

DEVELOPMENT REGIONAL ECONOMY IN CONDITION FOR ENSURING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF UZBEKISTAN

¹Djumanova R.F., ²Egamberdiev K.F

ABSTRACT--- *The article substantiates the conduct of a comprehensive regional policy in Uzbekistan. The possibilities of ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy are considered. The factors affecting the country's regional policy are analyzed.*

Key words--*Regional policy, decentralization of financial leverage, depressed and prosperous regions, interregional redistribution, industrialization and development of related industries with the main areas regions, innovation clusters, logistics hubs, food hubs, the program of export-oriented economic development in the regions.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Regional policy is an important component of the sustainable development of any state, which in its entirety touches upon such vital processes as the natural resource potential of the territory and its reproduction, demography and employment, the level and quality of life, the interaction of regional markets and the mechanisms for managing these processes.

As world practice shows, the formation of a region's development strategy involves linking long-term targets both vertically (individual territories, regions, country) and horizontally (individual industries and sectors of the economy). At the same time, special attention is paid to respecting the interests of business entities and the local community. At the same time, the holistic concept of implementing a comprehensive regional policy in the context of the formation of an innovative economy has not been sufficiently studied.

The main goal of the regional policy is to smooth the differentiation of conditions, ensuring competitiveness and sustainable growth of the country's economy. When analyzing problems, it is necessary to choose evidence-based methods, concepts, approaches, tools, mechanisms and models.

Three main approaches of various authors to the study of regional economy are distinguished: administrative - a region is a combination of administrative-territorial units (cities, rural areas, etc.) or an independent administrative unit; economic-geographical - a region is a part of the country's territory that has any sign, in particular economic; systemic - a region is a system that consists of a set of elements and is part of the system of a larger territorial unit - a region, republic, country or country.

¹National University of Uzbekistan after Mirzo Ulugbek

²National University of Uzbekistan after Mirzo Ulugbek

According to the Strategy of Action in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, at present, in all spheres and areas of activity of the country, social and economic reforms are being carried out in which the population of Uzbekistan is actively taking.

II. RESULTS

The basic concept of the formation of a modern Uzbek model of regional policy should be based on the following principles:

- the right to republican support should have not only depressed regions, but also prosperous ones, investments in which are highly effective;
- the state should not "rob" the rich territories in favor of the poor, but should make a reasonable compromise;
- weakening of regional differentiation, the formation of rational and fair regional proportions is possible only in conditions of economic growth and development of all regions with emphasis on own forces;
- assistance to backward regions is based primarily on economic efficiency, taking into account the ideas of social justice;
- the mechanism of interregional redistribution should not undermine the sources of development, ensuring in the long term socially acceptable living standards in the regions;
- republican legislation and administrative regulation should contribute to the reduction of regional, social and economic differentiation
- the long-term interests of the Republic and regions take precedence over current;
- the interests of the Republic take precedence over the interests of its individual regions.

In relation to the situation in our country, there are a number of problems in the socio-economic development of the regions.

Firstly, disproportions in the location of production in the regions, in particular, in Andijan, Kashkadarya, Ferghana, Samarkand, Tashkent regions and Tashkent, are 51.8% of the country's GDP, while in Khorezm, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Namangan, Jizzakh regions, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, only 19.4% of GDP is produced, although 35% of the total population lives in these regions. And their total area is 50% of the entire territory of Uzbekistan. [3]

It is also worth adding the problem of expanding the effect of industrialization, as exemplified by the point-based implementation of production facilities in the city of Navoi. This decision does not provide the accumulating effect of economic activity growth and an impetus for the development of related industries serving business and social infrastructures. For the period 2000-2017, the share of the Navoi region in the total GDP decreased from 11.2% to 4.9%, there is a tendency to reduce employment from 78% to 72.4%, the unemployment rate is rising from 1% to 5.2% , and the share of total exports in the period 2000-2012 was reduced from 6.8% to 3.7%.

The centralized sources of financing large production projects in the regions and the orientation towards large enterprises are also a problem.

It is worth noting that a high share of agriculture - 19.7%, and a low share of services in the country's GDP structure - 46.2% is also a sign of a low-income economy in developing countries. In the GDP of developed countries, agriculture accounts for 2-6%, industry 24-30%, and services 60-70%.

One of the critical problems is the strong differentiation in per capita income of the regions. For example, the range between the highest (16,065,000 soums in Tashkent in 2017) and low (3,982,000 soums in Namangan region in 2017) per capita GDP is 12,083,000, and the multiplicity is 3 times .[4]

In addition, the low share of small business in the industry of the regions is not a favorable factor in the economic development of the region. World experience shows that medium-sized enterprises of manufacturing industries and high-tech types of services have the greatest potential in terms of absorption of labor resources and the growth of sustainable employment. Medium-sized enterprises are able to produce products with a higher level of technological complexity, they are more resistant to external shocks, they are able to more efficiently provide modernization processes, gain access to new technologies, enter the foreign market, etc. In addition, medium-sized enterprises can take advantage of economies of scale. A striking unsuccessful example in this area is the Navoi region - the share of small business in production is 20.8%, as well as a number of regions - Karakalpakstan - 26.6%, Kashkadarya region - 27%, Tashkent region - 27% for 2016. [5]. It is necessary to create economic growth belts of several regions in certain areas - that is, integrated integrated development of socio-economic conditions, which will provide an opportunity to get the effect of expanded industrialization and the development of related industries with the main directions.

But it can also be noted that the first decrees of the head of our country were aimed specifically at reforming agriculture. The systematic implementation of programs and projects aimed at the development of agriculture and the processing industry has allowed the creation of production mechanisms that fully comply with market relations. An important factor is the fact that in a number of laws, decrees and resolutions aimed at reforming the agro-industrial complex in a number of regions, priority was given to the interests of farmers. In Jizzakh, dozens of high-tech industries with the participation of foreign investors are already concentrated. The life of the industrial zone is 30 years with a possible further extension. Jizzakh zone is the main source of cotton growing. To process the obtained crop, it is necessary to reconstruct ginneries and replace obsolete equipment and technologies with modern and economical ones. The Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 3, 2007 No. 70 "On the program for the modernization and reconstruction of the cotton ginning industry for 2007-2011" was aimed at implementing these tasks.

According to this decision, in several enterprises, physically and morally obsolete fiber cleaning equipment was replaced with economical, meeting all modern requirements. As a result, the highest grade cotton fiber is 9.1% of the total production; fiber of the upper and middle class -83.6%. [6]

In Uzbekistan in 2017, the share of foreign direct investment in the total volume amounted to 20.4% with an increase of 40.7% compared to the previous year. But the rating values of the country for a number of indicators are not high

enough, which reduces the investment activity of investors and in the conditions of the reorientation of global players from investments in new production projects, it especially affects the reorganization and restructuring of business in the regions.

III. DISCUSSION

When developing a regional development program, attention should be focused on creating favorable conditions for business in small towns. There are 1065 such cities in the Republic, of which only about 10% have well-developed utilities and transport infrastructure. By 2025, 12.4 million people or about 25% of the population of Uzbekistan will live in such cities. [7] The placement of industries and clusters in such areas will create additional jobs, increase the incomes of the local population and solve the problems of external and internal migration.

At the level of regions and small towns, new financial management mechanisms should be developed, financial leverage should be decentralized, local authorities should be able to allocate the local budget and use surpluses to initiate projects to improve the region's infrastructures, develop legal frameworks for a special procedure for calculating taxes and fees, and other obligatory payments to the budget, the formation of benefits. Strengthening the role of local budgets in the development of urban settlements.

A priority direction is also the innovative development of the region, that is, the construction of a regional economy based on knowledge, an active perception of new ideas and technologies. To increase innovation activity, regions need effective mechanisms that encourage enterprises to adapt to a changing world, to become flexible, innovatively-oriented not just to survive, but to be competitive in the domestic and world markets, which contribute to the establishment of interaction between all participants in the innovation sphere. Innovation clusters are considered such a catalyst for the innovative development of regions. A regional innovation cluster is a geographic concentration (designed or spontaneous) of interconnected and mutually reinforcing innovation-oriented firms, technology and know-how developers (universities, research institutes, research centers, technology parks, engineering companies), connecting market institutions (brokers, consultants), and consumers interacting with each other within the framework of a single value chain of an innovative product.

IV. CONCLUSION

It is also very important to increase the share of services in the regional GRP, in particular due to tourism, transport services by creating logistics hubs and opening food hubs for storing and selling food.

It is very important to develop a program of export-oriented economic development in the regions that includes a set of measures to support small businesses, private entrepreneurship and foreign investors in creating production

capacities primarily for export. Application of tax, customs, credit and other benefits. Actively use the principles and tools of public-private partnerships.

It is necessary to conduct a science-based regional policy, developing a comprehensive program of socio-economic development of the country's regions, which involves decisions on the redistribution of income between regions in order to eliminate "social imbalances". This will improve in the long run the situation of the whole country as a whole, while not worsening the situation of any of the regions, will give an impetus to the dynamic economic development of the regions and reduce the differentiation of incomes of the population, create additional jobs, increase the country's GDP as a whole, and provide the country's economy with competitive advantages.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017, No. UP-4947
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further improve the activities of sectors for the integrated socio-economic development of regions" January 8, 2019, No. PP-4102
3. Egamberdiev F.T. Regional development and the formation of a competitive environment in the cotton sector. "Competitive economy and directions of its realization". Collection of scientific articles and materials of the scientific-practical conference. - T.: UzMU, 2018. B. 228-232
4. Abdusalyamov M. Inter-district economic problems of the long-term development of the national economy of Central Asia and Siberia. - Tashkent, 1973, - S. 76-80;
5. Azimov Sh.A. Charvak reservoir. Economic and geographical research. Tashkent, 1992. - 18 p. ;
6. Ata-Mirzaev O.B. Urbanization in the region. -Moscow., 1985 .-- 144 p .;
7. Akhmedov T.M. Factors and prerequisites for social stability. Tashkent. LLC "PrintMedia", 2014. - 119s .;
8. Dzhumaev T. Sustainable development of the mountain zone of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2004. -49p .;
9. Dosumov R.Ya. Organization of regional production management (Based on materials from the industry of Uzbekistan) .- Tashkent: Fan .1982. - 196 p .;
10. Kayumov A.A. Demographic problems of the development of urban settlements of Kyrgyzstan. Tashkent, 1979. - S. 18 .;
11. Kodirov A.M. Information and innovative development of the economy of Uzbekistan. Monograph "Iktisodiet". T. 2011 .-- 136 s .;
12. Nazarov Sh.Kh. Improving the methodological foundations of increasing the competitiveness of the regions of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2016.-S. 112;
13. Sadykov A.M. Socio-economic development of the territories of Uzbekistan and mechanisms of its regulation. 2006. S. 193 .;

14. Soliev A.S. The influence of recreational and tourist resources on the formation of poles and growth centers. Osh, 2001.S. 28-35 .;
15. Egamberdiev F. T. Perfection of the structure of production at the intra-regional level // Young scientist. - 2016. - No. 21.1. - S. 61-63;
16. <https://finansist.uz/yalpi-hududiy-mahsulot-ozbekiston-2017>.
17. Cer.uz - official site of the Center for Economic Research
18. Wikipedia.org - an open world encyclopedia
19. Stat.uz - official site of the State Statistics Committee data.gov.uz - Open data portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan
20. "Project to promote modernization, accelerate reform and transformation" under UNDP
21. Actual problems of the development of regional innovation clusters, A. V. Shuleshko. Scientific sheets. 2010 year
22. Differentiation of regional development: The concept of financial self-sufficiency. E.A. Kolesnichenko. Humanitarian sciences. Economics 2009
23. Differentiation of socio-economic development of regions. E. N. Dertishnikova. 2010 year
24. Regional economics: a textbook for high schools, Andreev A.V. 2012
25. Regional economy in a multi-level structure of a market economy, E. Vakhromov, 2009.
26. Niyazov, I., Ahrorov, F., & Edelstein, M. R. (2012). Going with the flow: economic impacts from the overuse of irrigation. Research in Social Problems and Public Policy. Emerald Group Publishing Limited, Bingley, UK, 17-27.
27. Merino, A., Ahrorov, F., Djumaev, Z., Islomov, S., Veloso, E. L., & Machado, C. (2016). Verification of Official University Degrees: Comparison of EHEA and Uzbekistan (No. 923-2016-72943).