



SOME ISSUES OF THE FORMATION OF A COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATION

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Received: June 10 th 2021	The article analyzes the need for the formation of a competitive regional economy in the context of integration and its features. The article also analyzes the classification of theories of factors and models of the regional economy.
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It will be possible to realize that population growth and labor mobility are based not only on regions, but also on inequality and imbalances of global development. This is a huge problem that cannot be solved quickly. To solve this problem, scientific research and studies are required that provide an evidence-based component of the assessment of unexpected risk.

It should be noted that in practice, any global problem initially arises in a particular region and, if it is not prevented, can take on a global scale. It follows that when studying the processes of socio-economic development, it is advisable to study them primarily from a regional point of view.

A number of scientists argue that, in addition to industrial and ethnic education, in modern conditions it is advisable to fill the "territory" with a number of qualitative signs of a socio-economic nature. Including:

- the subject of socio-economic relations in the context of economic changes, economically and geographically different within the state;
- part of the political, territorial, and economic integrity of the state;
- The specifics of education and the specific socio-economic interests that develop in it are determined by the needs and functions that need to be implemented..

Judging by the ongoing reforms in the socio-economic development of the regions in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the emerging economic space within the country is determined by the fact that the regions are becoming independent economic entities. In such conditions, it is advisable to consider regional policy not as a way to overcome new and new shortcomings, but as a competition policy and a more comprehensive development policy.

The analysis of the interdependence of the theories of socio-economic development of regions, taking into

account its economic nature, includes factors that contribute to the formation of economic subjectivity.

The analysis of the factors determining the growth of subjectivity of regions shows that they are mainly exogenous and have an external influence on the region. These include, first of all, the globalization of the economy, the development and formation of the region. The main products of the region as an object of development are:

1. competitiveness of the subsystems of the region (social, economic, managerial, environmental, infrastructural, institutional, security);
2. competitiveness of products produced in the region;
3. competitive resources, potential and opportunities of the region.

Regional macroeconomics mainly analyzes the comparative economic characteristics of different regions within the national economy. Regional macroeconomics studies issues related to comparative economic growth, changes in the level of employment in the region and the movement of factors of production between regions. Unlike regional macroeconomics, microeconomics is more concerned with the problem of localization and interrelation of regional economic activity. It discusses the impact of time and distance on economic activity, and it does not work as a whole in the region. Consequently, when the subject of regional microeconomics deals with the theory of location, the term space economy is sometimes used as a synonym for regional economy, but in this case more attention is paid to the importance of space and distance than to the macro aspects.

The economic development of regions is not always accompanied by an improvement in living conditions and indicators of social development. In practice, the economic interests of economic entities, various



sectors of material production, the population of regions and the social interests of society as a whole often do not coincide. In this regard, it can be noted that the weak scientific and technical level of production in the regions, limited financial, labor and material resources, low efficiency of their use and low level of labor organization, imperfect management and norms of economic law.

The result of these problems, in turn, is the deterioration of the natural environment, leading to a decrease in the socio-economic potential of the regions. Studies show that during the period of economic reforms and unforeseen emergencies, such factors as the growth of interregional inequality in terms of different economic and social development influenced the sharp decline in real incomes and the growth of poverty. However, this increase in imbalances depends on the trends in nominal and real incomes, as well as on the degree of interdependence of poverty and the pace of development.

It is concluded that for the development of the economy of any region, the distribution of investments in the direction of energy security, low-cost infrastructure and environmental protection provides a number of advantages:

The release of resources for the development of households and effective investments by reducing energy and materials costs;

declining confidence in imports and the impact of weak energy supply on geopolitics;

providing the support needed for employment in the expanding "environmental industry";

encourage the pursuit of global environmental goals;

protecting valuable ecological resources and improving the quality of the habitat for future generations. The result offers jobs and economic development in the short term, energy security and technological innovation in the medium term, as well as a sustainable future for the next generation in the long term.

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