



To cite this article: Kutbitdinova Moxigul Inoyatovna, Bekmuratov Nurali Kholmatovich, Matrizaeva Dilaram Yusubaevna and Djuraeva Guzal Shavkatovna (2022). NEW UZBEKISTAN STRATEGY: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES, International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management Studies (IJRCMS) 4 (3): 48-55

NEW UZBEKISTAN STRATEGY: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES

Kutbitdinova Moxigul Inoyatovna¹, Bekmuratov Nurali Kholmatovich², Matrizaeva Dilaram Yusubaevna³ and Djuraeva Guzal Shavkatovna⁴

^{1,2,3}Associate professor External Department of Management and Marketing
Tashkent State University of Economics,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

⁴Senior teacher External Department of Management and Marketing
Tashkent State University of Economics,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.38193/IJRCMS.2022.4303>

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on theoretical issues of the regional economy, current problems, ways to solve them, priorities for regional development and the need to abandon the practice of centralization of public administration, the need to continue the process of transferring many powers from central to regional bodies.

KEYWORDS: regional economy, regional policy, region, territory, potential, development parameters, modernization, diversification, strategy, integration, specialization.

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is developing in Uzbekistan and the economy is growing. As a result, the business mood of the population is rising, the quality of goods, works and services is increasing, their variety is growing. The parameters of socio-economic development of the regions for the medium and long term are being identified, and development strategies are being identified.

This process requires a systematic continuation of reforms. It puts on the agenda to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures taken by regions.

In turn, the lack of a systematic monitoring mechanism for the timely adoption and implementation of targeted programs based on a clear assessment of the capabilities of the regions to further accelerate the pace of socio-economic development poses certain problems.



Reform means renewal and change, a deeper sense of responsibility for the effectiveness of things. The positive result of the reforms is that the governance system, our leaders and our people need to change. When a person's worldview changes, society changes and renews itself, and at the same time the foundation of the New Uzbekistan is strengthened.¹

Today, the study of economic problems of the regions, the search for untapped resources and their effective use is more important than ever. The New Uzbekistan Strategy for 2022-2026 is based on the principle of Action Strategy - Development Strategy on seven priority areas of further development: Reducing the gaps in the level of socio-economic development of the regions through rapid development ².

It deals with topical issues of socio-economic development of the regions, environmental and economic problems, the financial and credit system and its role in the innovative development of regions, effective mechanisms of regional economic interaction and the development of regional strategies for economic development.

The most important factors in the economic development of the regions are the optimal combination of diversification and specialization of the economy and the centralization of innovations in priority areas.

Within the specifics of socio-economic development of the regions, the following issues are considered: the economy of individual regions; economic relations between them; regional systems (as a system of national economy-interacting regions); deployment of productive forces; regional aspects of economic life; modeling of regional management systems; improving the mechanisms and methods of managing economic activity in the region, etc.

Through the policy of socio-economic development of the regions, the specifics of the regions, their socio-economic situation, their socio-economic development, issues of interregional integration, support for problem areas, the transfer of certain areas of reform directly to the regions, - pay special attention to the reduction and elimination of significant differences between economic development. The new strategy of Uzbekistan emphasizes the need to abandon the practice of centralization of public administration, to continue the process of transferring many powers from central government to regional authorities .

¹ Shavkat Mirziyoyev. new Uzbekistan development strategy. Filled second edition. –Tashkent: “Uzbekistan” publishing house, 2022. - 416 pages.

² Shavkat Mirziyoyev. new Uzbekistan development strategy . Filled second edition . –Tashkent: “ Uzbekistan ” publishing house , 2022. - 416 pages.

2. Review of the literature.

Socio-economic development of the regions began to take shape in the XIX century. Among foreign researchers, the greatest contribution was made by German economists - Johann Heinrich Tunen, Alfred Weber, Walter Kristaller, August Lesh, professor. University of Pennsylvania School of Economics Walter Isard, French economist Jean Chardonne, Russian-American economists Vasily Leontiev, V. Thompson, T. Palander, as well as well-known textbook authors H. Armstrong and J. Taylor discuss regional economic theory problems, distribution of productive forces and regional development. developed output efficiency issues. Its brightest contours are shown in the works of Walter Isard, the founder of regional science at the crossroads of economic theory and economic geography in the United States in the 1950s. Among the Soviet researchers of the first half of the twentieth century, G.M.Krijjanovsky, I.G.Aleksandrova, V.V.Kuybisheva, N.N.Kolosovsky were engaged in long-term planning and economic zoning. Since the 1960s, the regional economy has been the most fully developed in Russia, and it has been interpreted as a branch of economics that studies the economic development of regions in order to plan the territorial organization of the economy. Among the local scientists of the second half of the twentieth century should be noted: T.S. Khachaturova, Y.G. Feigina, N.N. .K.Kozlova, A.M. Korneeva, V.V. Kistanov, A.G. Omarovskiy, N.N. Oznobina, V.F.Pavlenko, M.M.Palamarchuk, Yu.G.Saushkina, E.D.Silaeva, N.I.Shrag and V.M.Torosov (*"Regional Economics" 2004 ("The best scientific book in Russia in 2004")*)).

The main task of socio-economic development of the regions is to scientifically substantiate a reasonable compromise between the economic interests of the whole country and its individual regions.

The following problems will be studied in the framework of socio-economic development of the regions:

- the economy of a particular region;
- economic relations between the regions;
- regional systems (national economy as a system of interacting regions);
- deployment of productive forces;
- regional aspects of economic life;
- modeling of the territorial management system;
- Improving the mechanisms and methods of management and regulation of economic activity in the region ³.

In his monograph OGSmeshko Regional Economy: Factors of Development: (*St. Petersburg: St.*

³https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A0%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D1%8D%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0



Petersburg University of Management and Economics Publishing House, 2014. -266 p. ISBN 978-5-94047-703-7) the factors determining the development of the economic space of the region are studied. Based on the analysis, the author bases the principles of assessing the socio-economic status of the regions on the formation of the theory of economic development of the region, proposes solutions of regional management methodology as a means of adopting effective governance. The monograph is intended for employees of public authorities and local public authorities, scientists and officials, issues of socio-economic development of the regions ⁴.

3. Research methodology.

The methodology of writing the article sets the task of introducing a rating system of socio-economic development of the regions and includes decrees, resolutions and works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on state support, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers and works of local and foreign scholars. The research process is based on the widespread use of methods such as economic statistics, economic-mathematical modeling, expert assessment, statistical grouping, surveys, monographs and scientific observations.

4. Analysis and discussion of results.

Regional development or regional policy of the state should include the following objectives: proportional socio-economic development of the country's regions, ensuring the territorial integrity and integrity of the country; reduction of territorial disparities in living standards and quality of life; creating equal opportunities for the population of the country to exercise their socio-economic rights, regardless of where they live, and so on ⁵.

The resolution of the President "On the introduction of a rating system for socio-economic development of the regions" will allow developing the work in this area at a new stage, solving existing problems ⁶.

The task of introducing a rating system for the socio-economic development of the regions is defined, in which the system is based on statistical indicators and surveys . At the same time, special attention is paid to 8 main criteria and each direction is evaluated.

The first is to ensure sustainable and balanced economic development in the regions and the effectiveness of economic reforms. Adequate attention was paid to the balance of economic

⁴https://www.spbume.ru/file/pages/76/smeshko_mon.pdf

⁵ Industrial management and its importance in sustainable economic development MI Kutbitdinova - Economics and Innovative Technologies, 2018

⁶Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4702 of May 1, 2020 "On the introduction of a rating system for socio-economic development of the regions."



development in all regions, and this direction was identified as the main criteria.

The second is to create new jobs in the regions, reduce unemployment and ensure labor market efficiency. In this regard, the existing internal capacity in the regions may not be used enough. The specific features of the regional economy, ie the areas of specialization, have a different impact on the composition of the local labor market and the effectiveness of this market. In this context, this process requires in-depth and systematic observations.

Third, increase access to social services in the regions and improve the quality of life of the population. The quality of life of the population represents the end result of the reforms, ie it is the main criterion of social welfare, and an in-depth analysis of the work in this area is one of the main requirements.

Fourth, to create the necessary conditions for the population and business in the regions, to ensure the stability and reliability of production infrastructure. Ensuring the economic activity of the population in the regions and creating the necessary conditions for entrepreneurial activity of business circles often depends on the diligence, initiative, efficiency and skills of local authorities to work closely with the population. The sustainability of production is closely linked to the availability of good infrastructure. In turn, the creation of the necessary conditions for the population and business will expand the opportunities for rational use of available labor, capital, mineral resources and other resources in the regions. This criterion also allows us to assess the conditions created for small business and private entrepreneurship in the regions.

Fifth, increase the competitiveness of the regions, further diversify the economy. While the regions compete with other regions in some sense in the national market, in turn, in regional and international markets, these regions combine their opportunities and potential, they now become a single economic force and compete internationally. Competitiveness also depends on the production capacity available in the regions, the level of industrialization of the region. If the regions have a one-sided economy, then it will undermine the level of competitiveness. Diversification of regional economies directly increases the level of competitiveness, and special attention is paid to this criterion.

Sixth, improve the quality of the business environment in the regions, continuous support and rapid development of entrepreneurship. There are many opportunities for further development of public-private partnerships between business circles and local authorities in the regions, but due to insufficient attention to the organizational, legal, institutional and social aspects of the local business environment, the business community is unable to use its potential effectively. In addition, it is expedient to approach the development of entrepreneurship at the level of large, medium and small businesses, in terms of their integration. Entrepreneurship must become a socio-economic force with



great potential, constantly moving and dynamic. Therefore, based on this criterion, it is possible to make a sufficiently systematic assessment of the business environment in the regions.

Seventh, to achieve financial independence of the regions and the development of the banking and financial sector. Significant changes have been made in this regard in recent years. At the same time, there is a need to continue further reforms to achieve financial independence of the regions. This is an important factor for local governments to pursue active socio-economic policies in the regions. In turn, local budgets also expand the possibility of addressing issues of freedom and transparency in the formation of revenues and the distribution of its expenditures. Through the development of the banking and financial sector, the necessary conditions have been created for further improvement of horizontal and vertical links in the economic complex of the regions, so the assessment of the situation in the regions on this criterion will further accelerate reforms.

Eighth, increase the efficiency of local public authorities in dealing with citizens' appeals and transparency of information in the regions. Radical reforms in our country began with the adoption of the concept of administrative reform. Since then, the principle of "government agencies must serve the people" has been gaining a deep socio-economic meaning from year to year. This criterion allows us to assess the extent to which this principle is more deeply applied in the regions.

In recent years, the issues of economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city of Tashkent and the regions have become a systematic discussion, especially in the districts and cities. Now the rating indicators will be formed at the level of districts and cities. This is very important. Because if the results of the rating are carried out not only at the regional level, but also at the district and city levels, these indicators will allow assessing the pace and scale of economic reforms in which regions, the contribution of the country's regions to overall socio-economic potential.

It serves to ensure the effectiveness of socio-economic reforms in the regions and more effective use of domestic opportunities to improve living standards.⁷

5. Conclusions and suggestions.

In short, region-specific challenges will need to be taken into account when developing medium- and long-term strategies. The new strategy of Uzbekistan is to increase the regional economy by 1.4-1.6 times through the balanced development of the regions and the implementation of five-year regional programs developed by districts and cities in 14 regions develop and implement a program of practical measures. In order to improve the living conditions of the population in the regions, further improvement of urbanization policy should focus on measures to transform Samarkand and Namangan

⁷<https://uza.uz/uz/posts/ududlarni-izhtimoiy-i-tisodiy-rivozhlanishni-ba-olash-tiz-12-05-2020>



into "cities of millions" in the future, the construction and commissioning of the first several districts of New Andijan for 450,000 people. Qashqadaryo the level of urbanization of the region by 50 percent transmission. Introduce the Urban Convenience Index, which measures the living standards of the urban population. Improving the quality of digitalization, construction and design of cities and development in accordance with the concept of "smart city". Establishment of INNO innovative training and production technopark in Tashkent in 4 regions. Innovative to the territory being converted districts high added value creating innovative products functional remove technology assimilation _ High education Mastering the technology of production of innovative value-added products in the districts that are being transformed into innovation zones. Coordination of scientific research in the field of architecture and construction in higher education with practice. Technical regulation of the construction industry. Develop and implement a program to radically improve the system of development of urban planning documents of settlements and the provision of urban planning documents. Development of the general scheme of settlement of the population. The New Uzbekistan Strategy envisages the construction of more than 19 million square meters of modern housing in urban areas on the basis of renovation and housing programs, and the creation of conditions for the relocation of more than 275,000 families to new areas.

Also, the development of engineering and communication and social infrastructure of the regions, as well as services. Within the framework of the "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" programs, special attention should be paid to the construction of engineering, communication and social infrastructure facilities based on the "growth points" of the regions. Construction and renovation of about 80,000 kilometers of main and distribution power lines, more than 20,000 transformer substations and more than 200 substations in the country. Increasing the level of drinking water supply to 87% of the population, modernization of sewage systems in 32 major cities and 155 district centers. Introduction of modern technologies for remote sensing and repair of water intrusion points in water supply pipes via satellite technology. Construction of new public-private partnership facilities in Tashkent to move the wastewater treatment system out of the city. Increase the volume of services by 3 times in the next 5 years through the development of services in the regions and create a total of 3.5 million new jobs in this area. Development of service points such as paid plumbing, electrical, home appliance repair, catering for the development of household and communal services with high daily needs of the population in city and district centers. Establishment of 130 modern markets and trade complexes, as well as 65 large and 5,000 small service facilities for the development of road infrastructure through the development of trade and road services in the regions of the country. Reducing the share of the shadow economy in the service sector by 3 times. In order to increase the attractiveness of the services sector , it is expedient to provide additional benefits to ⁸businesses in the sector, focusing on key factors of integrated socio-economic development of the regions.

⁸<https://www.sammu.uz/frontend/web/upload/content-files/61fb9c694a831.pdf>

REFERENCES:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. new Uzbekistan development strategy. Filled second edition. – Tashkent: “Uzbekistan” publishing house, 2022. - 416 pages.
2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4702 of May 1, 2020 "On the introduction of a rating system for socio-economic development of the regions."
3. Smeshko O. G. S 50 Regional economy: development factors: monograph. - SPb .: Izdatelstvo Sankt-Peterburgskogo universiteta upravleniya i ekonomiki, 2014. —266 s .: il.ISBN 978-5-94047-703-7
4. Industrial management and its importance in sustainable economic development MI Kutbitdinova - Economics and Innovative Technologies, 2018
5. Development of branding strategy in the system of marketing of children's goods KM Inoyatovna, CIS Girl, KS Mirvaxitovna - ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary..., 2021
6. <https://uza.uz/uz/posts/ududlarni-izhtimoiy-i-tisodiy-rivozhlanishni-ba-olash-tiz-12-05-2020>
7. https://www.spbume.ru/file/pages/76/smeshko_mon.pdf
8. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A0%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F%D1%8D%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0>
9. <https://www.sammu.uz/frontend/web/upload/content-files/61fb9c694a831.pdf>