



## OPPORTUNITIES FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF REGIONS

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**Abstract:** This article presents ideas and considerations on the possibilities of effective use of the socio-economic potential of regions.

**Keywords:** regional economy, international division of labor, sustainable economic growth, national economic policy.

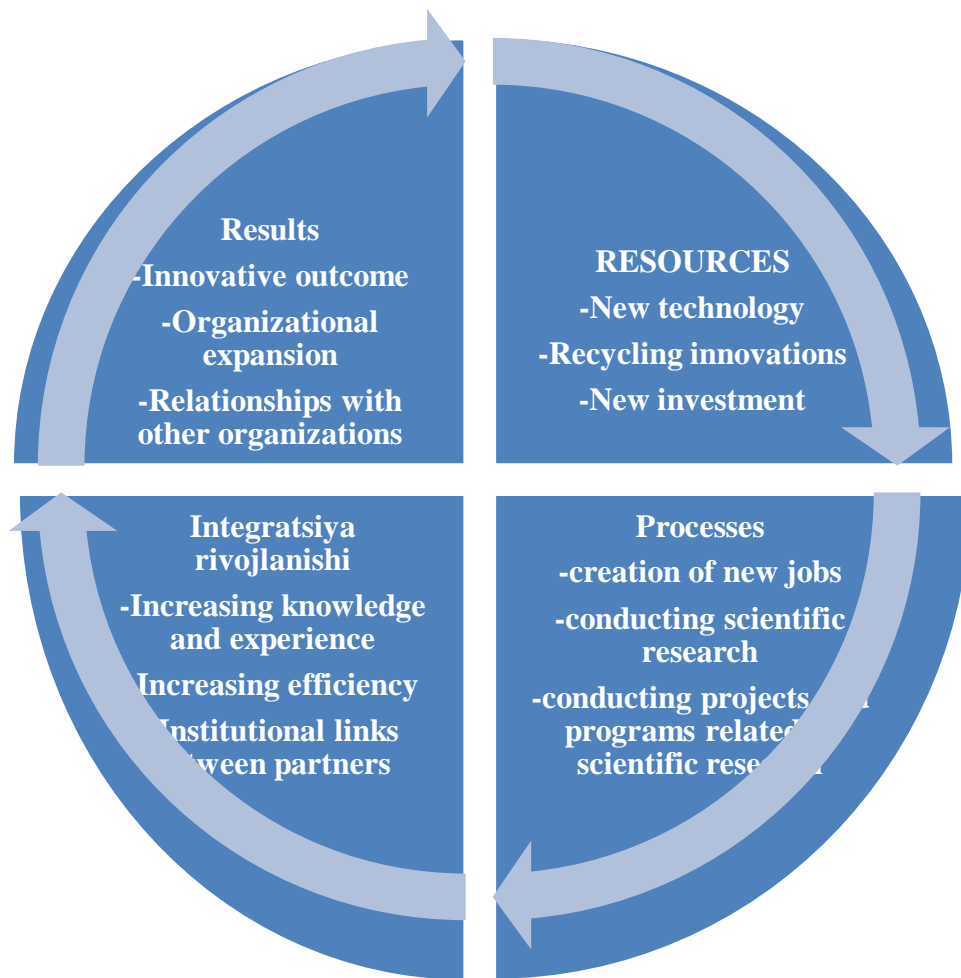
In the post-war period of the second half of the 20th century, the development and deepening of the international division of labor, long-term economic growth and the openness of regional markets led to the emergence of integration processes between countries. At the same time, innovation has become the most important competitive tool for most countries, and the formation of a multi-level system of innovation support is a priority in setting goals in the development of national economic policy. These aspects are also reflected in the principles of the state policy of regional development in the country, one of which is "ensuring sustainable economic growth and scientific and technical development of regions, increasing the level of international competitiveness of their economies."

The concept of "integration" (from Latin Integratio - restoration, connection) appeared in scientific literature in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. and means the process of forming unity, integrity based on the unification of any parts. The works of E. Durkheim, M. Weber, H. Kelsen, D. Schindler, R. Schmed, K. Schmidt and many other authors are devoted to various forms and types of integration. In economic literature, the most widespread interpretation of the evolution of integration forms was given by B. Balassa, who distinguished a free trade zone, a customs union, a common market, an economic and monetary union, and full economic integration.

In scientific literature, international economic integration is often understood as a deep and the development of stable ties is understood as a high level of internationalization of production, which leads to the gradual unification of national economic systems on the basis of a coordinated interstate economic policy. Here, industrial cooperation, including the creation of transnational financial and industrial groups within the framework of the implementation of joint projects and programs, plays an important role.

Within the framework of international innovation cooperation, the state's activities are aimed at supporting the reproduction and sale of innovative products, providing them with after-sales service against the background of the disposal of obsolete goods. This implies a contractual basis between participants in innovation activities in the long term. At the same time, specific socio-economic results serve as the main goal of international innovation cooperation. Thus, in the context of regional convergence of countries participating in integration processes, regional innovation policy can and should receive a flow of resources from the use of the emerging effects of interstate integration.

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**Figure 1. Integration in the innovation shell**

In general, interstate integration in the field of innovation includes “the potential of scientific, technological, educational and financial resources, as well as markets for innovative products and technologies, both for domestic use and for export. R. Rothwell’s historical analysis of the nature of the innovation process shows that development has moved from simple linear models of the innovation process to complex nonlinear models. Since the mid-1980s, a model has emerged describing integration with suppliers and customers within the company, and since the 1990s, a strategic integration model has begun to dominate, according to which the company implements a continuous innovation process based on flexibility. As V.A. Vasin and L.E. Mindeli noted, “regional proximity activates ties between business entities, the density of innovation relations attracts new business entities to innovation systems, regional and interregional interaction is the basis for the formation of an innovation system.”

E.V. Yoda and L.I. Efimchenko, considering the aspects of the formation of regional innovation policy, also emphasize the importance of international cooperation: "Many companies of



the country have idle production funds that are of interest to foreign partners in the creation of joint ventures for the production of innovative products." According to the results of L.N. Semerkova, M.M. Gerashchenko and T.I. Sherstobitova, it is possible to identify the main factors that hinder integration processes. The country's entrepreneurs are faced with difficulties in forming innovative models of the fourth and fifth generations, focusing on hierarchical centralized innovation management systems. As projects expand, independent innovative activities aimed at finding investors prevail. At the same time, the main problem remains the lack of qualified specialists capable of cooperating and effectively cooperating within the framework of large interregional and international projects.

The regional mechanism of innovative development is also actively used in foreign practice, but the approaches to organizing its territorial forms differ significantly from each other. The use of certain mechanisms and tools leads to the formation of qualitatively different national innovation systems (NIS). Given that the prospects for developing methodological tools related to the formation of a single innovation space within the framework of interstate integration are closely related to the concept of NIS, one of the main tasks is to search for opportunities and mechanisms for their integration. NIS elements, including through the interaction of regional innovation systems (RIS), should be taken into account when forming regional innovation policy, as well as related strategies and programs.

E.Yu. Vinokurov and A.M. Libman, studying the concept of "regional integration", distinguish two processes:

1. Regionalism - based on interstate relations and leading to the emergence of international alliances, associations and, possibly, transnational institutions ("top-down" integration); state research institutions, including within the framework of cross-border and interregional cooperation. However, if new knowledge is created in the region and innovation partners interact at the global and local levels, global knowledge can be disseminated more effectively at the local level. Elements of the innovation system operate at different regional scales, and cross-border interaction can ensure regional competitiveness through interaction with global actors. Thus, a number of conceptual conditions for the activation of cross-border cooperation related to the innovative and economic development of settlements can be distinguished, the need to take into account the impact of global problems in state strategic planning documents becomes a key factor.

2. The main tasks of sustainable socio-economic development of the country are the activation of innovative development, post-industrial and digital transformation of the economy, increasing migration mobility and the need to solve environmental problems that have a regional dimension. manifested in the formation of a socio-economic policy with an innovative orientation.

3. It is necessary to take into account and adapt territorial strategies and programs to macroeconomic problems and the possibilities of the state's spatial position, which will ensure the efficient use of limited resources and the stability of the functioning of economic systems. subjects. These parameters should be reflected in the goals, objectives, methods, mechanisms, tools and target indicators of innovative policy, which arise both at the national and state levels.

4. It was substantiated that the effectiveness of management decisions taken by state authorities and management bodies in the field of forming an innovatively oriented policy for the development of territories depends on the geographical, climatic, demographic, socio-cultural characteristics of the population and the effective use of economic resources. The continuity and



speed of diffusion of innovations, which should be achieved by setting and implementing specific goals and objectives within the framework of innovation-oriented strategies of socio-economic development of the country, increases. As a result, modern methodological approaches to the formation of territorial innovation policy and its content in the conditions of regional development should be changed taking into account not only the system of factors determining the quality of goal setting, ensuring the implementation of regulatory documents.

Despite the fact that the regional organization of the country's economy is characterized by the concentration of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities in large and large urban agglomerations, the transition to an innovative type of development in the economy primarily requires a favorable institutional environment. It provides for the activation of innovative processes, taking into account political and cultural characteristics.

The World Bank, UNESCO studies, as well as the results of international ratings reflecting the readiness of countries to transition to an innovative type of development and a “knowledge economy” (Global Innovation Index, Bloomberg Innovation Index, The Global Competitiveness Index, IMD World Competitiveness, The Global Talent Competitiveness Index, Networked Readiness Index, etc.) also reflect the institutional problems of the country's innovative development. Among them, bureaucratization, weakness of the regulatory framework and its implementation practice, in particular, protection of intellectual property rights, corruption and general difficulties in doing business took the leading places. As a result, we have presented the main factors for increasing the effectiveness of goal setting at the stage of forming a regional innovation policy.

Studies on the possibilities and limitations of regional development have become widespread in the scientific community. At the same time, an analysis of world experience shows the limitations of setting regional goals and their orientation towards resolving crisis situations. Despite the fact that the stimulation of the development of promising economic specializations of the country's subjects should be carried out through methodological recommendations on identifying priority areas of innovative development of promising sectors of the economy ("smart specialization"), among the problems of state strategic planning, methodological issues have been developed regarding the functional and substantive connection of documents at the regional, municipal levels, which increases the requirements for the quality of the priorities declared by the executive authorities and their compliance with the capabilities of regional and local authorities is studied. As a result, the formation of methodological foundations for the development of strategic planning documents is faced not only with the problem of objectively assessing the depth of the crisis manifestations in the economy, but also with the need to find effective means of combating them.

Goal setting in our country is fraught with a complex of misunderstandings that reduce the effectiveness of policies in various areas, the main of which are:

mixing integral and differential goals; confusing the goal with the costs of achieving it;

mixing the intermediate goal with the final goal. These misunderstandings are most fully manifested in the formulation of goals and objectives of the federal innovation policy and in the low level of their achievement at the regional level due to significant differences in their resource capabilities and innovations. Given that the regional development of the country is characterized by imbalances in the level of economic development, population income, infrastructure development, population concentration against the background of progressive settlement, for example, in the northern regions, the implementation of the development strategy and the Innovation Development



Strategy is faced with such problems as resource constraints of geographical stratification, an underdeveloped financing system, and a lack of qualified personnel in the subjects. Given that the strategic goals of the region are poorly structured, contradictory and hierarchical, and the implementation of the state innovation policy is carried out through state strategic planning documents, it is necessary to seek a compromise between setting goals at the regional level and resource capabilities to achieve them. The goals set at the regional level can be a major deterrent to ensuring competitiveness and sustainable development, as the level of socio-economic development of the country's entities is clarified within the framework of the developing innovation policy.

If we consider the problems of ensuring the competitiveness of economic entities through the activation of innovative activity from the point of view of integration opportunities for regional development. Thus, among the main problems in the development strategy is the high share of low-productivity and low-tech production in the structure of regional economies. At the same time, the weaknesses and problems of the innovation component as a driving factor of regional socio-economic development are relatively underestimated, which, with a high probability, will not be given due attention when developing relevant regional strategies and programs.

The strategy developed in the country is based on the administrative principle of identifying promising economic specializations of subjects and centers of economic growth (sources of innovative activity), which provides opportunities to reduce the volatility of their development and potentially increase the flow of resources from the "non-existent". Against the background of a regulatory approach to the development of research centers and small scientific and production companies, "priority" sectors are formed. This indicates a weak stratification of the mechanisms for state regulation of the development of territories. This reduces the effectiveness of the further implementation of the Strategy and the integration capabilities of interregional and cross-border cooperation. The development of large urban agglomerations leads to an increase in the outflow of population and resources from remote areas to megacities, an increase in regional disparities, and a limitation of the potential for creating real and competitive growth poles, including poles that ensure the activation of innovative activity.

It is worth noting that for the formation of regional zones of agglomeration, the possibility of "compressing" space by increasing the speed of movement of people and goods, the speed of information exchange are of fundamental importance. The analysis showed that the developed strategy envisages solving the problems of informatization and digitalization of space, but there are no real measures of the level of resource costs and the potential of regional opportunities for their solution.

This leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of state strategic planning tasks, including the state's regional and innovation policy, a decrease in the competitive potential of its regions, and subsequently their loss of stability and an increase in the risk of ensuring national security.

Thus, "The economic space of the country is a set of local economic spaces that operate within a single institutional sphere, but do not have the ability to change the agglomeration effect due to the large physical space located between these poles. It is necessary to search for new approaches and models of regional innovation policy formation that would ensure the maximum use of the factors we are studying in the context of the country's regional development. to all "intermediate" spaces. to search for and strengthen the possibilities of integration in various directions (internal and interregional).

Different aspects of regional integration and interregional economic interaction are considered mainly at the internal and interregional levels. In turn, considering a number of problems of the theory of real economy and regional studies, it notes the low level of knowledge on the issues of "formation of parameters of the international economic space in the process of interaction of national economic spaces", which makes the study of the problems and possibilities of implementing integration processes in the formation of the innovation policy of regions relevant. Our research will develop in detail a methodology for managing the development of regional integration of the economy of the country's regions, revealing its importance. It will increase the possibilities of taking into account the factors of globalization and regionalization.

The author points out that the border regions of the country play a special role in the regional integration of the economy. Border regions, acting as a springboard for the country's economic cooperation with neighboring countries, ensure the realization of their economic interests, which creates new opportunities for the emerging innovation policy of the country's subjects.

G.Yu. Gagarina emphasizes that geographical and geopolitical concepts complement the physical basis of economic space with the concept of the regional environment of human life and activity, the conditions for the development of human capital. At the same time, virtual development resources (information, innovations, infrastructure, institutional environment) serve as sources of competitive advantages of regions. Based on the above, we set ourselves the task of assessing the possibilities of practical implementation of the following thesis within the framework of the formation of a regional innovation policy: "Among the proposed new elements, one can single out the development of economic integration, the main role of which is to stimulate innovation processes in the regions of neighboring countries, regional economies". Thus, the regional integration of the country should be aimed not only at maximizing the impact of interregional interaction (endogenous potential), but also at expanding the opportunities for regional innovative development in the context of cross-border cooperation (exogenous potential).

It should be noted that cross-border cooperation within the framework of the implementation of interstate agreements, projects and programs that institutionalize integration relations can be considered as cooperation between regions, for example, within a single economic, scientific and technical space. increases the number of countries participating in a particular integration object.

We will pay attention to the possibilities of forming a regional innovation policy in the conditions of integration within the country. Similar priorities are indicated in the regional development strategy, which is reflected in the border geostrategic regions of the country.

At the same time, the construction of many states is a complex and multifaceted integration process, on the way of which there are many problems, and in solving them, unity of views of each participant in the union should be formed. Such unity can be achieved within the framework of a quality goal-setting system of countries participating in inclusive education.

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