumption expenses of labor and accounting for the decline in the level of value of their capabilities, it is required to estimate the average wage. According to Russian scientist M.M. Kritsky, the foundation of intellectual capital capitalization is the enhancement of human life and society via labor efficiency. According to him, intellectual capital is manifested in the enhancement of people's quality of life, and the primary law of intellectual capital is linked to labor efficiency in the social and production domains as well as the raising of living standards [5; 32-37]. Stewart, T. Knowledge, experience, databases, intellectual property, and involvement in value generation are all examples of intellectual capital [6; 46-60]. Edvinsson L. Intellectual capital is the potential and existing relationships between all of the company's assets and the knowledge and skills of its workers (patents, licenses, etc.) [7; 250-256]. B.B. Leontiev. The value of the company's intellectual assets, including its database, skills, and natural and learned intellectual abilities, is what defines intellectual property [8; 35-39]. According to Salikhov B.V., it is the accomplishment of guaranteeing the acquisition of new intellectual property and supplementary revenue through the efficient use of the system of capitalized intellectual knowledge [9]. The interdependence of the enterprise's knowledge, expertise, and abilities of its intellectual capital creates a unique product offer in the industrial network and adds value, according to Ermolenko V.V. and Popova E.D. [10; 89-96].

**Research methodology.** Numerous techniques were employed, including logical thinking, scientific abstraction, grouping of information, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparative analysis of rates and factors, study of statistical data, economic comparison and analysis, and the study of existing scientific research on the significance of human and intellectual capital.

**Analysis results.** According to the Resolution of President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1] dated May 1, 2019 No. PP-4302 "On measures to further develop industrial cooperation and expand the production of products in high demand," strengthening cooperation between manufacturing enterprises based on the development of industrial cooperation, producing products in high demand in both domestic and foreign markets, and developing cooperative relations between industrial sectors to meet the population's consumer needs for these goods can ensure the sustainable development of the nation's economy. The efficient use of material resources, intellectual capital, technological means, and other material resources—the primary components of the production process—are essential to the sustainable and successful growth of industry, according to the rules of the market economy. High-level production technologies, the creation of high-quality goods, and the creative creation of new service types are all linked to economic development in a market economy. These factors, when combined with a decrease in production costs, result in lower prices for goods and services as well as greater competitiveness in consumer markets. Organizers and managers of the production process at businesses give careful consideration to the physical, educational, professional, qualification, and psychological development of individuals when hiring them for the team and making sure that human resources are capitalized.

Manufacturing business managers should make the right choices on their own to guarantee the proper structure of the production process, the efficiency of economic management, the efficient operation of the intellectual capital used in it, and, if required, the arrangement of their relationships based on material interest. K. Blanchard, an economist, and S. According to Johnson, enterprises must strategically plan their production and make extensive use of incentives

based on high economic activity in the production process and economic relationships between the intellectual capitals used in the production process in order to guarantee the primary efficiency of the production process.

As the economy moves toward a market economy, new approaches to economic development are formed in response to market demands in employment, economic systems, and production techniques. Prior to the middle of the 19th and early 20th centuries, intellectual capital was thought to be the price of labor and wages paid to people who worked primarily on production. Reducing manufacturing costs and raising production volume were thought to be the primary concerns with the use of human resources. Human resources ought to be considered the primary resource of production rather than a component required for human output, because it represents the worker's standing, social relationships, and activities.

Accordingly, human resources—that is a person's knowledge, occupation, health, and the caliber of his activities—can be regarded as the primary determinant of the quality and outcomes of his life. Intellectual capital has been seen in relation to the position he occupies since the 1930s, and its administration has been conducted based on conditions, techniques, and duties that are mostly based on the administrative management mechanism. The evaluation of human development is the primary concern in the study of "human capabilities" nowadays. The term "labor force" in manufacturing organizations encompasses both spiritual and physical skills. In the labor market, both of these human capacities serve as commodities, delivering material riches and a range of social services during the manufacturing process.

Like commodities, labor has intrinsic worth. The following factors should be taken into consideration when determining the value of labor:

- the resources required to maintain the labor force or its capabilities;
- the existence of social, natural, and cultural conditions essential to the worker's life;
- the degree to which production facilities are able to guarantee labor productivity;
- the supply and demand for labor in the market;
- and the economic development of the production process.

The primary way that the "labor force" category varies from the "human capital" and "intellectual capital" categories is in its capacity to carry out manual labor. In terms of its capacity to continuously learn new things, advance professionally, and exercise entrepreneurialism, labor force is a key component of intellectual capital, which is qualitatively distinct from it. The expansion of intellectual capital is guaranteed by the workforce's quantitative increase, establishing the prerequisites for enterprise workers' operations in order to achieve favorable economic outcomes during the production process, the firm management's defense of workers' rights. Establishing the framework for the firm management to carry out the projects that the employees have suggested, ensuring that the enterprise management maintains the economic and qualitative components of the outcomes of the employees' actions. The firm management's defense of workers' rights and ensuring transparency in the production-related relationships between the company's production units are described.

Naturally, under the circumstances of a market economy, the demand for intellectual capital—which is greater than the capital of regular labor—is continuously rising. The amount of work completed within a specific working period can be used to calculate an organization's level of intellectual capital. This illustrates how active a worker is during a specific workday. For manufacturing companies to employ intellectual capital successfully or ineffectively, company managers must focus on the following in order to plan the production process and make the most of their capabilities. The development of the required organizational and economic mechanisms within businesses is the primary element in the efficient organization of the manufacturing process. Achieving a high level of profit based on the reduction of the cost of a highly competitive product unit that meets the level of the consumer market at low costs, as well as ensuring the effective functioning of the intellectual capital employed in enterprises based on traditional production and developing the process of specialized production, are currently challenges. We are all aware of the current labor crisis, which includes a lack of highly skilled personnel in production facilities and electrical engineers who are essential to the growth of our republic's economy, particularly the industrial sector. The lack of universities that offer

professional training to highly competent individuals is the main reason for this. In the 2018–2019 academic year, there were 656.3 thousand students enrolled in our republic's 1,414 vocational colleges, and 454.9 thousand of them received their diplomas. There are 37 branches and 119 higher education institutions functioning in the country as of 2019/2020. 159.4 thousand of the 425,000 students enrolled in higher education institutions for the 2019–2020 academic year are female. Of the 16,100 students who were accepted into higher education institutions' master's degree programs this academic year, 72.8 percent were accepted under a paid contract, while 27.2 percent were accepted with state funding. The need for significant educational reforms in our nation is demonstrated by the fact that 40 percent of preschool educational institutions in the republic are covered, 20 percent of higher education institutions are covered, and 21 percent of college graduates are employed in their field of specialization. To improve the quality of the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge, high spiritual and moral qualities, and independent thought, it is necessary to identify priority areas for systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1] No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030." The following goals have been established in order to modernize higher education, elevate education to a new level, and build the social and economic sectors on top of cutting-edge educational technologies:

Up until the middle of the 20th century, physical activity was typically categorized as a type of labor in the manufacturing and service sectors in developed nations. However, due to the scientific, technical, and information revolution that began in the middle of this century, 83 million Americans, or more than two-thirds of the country's 116.8 million citizens (not including military personnel), were working in the intellectual sector in 1992. Eighty-five percent of people had completed 12 years of school or more. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, the "Action Strategy" adopted on five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan's development for 2017–2021 includes providing higher education to qualified specialists, improving social protection and healthcare systems, ensuring employment and raising the real incomes of the population, and training highly qualified workers required for production sectors.

In order to increase the number of admissions to training specialists with higher degrees, to encourage scientific research and innovation activities, to pay serious attention to the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements obtained, to improve the mechanisms for introducing innovations into sectors of the economy related to the development of intellectual property, to ensure its competitiveness, to further develop active entrepreneurship and innovative activities, and to ensure the legal protection of intellectual property, the Intellectual Property Agency was established on February 8, 2019, under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are some issues with the creative development of intellectual capital in the fields of production firms, even though our Republic has excellent economic indicators in the production process. Although there are certain requirements for raising an individual's level of intellectual capitalization in large manufacturing companies, small businesses and private entrepreneurship accounted for 59.4% of the GDP in production in 2018. The primary cause of the decline in the overall employment rate of labor resources in these companies from 77.9 percent to 76.3 percent in the republic from 2015 to 2018 is job turnover, or the high unemployment rate in these companies.[5; 35-46]

**Conclusions and recommendations.** In conclusion, the primary driver of the economy's creative capitalization is the development of intellectual capital, which is ensured by the costs invested for it even though they are not seen as economic capital. In addition to lowering the expenses of employing intellectual capital as a fixed production asset, ensuring the efficiency of firm production also involves organizing and developing it. Intellectual capital is continuously increasing. Although the quantity, quality, and cost of the goods produced at the company, as well as the degree of efficiency, can be measured, these intangible assets' influence on output

cannot be quantified. A firm's competitive advantage can be derived from its intellectual capital, and in order to become knowledge-driven, firms must learn to identify shifts in intellectual capital in the value of their operations and, eventually, in their balance sheets. One source of competitive advantage is a company's intellectual capital, which includes its employees' knowledge, abilities, know-how, and procedures as well as their capacity to continuously enhance these. However, there is now compelling evidence that the intangible portion of high-tech and service companies' worth is significantly higher than their tangible assets, like buildings or machinery. For instance, just a small percentage of the market worth of a company like Microsoft comes from its physical assets. Its intellectual capital is where it differs. The adoption of the reproductive approach could be justified due to the generalization of methodological approaches to uncovering the essence of intellectual capital. A socio-economic system is the economic category of human capital. Subjects, objects, and the relationships that develop between subjects in connection to this or that object comprise the three primary components of this system. This economic category's focus is human capital, which includes its material components, such as a person's career, credentials, strength, spiritual energies, and other defining characteristics. First and foremost, the owners of this capital—business owners, employees, and economic entities (households, companies, and the state) that guarantee its reproduction—are the subjects of the economic category of human capital. Economic ties that produce subjects are inextricably linked to subjects. These relationships guarantee the unity, integrity, and interdependence of the socioeconomic system's components.

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<p><b>A.Shermatov</b></p> <p><b>Iqtisodiyotdagi ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida intellektual kapitalning ahamiyati</b></p> <p><b>Annotatsiya.</b> Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqarish korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligi va samaradorligini oshirishda intellektual kapitalning muhim roli yoritilgan. Unda malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlash asosiy omil sifatida ko'rsatiladi, nazariy qarashlar tahlil qilinadi hamda innovatsiyalar, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi va O'zbekiston sanoatida barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashda intellektual kapitalning ahamiyati ochib beriladi.</p> <p><b>Kalit so'zlar:</b> intellektual kapitali, inson kapitali, moddiy resurslar, ishchi kuchi, iste'mol jarayoni, qiymat kapitali, kapital qiymati.</p>	<p><b>А.Шерматов</b></p> <p><b>Значение интеллектуального капитала на производственных предприятиях в экономике</b></p> <p><b>Аннотация.</b> В статье раскрыта ключевая роль интеллектуального капитала в повышении конкурентоспособности и эффективности производственных предприятий. Особое внимание уделяется подготовке квалифицированных специалистов как важному фактору, анализируются теоретические подходы и подчеркивается значение интеллектуального капитала для инновационного развития, эффективности производства и устойчивого экономического роста промышленного сектора Узбекистана.</p> <p><b>Ключевые слова:</b> интеллектуальный капитал, человеческий капитал, материальные ресурсы, труд, процесс потребления, стоимостной капитал, стоимость капитала.</p>
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### SUT MAHSULOTLARI TA'MINOT ZANJIRI: MUAMMOLAR, IMKONIYATLAR VA YECHIMLAR

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ta'minot zanjiri va uni kelib chiqishi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Ta'minot zanjirining turlari hamda xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Qolaversa sut mahsulotining to'liq ta'minot zanjiri ko'rsatilgan. Undagi ishtirokchilar to'g'risida ma'lumot berilgan. Sut mahsulotlari ta'minot zanjirida mavjud muammolar sanab o'tilgan hamda samarali ta'minot zanjiriga erishish bo'yicha takliflar bayon etilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sutchilik xo'jaliklari, ta'minot zanjiri, shaffoflik, samaradorlik, iste'mol, raqamli texnologiyalar.

**Kirish.** Bugungi kunda oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash har qanday mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorligi va aholi salomatligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, sut mahsulotlari inson organizmi uchun zarur bo'lgan oqsil, kalsiy, vitamin va minerallar manbasi sifatida alohida o'ringa ega bo'lib, uni uzluksiz yetkazib berish barqaror ta'minot zanjiriga bog'liqdir<sup>1</sup>. O'zbekistonda so'ngi yillarda sut mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishga qaratilayotgan bo'lsada, sut mahsulotlari ta'minot zanjiri hali to'liq va samarali olib borilmayapti. Ilmiy tadqiqotlar ma'lumotlaridan shuni ko'rishimiz mumkinki, sut ta'minoti zanjirida sovutish tizimining yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilmaganligi, ozuqa bilan ta'minlashdagi qiyinchiliklar, qayta ishlash quvvatining yetishmasligi, logistika tizimidagi uzilishlar hamda marketing mexanizmining yetarlicha rivojlanmaganligi kabi muammolar mavjud<sup>2</sup>. Aholini o'z vaqtida sifatli sut va sut mahsuloti bilan ta'minlashda asos sifatida to'g'ri tashkil qilingan ta'minot zanjiri katta rol o'ynaydi. Sutchilik tarmog'ida ta'minot zanjirini takomillashtirish bugungi kunda dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Oziq-ovqat ta'minoti zanjiri -odamlar va jamoalar uchun yuqori sifatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash uchun juda muhimdir<sup>3</sup>. Ayniqsa sohani raqamlashtirish, innovatsiya va yangi biznes modellardan foydalanish, faoliyatda xarajatlarni kamaytirish, mahsulot yetkazib berilish vaqtini qisqartirish, mahsulot sifatini oshirish orqali umumiy samaradorlik va iste'molchilar qoniqish darajasini oshirmoqda<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> FAO (2020) Dairy Development in Central Asia. Food and Agriculture Organization.

<sup>2</sup> Абдуллаев С.С. Сут йўналишидаги корамолчилик тармоғини ривожлантиришнинг асосий йўналишлари. Диссертация. Тошкент. 2018

<sup>3</sup> Treiblmaier, H.; Garaus, M. Using blockchain to signal quality in the food supply chain: The impact on consumer purchase intentions and the moderating effect of brand familiarity. Int. J. Inf. Manag. 2023, 68, 102514.

<sup>4</sup> Kanna K. S., Dr. R. Amudha. Role of Digitalisation and Technology in Dairy Supply Chain Management.

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