



## MODERN ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF STRATEGIC ARRANGEMENT OF DISPARITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPHERES OF THE REGIONS

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*Abstract: Opinions and comments on the methodological basis of strategic arrangement of disparities in the development of the socio-economic spheres of the regions are presented.*

*Key words: region, territory, scientific views, globalization, politics, economy.*

In the conditions of significant socio-economic disparities in the development of regions, the regional policy of the state through a differentiated approach to regions is the distribution of financial support for the development of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deduction, funds paid from state taxes to local budgets, introduction of the state compensation system for loans granted for investment projects, preferential taxation of investment activities introduction of the system should be aimed at alleviating imbalances in strategic planning and distribution of regional development.

At the same time, state support for the development of regions in the form of targeted allocation of funds for the implementation of regional development priorities, maximum use of the specially developed regional economy and its internal potential related to the structural change of regions, renewal of the main funds of enterprises and the establishment of new enterprises. It is important that it is implemented within the framework of structural restructuring and production diversification projects of existing enterprises. This once again confirms the opinion that it is necessary to influence the internal potential of the economy of the regions.

The regional economic policy of the state is an integral part of the general socio-economic policy of the state, which combines regional and local aspects of the country's development. Conditions for the development of business entities are formed at the regional and local levels. Consequently, the regional economic policy of the state is a set of organizational, legal and economic measures aimed at the comprehensive development of regional economic systems, achieving the goals of economic growth and increasing the welfare of the people.

In our opinion, the regional policy of the state should be aimed at ensuring the balanced development of the regions. This is reflected in the relationship of the intermediate level of state administration to the region, the ratio of centralization and decentralization in the country, the degree of independence of regional authorities in solving local problems, the attitude to problem areas,



## MODERN ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vol. 12 (2023): Special Issue

*INTERNATIONAL E-CONFERENCE-15<sup>th</sup> September*

opportunities for regional cooperation, the provision of resources and overall spatial development of regions.

The state regulation of the economic development of the regions is a mutually agreed regulatory framework, budget-financial regulation and selective support of individual regions, direct state investments, state regional programs of socio-economic development; the operation of special (free) economic zones is carried out through the system of elements for the development of interregional and cross-border cooperation. In this regard, L. James, D. Martin, integrated management of the region implies the activation of internal efforts of each region to achieve its development goals<sup>1</sup>.

One of the goals of the state regional policy is to develop approaches and tools for regulating territorial disparity. As noted above, significant interregional disparities are associated with the imperfect state regulation mechanisms of territorial development, which lead to the emergence of regions with low development rates and depression. For this reason, it becomes urgent to develop guidelines for the state regulation of the development of depressed areas aimed at regulating the differences in the socio-economic development of the regions. The validity of this approach is reflected in many other studies.

The experience of other countries shows that the promotion of territorial development was initially based on the principles of equalization. In particular, such a large-scale policy has been carried out for a long time in Germany, Italy, China, Japan and other countries<sup>2</sup>. The future implementation of reforms is related to support of certain industries and productions, promotion of capital migration, elimination of territorial disparity on the basis of overcoming inflationary processes. It should be a priority to activate innovative processes, create favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, and at the same time strengthen the role of local authorities and increase their powers. It is worth noting that special attention should be paid to the problems of regions with an extremely low level of development (depressive), and in certain regions, the optimal combination of "state" and "market" is achieved by clearly dividing the sphere of authority.

The components of the specified mechanism are the multi-subject formation of regional development policy by involving regional communities and enterprises in its development; determining its place in the country's economy by turning the territory into a socio-territorial complex with a developed economic system, determining its contribution to the country's well-being; development of intercity relations; indicative regional development planning; formation of institutional structures to support private entrepreneurship, development of small and medium-sized businesses.

The combination of two interests - state and private interests - means combining the uniform principles and mechanisms of national policy with active differentiated policy for all regions without exception. Determining its place within the state in order to ensure stable socio-economic development of each region is a guarantee of mutual coordination of interests, which shows the

<sup>1</sup> Джеймс Л., Мартин Дж. Все возможные миры: монография. URL: <http://maxima-library.org/knigi/year/b/437657> (дата звернения: 12.05.2016).

<sup>2</sup> Регион в условиях роста открытости национальной экономики: монография / Н. Г. Чумаченко, Л. Г. Червова, Л. М. Кузьменко и др.: Ин-т экономики промышленности, 2010. 349 с.



## MODERN ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vol. 12 (2023): Special Issue

*INTERNATIONAL E-CONFERENCE-15<sup>th</sup> September*

effectiveness of regional policy. In addition, special attention should be paid to infrastructure development activities, in which the state must participate.

Funds spent on infrastructure development should be reasonable and effective. In our opinion, there is a mutual adaptation of the mechanisms of realization of the economic interests of the state regulation and self-regulation of the market. Market instruments are becoming more and more powerful, limiting the center's intervention in regional development. The elements of this process are the creation of large corporations; is to apply a fundamentally new approach to the formation of institutional structures at the regional level in order to improve the conditions of private capital activity. Management of economic processes in the region has an orderly, purposeful effect on social affairs and ensures it. To increase the effectiveness of such management, it is necessary to create an independent management facility.

The activities of such institutional structures should be aimed at supporting private entrepreneurship, creating conditions for its development, and protecting local producers, together with the deepening of regional international economic integration. It is necessary to transfer the activities of financial and credit institutions to the regional level, establish regional guarantee funds, and expand the system of production cooperation to the regional level. Until now, the economy of the administrative-territorial units has a certain enclave character, which limits the opportunities of private capital.

The mutual adaptation of state regulation and market self-regulation is clearly manifested in the field of innovative activity. The spread of innovations that led to dynamic economic growth in the regions clearly showed that the efficiency of activity is more closely related to the region of introduction of new technologies. The "top-down" approach - the direct intervention of the state - did not adequately meet this situation and gave way to a horizontal approach, according to which the conditions that ensure the efficient operation of enterprises - the presence of the appropriate infrastructure and its quality - create the necessary conditions for this.

The increase in the level of integration processes, the interconnectedness of markets also contributes to the narrowing of the "top-down" approach. The identified changes have become two main directions of regional policy - active (the need to qualitatively change the structure of the economy) and passive (creating conditions for more efficient functioning of market mechanisms)<sup>3</sup>. Previously, regional planning was used to regulate the imbalance of regional development, to analyze the conditions and consequences of the formation of various forms of spatial development, in particular, regional production complexes, and to use these factors in planning.

The task of regulating the disparity was to find the optimal territorial proportions of the economy, to develop a scientifically based network of settlements, to create production and social infrastructure, to make better use of natural, material and labor resources. Factors such as economic zoning and specialization of regions, as well as division of labor and economic mutual aid contribute to the strength of regions. Regional planning is reflected in the development of regional development programs.

This was due to the need for strict regulation of the economy by the state. At present, institutional and legal tools to regulate disparities in territorial development, in particular, "On the

<sup>3</sup> Шевченко О. В., Жук В. И. Регулирование неравномерности развития регионов в условиях социально-экономической нестабильности Научный журнал «Вестник ТНЭУ». 2016. № 3. С. 17-28.



## MODERN ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vol. 12 (2023): Special Issue

*INTERNATIONAL E-CONFERENCE-15<sup>th</sup> September*

development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026"<sup>4</sup> The decree will be used as a State strategy for regional development and a regional development plan until 2026. Territorialization, as a process of different intensity, requires different approaches, principles, methods and functions to analyze its nature, in particular, to identify imbalances and develop measures to eliminate them. It is impossible to develop a system of measures and tools for its regulation without developing methodological approaches to assessment and measurement of inequality.

In the development of such theoretical and methodological principles, there is a problem of clearly distinguishing the object, purpose and methods of regulation. A clear definition of these three factors is the basis for the construction of theoretical and methodological foundations of influence on the imbalance, and its suitability and correctness depends on the creation of the foundations for effective regulation of the imbalance in a practical sense. When working out the issue of creating the institutional basis of state regulation of regional development and inequality, it is also necessary to solve the issue of finding a theory of building a regulatory system. State regulation of regional development cannot be carried out on a monetarist basis, as it involves the use of tools that can be used to regulate the situation in the short term and tools that have a limited effect on the meso-level.

Among the levers of public policy based on the Keynesian theory, it is worth considering the means of influencing aggregate demand. Such means of expanding the gross demand at the regional level are increasing the solvency of the population, increasing the production capacity and investment resources of enterprises, as well as strengthening the export orientation of enterprises. Therefore, the basis of theoretical approaches to the development of a system of strategic regulation of the disparity in socio-economic development of regions is based on Keynesian and post-Keynesian economic scientific thought. It was chosen to adhere to ideas that fully correspond to the hypothesis of the possibility of regulating an economic phenomenon such as inequality.

Thus, in the theory of J.M. Keynes, the economy is unbalanced, therefore, it has a dynamic nature, and the uncertainty of the future and the flexible expectations of the subjects and agents of economic activity play an important role in the economy<sup>5</sup>. Based on the dynamic nature of the economy, it is appropriate to build a dynamic model of strategic imbalance regulation. The uncertainty of the future is the basis for the use of fuzzy logic methods in the interpretation of imbalance indicators, which, together with the unpredictability and flexibility of the behavior of economic entities, leads to the need to develop different methods. The development of methodological approaches includes the development of a number of fundamental principles on which the imbalance regulation system is built, and the identification of imbalance regulation methods, with the help of which it is possible to achieve the greatest effect from their use.

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<sup>5</sup> Blinder, Alan S. “[Keynesian Economics](#)”. [www.econlib.org](http://www.econlib.org). The Concise Encyclopedia of Economics. [Archived](#) from the original on 25 February 2021. Retrieved 13 March 2021.



## MODERN ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vol. 12 (2023): Special Issue

*INTERNATIONAL E-CONFERENCE-15<sup>th</sup> September*

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