

BASICS OF REGULATION OF DISPARITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPHERES OF THE REGIONS

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Abstract: *opinions and comments about the basis of regulation of disparities in the development of the socio-economic spheres of the regions are presented.*

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

Taking into account the systemic, multifaceted nature of regional disparity and depression, as well as the unsuccessful practice of eliminating such problems, there is a need to regulate these processes, which determines the need for comprehensive regulation of the socio-economic development of regions. To give direction to it and, as a result, to achieve a significant positive impact on future development, the use of forms and methods of regulating the development of regions, where the role of the state is important, should be aimed at achieving these goals.

The regional policy of the state should be aimed at ensuring the regulation of the disparity between different spheres of life of the regions based on the use of various means of stimulation of economic processes in the regions. In all other cases, it is envisaged to preserve the market principles and mechanisms of management, which should be based on the maximum involvement of local initiative, the creation of economic incentives for optimal use of the existing internal potential of regional and local development. State intervention in regional development should be carried out through indirect measures based on partnership and cooperation with local self-government bodies. In our opinion, it is appropriate to cite the following as the priorities for regulating the imbalance:

- priority use of "growth points" and multipliers of regional development;
- to stimulate the development of the regions with the help of their own forces, to diversify the economic sphere, to use the hidden possibilities of the development of the region;
- to overcome the paternalistic expectations of the state, to reduce the importance of subsidy means to support the regions. The activity and leading role of the state as a subject of regional policy in the regulation of disparity is reflected in the participation in the formation of the general principles of the regional development policy of the state, in the independent, self-sufficient and multi-directional development of the state.

Local self-governing bodies develop their own policy, which consists in finding the dominant state regional policy in a particular region or group of regions. It is caused by the most numerous and acute problems in the area. Each country creates its own basis for mutual cooperation of state and local authorities. However, they are based on general principles such as the distribution of actions, responsibilities and resources, legal regulation of the activities of entities and the mechanism of their interaction, supply of territories with resources, and environmental safety of production.

Issues about the nature of state influence on the regions, its goals, methods, legal and institutional support remain relevant for state administration. From this point of view, the issue of comparing state regulation and territorial management arises. Despite significant differences between the whole country and its individual regions, at the theoretical level, the regional economy is not a subsystem of the national economy, but a part of it. The regional market, in turn, is considered a part of the national economic system. This position is based on the incompatibility of the properties of the



part and the whole. It follows that the economy of the region acts under the influence of the same laws as the economy of the country as a whole.

This methodological framework helps to analyze processes at the regional level based on the global trends of modern economic development. The position of the authors, who are not against regulation and management and do not equalize, but believe that state regulation is a regulatory activity by its legal essence and describe the region as an integral element of management activity, is reliable¹. According to the researchers, the development of the framework for the regulation of regional disparity involves the identification of approaches to the question of what the process of regionalization is and how it is manifested. In this case, the presence of regional management and the level of management changes the existing structure of power, and this is reflected in the following:

- regionalization refers to the introduction of several decision-making centers and concentration of resources into economic policy and market regulation. There is a problem of polycentrism, that is, the development of mutual relations of state bodies, the construction of a management hierarchy, and the observance of the independence of power centers;

- regionalization changes the nature of vertical subordination and administrative management relations, and other principles of coordination, autonomy, independence, partnership, and self-sufficiency are added to the subsystem of relations;

- regionalization makes the problem of the ratio of centralization and decentralization relevant in a new way. At the same time, aspects of centralization should be considered in relation not only to the center, but also to entities at the regional level². Therefore, by basing the concept of "territorialization", it is possible to more clearly imagine the impact of inequality on the parameters of socio-economic development and to build a system of measures and means of state regulation of inequality. At the current stage, the regional policy of the state is aimed at ensuring the stability of territorial development, which helps to form a single economic space in the whole country.

In the conditions of further changes in the country's economy and the main goal of any changes is to develop and set new standards in the regional policy of the country in the formation and implementation of state policy in order to achieve a decent standard of living of the population in all regions. This is also required by setting requirements for the adaptation of the regulatory and legal framework for the regulation of territorial development to international standards in order to integrate the Republic of Uzbekistan into the world economy.

The basis for the development of new standards of the state regional policy should be the understanding that in studying the principles and mechanisms of the policy, it is essential to determine the subjects of its development and implementation. At the regional level, on the one hand, the integrated interests of private business entities are embodied and implemented, which becomes a regional interest, and on the other hand, the state, private business entities, and local self-government bodies act as subjects of regional policy, and their role increases significantly.

Therefore, the study of the regional economy, as well as the regional policy directions of the state, should be based on consideration of private and state interests, including coordinated and harmonious activity at the regional level, and the possibility of its implementation. Coordination of interests is often considered as an important component of the activity of regional social systems: "The ideology of the supremacy of interests should be based on the market interpretation of the theory of interests, according to which the interests of the whole society are considered as an objective law

¹ Нижник Н., Керещман В., Саенко В. Соотношение государственного регулирования регионального развития и регионального управления. Вестник НАДУ. 2004. № 1. С. 275-279.

² Поповкин В. А. Регионально-целостный подход в экономике: монография. К: Научная мысль, 2003. 219 с.



that ensures the full consideration of the interests of specific individuals in each region, therefore regionalization of the economic environment should be done from the same positions"³ and "is the principle of economic decision-making, according to which, for the consistency of jointly adopted decisions between representatives of the state, territory and economic entities... constant mutual cooperation is carried out"⁴.

State institutions must be strong and efficient enough to solve the task of keeping the market mechanism in an efficient state. At the same time, state instruments should complement the effects of market instruments. In the study of the relationship between the state and the market, it is now relevant to shift the main attention to the consideration of the impact of the combination of state regulation and market self-regulation mechanisms on the regional economy. The institutional crisis requires a review of the paradigm of regional economic development, mechanisms of state influence on its activity, and, accordingly, the role of the state. That is, it is necessary to activate the role of the state in the formation of a regional policy for the development of a single integrated economic environment within the borders of the country. In this regard, P.P. Kombes said "State intervention in regional development is a necessary component of reforms at the lower level of management."⁵ – stated that. From this point of view, the state is the leading subject of regional politics, because:

- 1) the role of the subject whose strategic actions are aimed at ensuring national interests will be the main one in the process of changing the market;
- 2) no region can get out of depressed state independently, significant and consistent state support is necessary;
- 3) in the conditions of economic reforms, it is necessary to maximize the concentration of material and financial resources by the state and to consciously temporarily limit the features of independent development of regions. The world experience and the analysis of internal opportunities in the Republic of Uzbekistan are the basis for emphasizing that only permanent systematic state influence can solve territorial problems and ensure stable, balanced, socially oriented territorial development.

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⁴ Jeremic, V., Isljamovic, S., Petrovic, N., Radojicic, Z., Markovic, A, and Bulajic, M. (2011). Human development index and sustainability: What's the correlation? Metal Int., № 16, 63–67.

⁵ Combes, P. P. (2008). Economic Geography. The integration of regions and nations / P.P. Combes, T. Meyer, J.F. Thisse. Princeton University Press, 416 p.