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Opportunities to Overcome the Problems of the Economy of the Southern Region of Uzbekistan

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ANNOTATION. The article analyzes scientific and theoretical issues of the economy of the region, current problems, opportunities for their elimination, priorities for the development of territories and other such important issues.

KEYWORDS: regional economy, regional policy, region, territory, potential, gross regional product, modernization, diversification, strategy, integration, specialization.

The issues of studying the economic problems and opportunities of the regions of our republic, finding untapped reserves and their effective use are becoming more urgent than ever. In the book "Strategy of New Uzbekistan", the leader of our country said, "We need to use all the knowledge and potential, strength and capabilities of the members of our society, who are the main driving force of our reforms, and all our determination to build New Uzbekistan." Only then will New Uzbekistan become a prosperous and prosperous country with a strong potential and a decent reputation on the world stage" [1].

Also, in the strategy of our republic, to expand the scope of modernization and diversification of the economy of regions, to reduce the differences in the level of socio-economic development of regions due to the rapid development of districts and cities with a relatively low level of development, first of all, by increasing the industrial and export potential" [2] it should be noted that serious attention has been paid.

Scientific study of the implementation of such comprehensive works is inextricably linked with the subject of regional economy. Regional economy as a science studies the elements, laws and principles of production forces and social infrastructure in a territorial manner; determines directions of deployment of production forces, taking into account the country's general development strategy and environmental situation; studies regional economy and interregional economic relations[3]. This science deals with the study of topical issues of regional economy, ecological and economic problems, financial and credit system and its role in innovative development of regions, effective mechanisms of interaction of regional economy and development of regional strategies of economic development.

In the strategy of New Uzbekistan in 2022-2026, the Action Strategy for the seven priority directions of further development in our country - the Development Strategy is based on the principle of "...expanding the scale of modernization and diversification of the economy of the regions, developing districts and cities with a relatively low level of development, first of all, industrial and export potential reduction of differences in the level of socio-economic development of regions due to rapid development by increasing" [4]

The main task of the socio-economic development of the regions is scientific justification of a reasonable compromise between the economic interests of the whole country and its individual regions [5]. The most important factors of the economic development of regions include the optimal combination of diversification and specialization of the economy and the centralization of innovations in priority areas [6].

Within the framework of the development of the regional economy, the following problems are considered: the economy of individual regions; economic relations between them; regional systems (as a system of national economy-interacting regions); deployment of production forces; regional aspects of economic life; modeling of regional management systems; improvement of mechanisms and methods of management of economic activity in the region, etc.

In the economic system based on market relations, ownership relations, which form the core of economic relations, occupy an extremely important place. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, these relations are also legally regulated. According to the national model of the transition to market reforms, the program of creation and privatization of a multi-level economy, taking into account the economic, social, spiritual and cultural characteristics of the country and the people, has been developed and is being put into practice[7].



Based on this point of view, by carrying out state regional policy, the specificity of regions, their socio-economic situation, their socio-economic development, issues of interregional integration, support of problem regions, transfer of some directions of reforms directly to regions, different regions and pays special attention to issues of reduction and elimination of serious differences between socio-economic development of regions.

O. Smeshko in his monograph Regional economy: development factors: the factors determining the development of the economic space of the region were studied. Based on the analysis, the author based the principles of assessing the socio-economic condition of the regions on the basis of the formation of the theory of economic development of the region, as a means of adopting effective management, solutions of the regional management methodology were proposed [8].

Today, the main directions of the regional policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be: ensuring the global competitiveness of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions; Stimulate the consolidation of the resources of the regions of Uzbekistan (integration towards a single goal) and the implementation of structural changes; development of human capital and increase of skilled and territorial mobility of the population; improving the environmental situation in the regions; improving the efficiency of using social finance and the quality of management at the local level, etc.

In order to effectively implement the state territorial policy, it is necessary to effectively use the following levers[8], among them, it is necessary to pay serious attention to administrative and management methods, through this method it is necessary to give the status of a separate region to some promising regions (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi and Tashkent regions), not forgetting that they are a resource base of national importance, it is necessary to show them separately in the traditional administrative-territorial division.

In densely populated areas, it will be necessary to effectively use the means of limiting the construction of new enterprises. There are many such areas in Uzbekistan. Examples of these include Tashkent city and its surroundings, Samarkand, Namangan and Andijan cities. According to the Italian experience, regions have a significant impact on the labor market through the active regional placement of state economic activity entities. Or it encourages private producers in certain regions by setting guaranteed priority purchase prices for the products of the state.

Financing of companies in the regions (subsidies up to a certain amount of investments, financial incentives, subsidies related to job creation); Stimulating the creation of physical infrastructures (according to the experience of the Scandinavian countries, the development of concession mechanisms in the transport sector, which is an effective mechanism for implementing public and private partnerships in the transport sector);

Regional development or regional policy of the state should include the following goals: proportional socio-economic development of the regions of the country, ensuring the territorial integrity and integrity of the country; reducing regional disparities in people's living standards and quality; provides equal opportunities for the citizens of the country to exercise their socio-economic rights, regardless of where they live, etc.

The tasks of the regional policy based on its goals and priorities include the following: ensuring effective specialization of the economy of the regions in the single economic space of the republic; improvement of mechanisms of vertical and horizontal interaction of economic entities and management bodies, development of special programs of reforms in regions (territorial blocks of the entire program of Uzbekistan); participation in attracting foreign and national private capital to the economic development of new regions; prevention of deterioration of interregional and interstate economic relations; support gradual structural changes in former industrial areas; helping to overcome the crisis in depressed areas and areas with severe natural conditions; stabilization of financial and monetary systems.

In order to effectively implement regional policy, it is necessary to isolate problem regions. The signs of problematic regions are as follows: the presence of one or more important problems that threaten the country's socio-economic situation, political stability, and ecological balance; availability of resource potential (production, scientific and technical, labor, natural), their use is particularly important for the national economy; the special importance of focusing the geopolitical and geoeconomic position of the region on the strategic interests of the country; lack of own financial resources to solve problems of national and global importance in the region, etc.

Surkhandarya region is the southern problem region of our republic, the region is not using its territorial and economic potential sufficiently. It is 4.4% of the territory of the republic, and 7.7% of the country's population lives in the region. 4.1 percent of the republic's GDP is produced in this area. Statistical data show that the volume of GDP per capita is twice lower than the national indicators [9].

According to the results of 2021, the GNP in Surkhandarya region increased by 7.8% and amounted to 30,090.5 billion. soums. 104.6% (share of GDP - 47.9%), 111.4% (7.4%) in industry, 112.8% (8.7%) in construction and 110% in services .2% (36.0%) was affected by the observed positive growth rates. GNP per capita amounted to 11,095.3 thousand soums and increased by 5.5%[9]. The following specific regional problems can be identified as the main reasons for this situation:



First of all, the problem of deformation of the structure of the regional economy is considered. These are characterized by the following: the presence of regional disproportions of production forces, the absence of integrated complexes with a full cycle; mono-profile description of the economy of most districts and cities, etc.

Second, limited budget funds, lack of sufficient local funds; high non-investment costs in the local budget; the size of social expenses compared to economic-production projects;

Thirdly, the decline of the investment and social attractiveness of the region against the background of other regions of the country is also considered one of the important problems.

Fourthly, due to the relatively low level of development of the agricultural complex in the region and technological backwardness. in the analysis of these, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the industrial sector. Problems in agriculture are related to the following: low rate of structural and technological modernization of the network; financial instability of the network; that the general conditions of network operation are not favorable; low level of social and engineering infrastructure historically formed in rural areas; insufficient qualified personnel; taking into account the low level and quality of life in rural areas and others, based on the experiences of the world's leading countries, it is necessary to pay attention to some strategic aspects for the development and modernization of regional agriculture and the support of agricultural enterprises[10].

Fifth, the demographic risk is the presence of risk and social problems. Instability of the system of residential areas, inertia of residential areas; instability of rural settlements, instability of agricultural and food industry development parameters; the impact of strong external migration, etc.

Sixth, all of the above shows the instability of the regional labor market. At the same time, the region's system of higher and secondary special education is insufficiently responsive to students of the local labor market; increasing staff deficit; increasing differences in the incomes of the population of the region, etc.

Seventh, the low potential of innovative development of the economy. These include the innovative activity of enterprises, the size of the resource capacity; lack of qualified personnel, etc.

In short, it is necessary to take into account the problems specific to the region when developing medium- and long-term strategies for the Surkhandarya region, which is the southern region of our republic.

Provision of budget areas of subsidized districts and regions with a minimum amount of financial resources in the short term. For this, it will be possible to use economic regulators in the form of transfers and subsidies, the local budget and the regional economy support fund as a financial source.

In the long term, it will be necessary to reduce regional differences by raising the economy of backward districts. In this case, it will be necessary to provide direct state investments and state guarantees to investors. The sources of financing are the state budget, guarantee funds and funds of the regional development fund. In economically developed districts and regions, it is necessary to define "growth points" based on the development of high-tech productions.

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