

STRATEGIES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS.

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Abstract. This article explores the linkages between regional strategies for the social economy and regional development in Uzbekistan. It provides a comparative perspective of regional strategies for the social economy, based on: the level of recognition of the social economy itself, multi-level governance arrangements, the regional strategic priority given to the social economy and financial resources available for regional strategies. It gives examples of strategies for the social economy in selected regions in the four countries to document the diversity of practice. It outlines conclusions and policy orientations to help reinforce the positive impact of regional strategies for the social economy on regional development.

Key words: regional economy, result, investment potential, innovation, regional policy, investment resources, GRP.

Introduction. The effective development and functioning of regions largely depends not only on all types of resources available to them : production , labor , financial, natural, innovation, but also on the rational use and implementation of a sound investment policy. The latter should include managing the distribution of investment resources in the region to obtain the maximum possible result from the investment potential of the region.

In economic Research on the problem of state regional policy is considered in various aspects , such as the relationship between levels of regional policy (state and local), the difference between objects and subjects of regulation, the methods used and means of attracting investment resources , the role of regional authorities in implementing regional policy and ensuring sustainable socioeconomic development of regions, coordinating the interests of the state center and regions, solving problems of socioeconomic development of regions based on the use competitive advantages, taking into account regional aspects of various types of policies, interaction of regions in a single economic space, differentiation of social and economic development of regions. [1]

Priorities and principles of regional policy. State socioeconomic policy is a concentrated reflection of the interests of society, and it is the interests of society that

are the incentive and engine of social development. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the fact that society is heterogeneous. It is represented by various groups of the population united by common interests.[2]

The goal underlying the state economic policy is aimed at uniting the interests of the entire society and is to create a competitive economy that ensures the socially oriented development of the country and its security.[3] The key elements of socioeconomic policy are categories such as priorities and principles for implementing these priorities. Priorities of state socioeconomic policy are a well-founded set of priority tasks for the socioeconomic development of the state, the solution of which is aimed at achieving strategic goals. The principles for implementing state socioeconomic policy in relation to the problem of socioeconomic development represent the methodological basis of the management system and reflect the objective laws of socioeconomic development. The principles may be mutually contradictory. For example, the principle of economic efficiency is associated with the pattern of searching for solutions that minimize production costs. If this minimization occurs due to lower wages and reduced costs for environmental protection measures, then this will conflict with the principle of social justice and the principle of environmental safety.[4]

Creating an effective management system is about finding a balance in the use of established principles. The implementation of the principles should be reflected in the legislative framework underlying the management system and used instrument mechanism of the control system. Speaking about regional policy, it should be said that it is not unambiguous and multifaceted [5].

Results. The first direction can be defined as “state regional policy,” the subject of which is understood as the spatial organization of the economy and the living conditions of the population. At the heart of spatial development The state is responsible for the social division of labor and the distribution of productive forces that ensures the most efficient use of resource potential. In the system of state regional policy, regions are objects of management, in relation to which the state makes fundamental decisions that determine the future specialization and role in the socioeconomic development of the state.

State regional policy, first of all, will be reflected in the system of documents that are developed by ministries and departments . For example, it is presented in the “Strategy for the Development of New Uzbekistan for 2022 - 2026”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated January 28, 2022 No.

Among the priorities of this concept are: the formation of a new supporting framework of the country from regions - “locomotives of growth”, formation of regional modules

of the innovation system; creating conditions for industrial modernization, support and development of competitive production (territorial) clusters; creation of a human resource management system, improving the quality of public administration in regions and localities education - these priorities is based on the principles of polarized development, synarization of actions, as well as the principles of “preference for reforms” and subsidiarity.

We can say that this direction of regional policy is aimed at stimulating the economic growth of regions that have such competitive advantages that give them the opportunity, with government support, to quickly join the system of world economic relations.

Long-term priorities include the following priorities of the country’s regional economic policy:

1. Creating conditions for the development and growth of human potential. In the modern world, there is a direct correlation between the prosperity of a state and the quality of its human resources. A highly theological innovation economy requires high human potential. The human potential index is determined on the basis of indicators characterizing the health, level of education and income of the population, i.e. This is an integral indicator that reflects the level of economic development and its quality, the level of development of the education system, healthcare system, state of the ecological environment, etc. We can say that this priority is common to most regions, but the specific features of the region determine the specifics of its implementation.
2. Development of highly theoretical sectors of the economy. This priority means the development of production based on the use of scientific achievements, ensuring an increase in labor productivity, resource conservation and an increase in the production of products with a high share of added value. The in-susceptibility of the economy to the development of innovative sectors in it is explained by the lack of demand for innovative products, high risks in their creation and the lack of interest in its creation on the part of structures that actually have financial resources (table).
3. Creating a favorable investment climate in the region. It is no coincidence that global and domestic agencies regularly analyze the investment climate in different regions and countries and determine investment ratings of territories on this basis. These ratings inform businesses about the presence or absence of additional, unjustified costs when doing business in a given territory.
4. Creating conditions for the production and promotion of products that are competitive in the domestic and global markets. It is necessary to organize territory marketing (participation in international exhibition with demonstration of products

produced in the region, organization of fairs, development of twinning relations between cities, use of theoretical media to advertise products and services, etc.). As for medium-term priorities, they are determined by the problems that the state faces at the present stage of development, and which lead to a serious long-term crisis. [6]

These problems are primarily related to the inefficient structure of the economy and high dependence on imports. Therefore, among the most important Medium-term priorities of regional economic policy include: re-industrialization of industry. At the present stage, re-industrialization closely intersects with the idea of import substitution . The political situation and the state of the country's economy indicate the need for the urgent implementation of this priority. Until now, this task has not been solved due to the lack of economic demand for import substitution: import substitution had a competitor- the world market. [7]

Economic sanctions create “favorable” preconditions and force the economy to switch to the trajectory of reviving its own industry. The demand for import substitution should be organized, first of all, by regional authorities. To do this, it is necessary to analyze government procurement, the structure of imports and act as an organizational and financial participant in the development of import-substituting industries. In addition, it is necessary to analyze the production and labor potential of the country’s constituent entities and assess the possibilities of using them for the production of import substituting products;

-assess the missing economic potential; develop optimal the development and placement of enterprises for the production of import-substituting products;

-develop a plan for launching this project;

-modernization of traditional industries. First of all, we are talking about industries such as agriculture, forestry and wood processing, light and food industries.

Conclusion. Summarizing the results obtained from the analysis of structural transformations and the contribution of industries to the growth of GRP of the regions of Uzbekistan, we can conclude that in regions that fall into groups with moderate and low rates of economic growth, it is advisable to more intensively develop industrial and service sectors in the near future.

Quality of regional economic growth. To achieve these goals, regions need to develop medium term strategies for the development of regional economies, focused on stimulating the development of industries and services. A special place in the formation of strategies should be given to short-term investment programs, where the main The characteristics of projects should be the efficiency indicators of the introduced and modernized production capacity.

Ensuring broad participation of the private sector and small businesses in the implementation of these projects will contribute to a significant increase in the competitiveness of the products and services produced, which will ultimately serve as the foundation for the growth of the competitiveness of the region's economy and ensure high growth rates of the regions' GRP.

Another important result obtained from the analysis of the sectoral structure of GRP of the administrative- territorial divisions of Uzbekistan and the contribution of industries to the growth of GRP for 2022-2023. is the following conclusion. Some regions lag behind in terms of economic growth, despite the same natural resource and infrastructural potential as other regions. An example is the Navoi region, which has rich natural resources and has enormous potential for industrial development. However, during the analyzed period, in terms of cumulative GRP growth, it had the lowest values compared to other regions of Uzbekistan.

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