

IMPACT OF REGIONAL POLICY ON INDUSTRY PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES

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ABSTRACT:

Regional policy is the state regulation of the socio-economic development of the first and second regions. Its main task is to bring the level of socio-economic development of all regions of the country as close as possible to each other due to the rational use of existing opportunities, to minimize regional differences in the distribution of material goods between different strata of the population, to reduce the management tasks of the government, and to reduce the administrative tasks of local authorities and self-government bodies. should be focused on increasing the authority.

Keywords: regional politics, regional economy, small business, politics, import, export, industry.

INTRODUCTION

Regional economy studies the mechanism of regulating the location of production and increasing the economic efficiency of regional development. The development of the region is evaluated by the dynamics of labor productivity, regional indicators of national income or gross national product, composition and efficiency of basic funds, regional indicators of prices and tariffs, etc. Regional economics is not limited to the study of economic problems of regions. He comprehensively studies ecological, demographic, geographical, ethnographic issues related to the region, sociology, political science, urban planning and other subjects.

The regional policy should have a complex feature, that is, it should provide for the provision of mutual relations between economic, social and administrative spheres. The economic sphere of regional policy includes a number of interrelated problems:

- strengthening the economic foundations of the integrity and stability of the state;
- formation of a multi-level economy in all regions, development of regional and national markets of goods, labor and capital, institutional and market infrastructures;
- reduction of existing deep differences in the level of economic and social development of regions;
- to ensure the economic and socially effective complex development of the economy of the regions;

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- development of interregional systems of transport, communication, informatics and other infrastructure;

- improvement of the country's economic regions system and zoning approach. Among the methods and forms of economic policy implementation, forecasting and programming have priority.

In regional social policy, the standard of living of the population, employment, and environmental safety are of particular importance. Regions where the state first applies the system of measures include regions in a state of crisis. Five types of crisis regions are usually distinguished.

Regional policy is to eliminate territorial inequalities that hinder the overall socio-economic development of the country and serve to create social disagreements. The central governments, regional and local government bodies of different countries use different tools depending on a number of factors (level of socio-economic development of the country, type of state structure, internal problems, goals of the parties in power) to eliminate such differences. Before implementing the regional policy, first of all, the causes of territorial inequalities in the country are studied. It is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- the impact of sharp differences in natural and climatic conditions on the living conditions and business activities of the residents of some regions of the country;

- the size, quality and level of use of existing natural resources in the regions; - as a result of the location of the regions in remote areas, the increase in transport costs, the increase in product prices. This, in turn, leads to a narrowing of the market. Poor transport and communication links make the economic development of remote regions difficult:

- stage of technological development affecting the production of one or another type of product (raw material resources, intermediate products, finished products and services);

- the level of autonomy of the region, political conditions, history of development, etc.;

- production infrastructure: airports, transport networks, industrial areas, telecommunication systems, etc. to be provided with;

- socio-cultural factors: level of urbanization, education of the population, presence of scientific centers, etc.

In many countries with developed market economies, regional policy is carried out in the following 3 directions, which serve to ensure the redistribution of capital investments:

The first direction is to build infrastructure facilities in underdeveloped and industrially underdeveloped regions and improve their connections with other regions. It is known that in countries with a developed market economy, the state does not directly interfere in production, but the creation of economic and legal conditions for the effective functioning of entrepreneurs is the primary duty of the state. The presence of roads and railways, electricity networks, gas

and water pipelines, and communication lines will greatly help the development of entrepreneurship in such areas.

The second direction is the application of restrictive methods (implemented through administrative or financial restrictions) in relation to highly developed and industrialized regions, especially large cities. By restricting the location of new industrial enterprises in such regions, regional disparities will be prevented. This method is widely used for agglomeration centers in almost all developed countries of the world. Preventing new industrial enterprises from settling in large and big cities, developing small towns, urban settlements and rural settlements are urgent problems in Uzbekistan.

The third direction is to encourage the attraction of foreign and private investments in order to place industrial enterprises in problem regions. This direction is the main direction that is given important attention by the state in locating enterprises belonging to various sectors of the economy.

Through the investment, production based on advanced technology will be introduced, the production of new types of products will be launched, as well as the establishment of new enterprises and the increase of new jobs will be achieved. Such a positive result cannot be imagined without the cooperation of local governments in the process of appropriation of foreign credit lines by commercial banks and implementation of financing at their expense. Therefore, during the current year, banks together with local governments have addressed the following issues, in particular:

- to direct the attracted foreign investments to all regions of our country, in addition, to direct these funds, first of all, to finance projects to deepen structural changes and diversify the economy, to accelerate the modernization of existing capacities and technological renewal, and to deepen the processes of localization of production on the basis of industrial cooperation focus;
- the funds allocated from foreign credit lines will be directed to the projects aimed at the production of food products, including the processing of meat, milk and fruit and vegetable products, and the attention will be paid to the comprehensive assistance of entrepreneurs in the utilization of these funds.

It creates an opportunity to raise the quality of the products produced in our country to the level of the demand of the world markets based on the wide attraction of investments in small business in our country and increasing their attractiveness, implementation of prospective collaborative projects, introduction of new modern techniques and technologies. The following suggestions can be made to overcome the problems that arise in attracting investments to this small business:

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- development of investment funds to increase the investment attractiveness of small businesses;
- formation of specialized funds aimed at financing small business;
- by increasing the volume of long-term loans by commercial banks to form the initial capital of small business entities and to support their investment projects, we will be able to solve the problems of financing investment activities in our country. By introducing these proposals, the following positive results can be achieved by increasing the investment attractiveness of small business and developing it sufficiently:
 - increase investment attractiveness and improve investment in the regions, helps to strengthen market relations.
 - financial support of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, primarily for investment purposes, expands the volume of long-term loans for the formation of initial capital.
 - the creation of a competitive environment will be a powerful tool for improving the socio-economic conditions in the country.
 - ensuring the solution of social and economic problems to a certain extent leads to the development of small business entities, which are considered a strategic sector of the economy. With the help of the joint efforts of the legislative and executive government and local governing bodies in our country, significant results can be achieved in improving the conditions for the development of small business entities, which in turn will lead to positive changes in the development of small business entities and economic reform in Uzbekistan. At the same time, it increases the efficiency of using domestic investments in our country, which has a positive effect on the growth of GDP.

CONCLUSION

In order to implement the regional policy in industrial production and to develop it, the country's economy consists of increasing the economic efficiency of the activities of small business entities, observing the supremacy of state interests, creating favorable conditions for enterprises to manage all types of property and at different levels, making the region a whole, taking into account the low quality and objectivity of regional statistics, it is recommended to use the survey method widely in carrying out research on the situation, problem and forecasting of the development of individual regions in practice done.

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