

TENDENCIES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article presents ideas and considerations about the organizational and economic foundations of the implementation of social and economic management of territories.

Key words: socio-economic development, regional management, regional development strategy, production, investment potential.

Introduction:

In the conditions of the globalization of the world economy, the development of socio-economic management of regions in the national economy of the country, including the organization of regional activities based on the principles of socio-economic management, is an important condition for ensuring stable economic growth. However, by implementing the development trends of socio-economic management in the developed system of modern economic relations, it maximizes the level of income of enterprises and organizations in the short and long term based on their mastery of new markets, increasing the competitiveness of products produced in international markets.

In the republic, special attention is paid to ensuring the economic stability of the regions. In this regard, great work has been done in the republic, among which, along with other types of reforms, the reforms implemented in the banking and financial system of our country, the creation of new sectors for the country's economy and the modernization of existing sectors, reforms implemented in foreign trade are of particular importance. These reforms are important to ensure macroeconomic stability in the country, while continuing to adapt to the requirements of the new era in our ever-developing country.

Priority was given to reforms aimed at the development of socio-economic management of the regions of Uzbekistan. In particular, the economic development of the national economy is difficult to determine in Japan. Therefore, economic growth, which is its main criterion, is often analyzed. This growth is directly reflected in the increase of the gross domestic product (GDP) in absolute and per capita terms and at the expense of the increase in economic activity, quality improvement and innovation.

The share of the industrial sector in the GDP in the main part of the research period takes the third place after the service sector, which is a positive situation for the

economy and represents the change of the region's economy from an agrarian-industrial economy to an industrial-agrarian economy;

the increase in construction, in turn, is represented by the increase in the share of capital investments in the republic;

the growth of the service sector is a characteristic of a market economy, and this industry occupies a leading position in all regions where a market economy has been established;

the share of taxes in GDP is decreasing in recent years, it is explained by the easing of the tax burden in the economy and the increasing efficiency of the activities of economic entities.

Today, the share of construction and industrial sectors in gross added value is required to be further increased. For this, it is necessary to develop the small business in the city based on the formation of the infrastructure that serves it. Also, based on the high contribution of the service sector, it is necessary to increase the share of construction on the basis of preferential loans for the construction sector due to the further development of these services, trade, living and dining services, transportation and storage, information and communication tools. In order to develop the real production sector in the Republic, especially the industry and construction sector, it is necessary to pay special attention to foreign investments and their attraction. That is, it requires an increase in the share of foreign investments in the economy of the region and their effective use.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to analyze the effectiveness of their management when assessing the development of socio-economic management of the regions of Uzbekistan. In modern management theories, socio-economic activity of regions, strategic management is evaluated through subject and target approach. If the level of specialization in the goods and services of the produced areas is evaluated on the basis of the subject, it is assumed that the innovative project developed by the research institutes and the results of its implementation will be fully and systematically analyzed based on the targeted approach.

Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan and Jizzakh regions are the regions with the highest level of socio-economic development.

Samarkand, Bukhara, and Kashkadarya regions have an average rating based on indicators of socio-economic development of the regions. The regions with the lowest rating are Syrdarya and Khorezm regions. Surkhandarayo, Namangan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan were the regions with the lowest rating.

On the basis of 8 indicators and 20 sub-indicators of the socio-economic development of the regions, indicators of economic development and efficiency of the region, indicators of the efficiency of the labor market of the region, indicators of the universality and quality of the social sphere services of the regions, indicators of the

development and universality of the infrastructure of the regions, indicators of the competitiveness and diversification of the economy of the regions, there are problems that need to be solved in terms of improving the quality indicators of the business environment and entrepreneurship development in the region, financial independence and development indicators of the banking and financial sector in the region, as well as the efficiency of working with citizens' appeals of local government bodies and the level of indicators of information openness.

Also, in the process of rating the socio-economic development of the regions, it was found that the following problems exist:

- consumer price index by region;
- regional export volume per capita;
- coverage level with preschool educational institutions;
- indicators of universality and quality of social sector services;
- death of mothers and children;
- providing the population with clean drinking water;
- level of introduction of water saving technologies in agriculture;
- creation of new jobs in small business;
- indicators of the efficiency of local government authorities in handling citizen

appeals and the openness of information, etc.

In our opinion, based on the elimination of the above-mentioned problems, along with the socio-economic development of the republic's territories, an opportunity to develop the socio-economic management of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be created.

It is being solved step by step through the implementation of targeted programs for the support of regions, the adoption of regulatory and legal documents on the development of certain branches of the regional economy, and the creation of free economic zones.

Elimination of such trends is connected with drastic measures aimed at homogenous development of the republic's territories, taking into account the social and economic indicators of the regions. They may include, in our opinion, the following.

Firstly, to ensure the economic development of regions.

The territorial policy of the state is carried out by managing programs and projects to support the regions, districts and cities of the republic. These mechanisms are expressed in:

directing republican budget funds to the economy of the region through targeted programs, separate investment projects, other funds;

stimulating innovative and economic activity in the region by forming free economic zones;

support to the regions to have not only a territorial, but also an intersectoral character.

The criteria for choosing regional management tools depend on their level of socio-economic development.

The analysis of targeted programs aimed at the development of regions shows that the composition of these programs is quite stable and relies on the socio-economic resources of the regions.

The tasks included in these programs are determined depending on the structure of the region's economy, as well as its natural climate, social status, and other factors. Effective use of the existing socio-economic, including production and investment potential of the regions; improvement of engineering-communication, social and industrial infrastructure.

Also, measures are being taken to support the implementation of relevant investment projects in the regions through the adoption of Investment programs in the republic and regions.

Establishment of free economic zones and small industrial zones. The establishment of free economic zones with special tax and customs regimes is the most effective means of state policy in support of the republic's territories.

Support of regional innovation activities. Rapid development of economic and social spheres, full mobilization of scientific, intellectual and financial resources, determination of priority directions for systematic reform of science in the future, training of highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and independent thinking, full use of scientific and innovative potential, implementation of various target programs requires support of regions by increasing.

In the current conditions, there is no possibility of sustainable development of complex socio-economic systems like the region without systematic use of the results of scientific and technical activities on a large scale, without relying on innovations. Adequate organization of innovation processes is necessary for the application of results. This, in turn, requires the establishment of an appropriate management system that undertakes the performance of the specified tasks.

A number of laws and regulatory legal documents aimed at raising the quality of innovative and scientific activities to a new level in the regions were adopted:

Measures of economically homogeneous development of regions. The ultimate goal of the state territorial policy is to ensure economically homogeneous development of regions without excessive economic differentiation. However, the achievement of this goal should be related to the level of economic interaction of the republic's regions, that is, their economic level should be supported by mutual trade and industrial integration.

Measures to support the development of the republic's territories should be implemented in the following sequence:

Ensuring economically homogeneous development of districts (cities);

Ensuring homogeneous economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions. At the same time, special conditions are set for the city of Tashkent;

Development of inter-sectoral and inter-regional relations through the implementation of targeted programs;

Introduction of preferential investment conditions and preferences for a period of at least 10 years in certain regions;

Providing direct support to individuals who are the initiators of innovative projects, not through state bodies.

At the same time, the preferential investment regimes should not only be geographically dependent, but should also be provided for individual sectors, which will ensure the restoration and strengthening of production relations between the regions of the country. For example, machine-building industry has developed in Khorezm and Andijan regions, and localization of product parts has developed in Andijan region. At the same time, establishing privileges and preferences and organizing the production chain in this direction allows to expand trade and economic relations between regions and economic relations between production enterprises.

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