

NECESSITY AND IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL POLICY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY

Abdullayev Ilyos Sultanovich

Dean of the Faculty of "Economics" of Urganch State University, Doctor of Economics, Professor

Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich

Associate professor, Namangan Engineering Construction Institute (Phd) Namangan, Republic of
Uzbekistan mullaboev_b@mail.ru

Annotatsiya: This article provides information on the necessity and importance of regional policy in the sustainable development of the country's regions, as well as their theoretical issues are considered and theoretically based scientific recommendations are developed.

Key words: Regional development, regional policy, level of development, strategies, efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

Today's period of global changes, the deepening of conflicting relations between many countries, the transition period to new technological systems, the transition period to innovative and digital economy, in turn, require the implementation of a new regional policy in the country. At the same time, there are issues of bringing regional development levels closer together, returning economic growth rates to the pre-pandemic period, processing effective regional policy programs, preventing new risks in the world economy, and avoiding potential crises. and by mitigating their influence, it was realized that the stage of conducting a new regional policy in the economy should be started.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

The object of economic policy implementation is the national economy, and the observed and predicted changes in it are the basis for changing the MIS. In this regard, during the study, the scientific results of a number of experts were studied (Ajemoglu D., Baranov A.O., Bell D., Bobkov V.N., Bodrunov S.D., Glazyev S.Yu., Galbraith J.K., Dyatlov S.A., Juravleva G.P., Kirdina S.G., Kleiner G.B., Lane D., Miropolsky D.Yu., Plotnikov V.A., Polterovich V.M., Popov A.I., Reinert E.S., Ryazanov V.T., Robinson J.A., Sukharev O.S.A., Sukharev O.S.A., Williamson K.A., Schwab K. and others.), economic growth, socio-economic development, structuring of the national economy, the development of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the development and implementation of the state economic policy, the theoretical and methodological rules of regional economic theories, as well as the economy and economic policy are reflected in their works. During the review of the main conceptual approaches of modernization, the main theoretical foundations of the study were formed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regional economic policy is considered as a set of state actions aimed at developing and implementing measures to ensure the effective functioning of the national economy, taking into account the tasks facing the country and society and the available resources. It presents a significant number of definitions of regional economic policy, all of which are similar in content to the above, differing only in the level of detail.

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In the regional economic policy, attention is focused on choosing the appropriate institutional model for the country, determining the role of the state in regulating the national economy. There are two polar understandings of the role of the state: the first is the creator of the institutional environment for the interaction of economic entities, and the second is as a state guarantor (liberal approach) and as an organizer and regulator of all economic activities within the national economy (the state approach, at this limit including state ownership of basic resources and a planned economy). Between these two poles there are many different mixed models (which are used in economic practice).

In our opinion, one of the main elements of the regional economic policy is the choice of its institutional model and its consistent implementation, that is, the determination of the national economic interests, the degree of influence of the state on the activity of the national economy, as well as the implementation taking into account the development of the economy. Under the influence of the state, we understand how actively the state influences the decisions and policies of economic entities, and participation - the direct participation of the state in economic activity is taken into account. An example of this is the state monopoly in the strategic directions of the state, such as extraction of minerals and their processing, electricity production.

Currently, the national economies of individual countries do not operate independently, but develop due to the activity of the elements of the single global economy (that is, the single global system of division of labor and cooperation). The task of regional economic policy is to create a unique national economic model in the global division of labor that ensures the achievement of national economic interests. This means that the state's regional economic policy inevitably includes an international dimension, that is, a set of measures to regulate interactions between the national and world economies.

At the same time, the presence of the international dimension is also associated with the opposite effect: the state not only tries to manage the interaction of the national economy with the economy of other countries and the entire world economy, but also faces countermeasures from other countries. An example of this is the EU's "Energy Charter", which officially only affects EU member states, but there are conditions that energy suppliers to Europe must comply with. For example, significant obstacles are being created for the implementation of the country's development strategy as an energy superpower. Another example is the Donald Trump administration's strategy to increase US exports and reduce the US trade deficit, forcing China to increase its purchases of US products. As a result, on the one hand, the state's ability to take regulatory measures in the interests of the national economy increases, because they have an international scale, and on the other hand, the state is forced to take into account the interests of other countries in its internal economic policy. lib, which inevitably reduces the customization options and its flexibility.

In addition, it is necessary to make decisions in accordance with the interests of our country when individual companies carrying out their business activities in the country make decisions. In individual, extreme cases, the national economy can either completely subordinate the economy of other countries, or, on the contrary, it can be added to the sphere of economic influence of other countries as a resource supplement. In such a situation, in our opinion, the international aspect of the national economic policy is particularly evident. As an example of the implementation of the international component of the regional economic policy, the "Belt and Road" project, which was successfully implemented by China and aimed at integrating the national economies of the participating countries into the Chinese economic system, that is, transferring them to China, can be cited. serves. In other words, even within a state, it is not always exempt from taking into account the actions of other countries. Thus, the internationalization of regional economic policy has a reciprocal nature (measures to regulate the system of bilateral and multilateral economic relations are

implemented by all participants of these relations and affect each other), and at the same time, regulatory measures also covers the national economy of interacting countries (that is, external measures become internal). Although traditionally only the macroeconomic level is considered economic policy, we believe that consideration should also include regional and sectoral levels (in addition to the inclusion of the international or geoeconomic level noted above in economic policy). This allows for the elaboration and clarification of EP policy measures, taking into account the specific characteristics of individual sectors and regions. For the country, with its diversified nature and clear stratification of regions in terms of economic development, economic specialization, etc., such attention seems necessary in the development of the world economy. In addition, in some cases, it is recommended to include microeconomic measures in the regional policy - in cases where they are related to the activities of individual companies that are important for the national economy.

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Taking into account the above, we believe that economic policy can be defined as a set of state actions that are carried out at the international, macroeconomic, sectoral and regional levels (and in some cases at the microeconomic level) and are aimed at choosing and providing an optimal option. the institutional model of the national economy and the most efficient (taking into account national economic interests and available resources) operation of the national economy in the system of global division of labor in the interests of achieving and maintaining a high level of well-being. and the quality of life of the population in the long term. It should be noted that although the proposed definition focuses on the place of the national economy in the system of the world division of labor, it also describes the situation of an autarkic economy: in certain situations, autarky may be the best way. . participation in the global system of division of labor.

Regional economic policy, as a set of state actions, includes a number of subcomplexes - separate policies (subtypes of EP) that regulate specific areas of the country's economic life: monetary, fiscal, industrial, social, etc. In general, for the success of the economic policy, it is necessary to ensure the unity of the goals and tasks of these specific policies, that is, the unity of the institutional model of their implementation. Otherwise, individual subtypes of ES are implemented independently of each other and are aimed at achieving their own goals (often to the detriment of other subtypes of ES and the entire ES of the country in general).

If the announced industrial policy is aimed at achieving high (above the world average) economic growth rates (this is achieved by targeted support of priority sectors of the economy and implementation of national projects), then monetary policy is aimed at suppressing economic growth. inflation at any cost (which creates barriers to business investment policy and industrial development) and tax policy - maximum withdrawal from the economy of tax payments that can harm the efficiency and development opportunities of enterprises.

The national economy should not become dependent on external supply of basic resources. This does not mean that we should strive for complete security from domestic resources - it means that foreign contractors should not be able to stop the supply of these resources due to their dependence on foreign economic cooperation with this country. In our opinion, economic efficiency

is not the task of economic policy, but its principle. Economic freedom should also be seen as more of a principle, but it is a lower order that applies to certain institutional models of the world economy.

The above situation makes it possible to determine the following main directions that should be implemented within the framework of the regional economic policy:

1. In turn, to create and ensure the growth of the national economy based on the formation of long-term competitive advantages. diversified, technologically developed and innovation-oriented national economy;

2. Ensuring full and decent employment of the population. At the same time, employment should be natural, not artificial: we are not talking about creating jobs at any cost to simulate the availability of work for the majority of the population (a side effect of this approach is the development of labor (not the capital-intensive industry typical of the Soviet economy) but about creating a demand for high-quality and highly skilled labor. Undoubtedly, this task is closely related to the previous one;

3. Providing the national economy with financial, personnel, infrastructural and other resources necessary for its stable and effective operation. In fact, this means that the national economy must be adequately provided with the necessary resources for the implementation of commercial, non-commercial and private projects, while the appropriate resources (administrative, organizational and cost) are available. need individuals and legal entities interested in them. It should be noted that the state does not have to be the supplier of all these resources - their suppliers can be commercial organizations or private individuals (including, in general, foreign). It is necessary to create conditions for the availability of these resources in the economy and ensure their use, as well as avoid the risk of limiting the use of these resources (this is related to the next point);

4. Creation of the economic basis for the protection of national security. This clause should not be understood as the presence of the military-industrial complex and the armed forces, because threats to national security are not only military threats, but also natural disasters, changes in prices in the markets of basic resources, political forces and economic sanctions, etc. In order to minimize the negative impact of these factors on the national economy, the state must have a sufficient economic base;

5. Prevention of extreme inequality of the population. A high level of inequality not only threatens social stability in the country, but also disrupts effective demand, leads to a decrease in the quality of life of the population (that is, prevents the achievement of the goal of economic policy) and the deterioration of the quality of human capital;

6. Creating a system of social guarantees. This task, like the previous paragraph, is closely related to the achievement of economic policy goals. In addition, it is related to the provision of national economic security, that is, the prevention of threats to the well-being of the population in emergency situations;

7. Formation and provision of an effective system of foreign trade relations, which allows the formation and realization of competitive advantages of the national economy in the international market. The purpose of such a system of foreign trade relations is to guarantee access to the resources and foreign markets necessary for the national economy (adjacent to the tasks listed in points 1 and 3). export products with maximum added value.

The tasks listed in this list are closely related to each other, as you can easily see. Solving personal problems is a prerequisite for solving other problems, which in turn is based on solving other problems. Thus, the task system has a complex, systematic nature. At the same time, the above list shows that the tasks of regional economic policy can be divided into two main blocks:

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Creation of conditions for efficient operation of economic entities. It is assumed that, looking out for their own interests, but at the same time coordinating their actions with the actions of other participants of economic activity, enterprises and other participants of the market, helps to achieve the interests of the national economy. For example, a firm that has managed to become a world leader in its field provides leadership in this field and in the national economy of its country. Therefore, the task of regional economic policy is to create conditions for the formation of long-term competitive advantages for national companies by facilitating access to key factors of production.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, in our opinion, it will be necessary to form the principles on which the state economic policy should be built. Hedging against such shocks deprives the economy of investment resources and slows economic growth. As we mentioned above, the task of the regional economic policy is to ensure the long-term competitive advantages of the country, to ensure the well-being of the population by forming a diversified economy and taking a worthy place in the world division system. For this, the windfall should be invested in infrastructure sectors with a large multiplier effect and the creation of national industry leaders. Denial of such use of surplus profits is, in fact, denial of national economic interests; integrity - regional economic policy should not be a set of unrelated (though perhaps mutually exclusive) actions need Universality - should cover all the main aspects of the national economy at all levels, should not be limited to the regulation of some areas of activity. The result of this principle is the need to combine tools specific to different institutional models, levels and types (industrial, financial, etc.). Although one institutional model can be dominant, it must be supplemented by means of other institutional models (to compensate for the shortcomings of this dominant model). But at the same time, of course, we are not talking about a chaotic mixture of heterogeneous tools, but about their balance;

A dialectic that can be described as "controlled inconsistency". One of the principles of Hegel's dialectic is the law of the unity and struggle of opposites, and this is what we mean when we talk about this principle of regional economic policy development. First of all, it is about the unification of economic policy and its adaptation to local conditions. On the one hand, as we said above, it should be the same for the entire national economy, and on the other hand, it should take into account the characteristics of different industries, regions, etc.

We deliberately did not include requirements such as freedom of entrepreneurship and guarantee of property rights in the list of our principles. Despite their undoubted importance, they correspond to only one of several possible institutional models of the national economy, that is, they do not exist. universal character. Circumstances are possible when the achievement of national economic interests is not simply ensured without compliance with these principles, but requires a deliberate refusal.

Thus, in modern conditions, the economic policy should be aimed at ensuring the optimal position of the national economy in the global system of labor distribution and cooperation (taking into account national economic interests and available resources); the institutional model should be unified across the state as a whole, but should allow for certain changes, taking into account the specific characteristics of individual sectors and regions (that is, while maintaining internal unity and implementing it should provide the ability to adapt to specific conditions of growth). The economic policy of the state should not be limited to the macroeconomic level. It should cover the geo-economic, macroeconomic, regional and sectoral levels of the economy, and in some cases, the micro-economic level.

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