

## PROSPECTS FOR DEPLOYMENT OF PRODUCTION FORCES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

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**Khaitmuradov Anvarjon Gaybullaevich**

*Termiz State University. Department of Economics.*

### **Abstract**

*Laws of placement of production forces and regional development include, Laws of regional rational organization of production. Production facilities should be located as close to sources as possible. For example, placing water-intensive industries near water sources, etc. Legitimacy of territorial specialization and cooperation of production. It envisages specialization and establishment of the most improved production relations between enterprises within a certain region, as well as their wide participation in foreign economic relations.*

### **Key words**

*industrial products, retail trade, service sector, regional economy, housing construction, economic growth, macroeconomic stability.*

As a result of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan, including institutional reforms, the mechanism of state regulation of the economy has been formed and is gaining development tendencies. The mechanism of state regulation of the economy formed in Uzbekistan allows to mitigate its negative impact in the current global financial and economic crisis . At the current new stage of the country's development, it is required to accelerate the economy of each region and its socio-economic development. Because the difference between the regions is quite large. Some districts have not yet been able to get out of the subsidy conditions. As a result, the people's living standards and incomes are also increasing accordingly. Therefore, in order to increase the incomes of the population and regions, priority is being given to the issue of "ensuring comprehensive and effective use of natural, mineral raw materials, industrial, agricultural, touristic and labor potential". Because it is clear that the available opportunities in many areas are not being fully used. In order to ensure the socio-economic development of the regions, the issue of "establishment of new industrial enterprises and service centers, organization of small industrial zones, rapid development of small cities and towns at the expense of attracting funds of large economic associations, loans from banks and private

foreign investments" is also a priority task reflected in the strategy. Also, to ensure comprehensive and balanced development of the regions, rational use of existing natural raw materials, production and labor potential of the regions, optimal placement of production forces and consistent improvement of the living standard and quality of the population, as well as further improvement of the organization of the activities of local executive authorities and in order to implement systematic programmatic measures to increase its effectiveness, reflected in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2495-.

The main forms of organization of production are as follows: 1. Geographical integration is evident first of all in material spheres - industry, agriculture, transport. The object of science is determined by the territorial organization of these networks and the features of their location. 2. Specialization is closely related to the division of labor and the formation of economic regions. It has three stages - specialization at the enterprise, city and district level, as well as three types - part (detail), technological or semi-product and subject specialization. The stages of specialization determine the place of enterprises, cities and districts in the division of labor, and the types are inextricably linked with each other and have special characteristics at different territorial stages. Cooperation is the cooperation of different enterprises to create one product, in which their location in the network is observed. A combination is a combination of enterprises, similar to a cooperative. In cooperation, the product is one, but in combination, on the contrary, the raw material is the same, and the product obtained from it is different.

The main factors of territorial organization of production The main factors of production organization are as follows: Raw material factor. More raw materials are used to obtain certain products. Therefore, enterprises specializing in the production of such products are located as close as possible to the regions of raw materials. Fuel-factor. Thermal power plants play a key role in the deployment of the initial stage of the ferrous metallurgy industry. Water and climatic conditions are also of great importance in the location of production networks. The importance of this factor is important for agriculture. Electricity factor. Electricity is of high voltage and can be transmitted over long distances through networks. For the same purpose, large fuel power plants were built in large coal basins. For example, 40,000-50,000 kWh of electricity is used to produce 1 ton of titanium. Naturally, it will be effective to build such enterprises near sources of cheap electricity. Among the socio-economic factors, population and labor resources are the most important. It is necessary to establish new enterprises, cultural and household institutions in rural areas with a large population in Uzbekistan. Transport is a direct continuing

branch of production. The influence of the factor of scientific and technical development is clearly manifested in the territorial organization of a number of industries. For example, many enterprises belonging to mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries are located in cities with a high level of scientific and technical power. Environmental factor - from an environmental point of view, it is better for chemical, meat, canning, leather factories, and thermal power plants to be located far from population centers. The factor of the market economy - the market, competition, demand and supply ultimately determine the specialization and location of production industries, and the state manages or regulates this process through territorial and tax policies.

From the republican level on the production of consumer goods (102.7 %) higher indicator in Andijan, Khorezm, Namangan regions and was recorded in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Consumption in these areas high growth rates of the production index of machine-building goods enterprises, carry out investment projects in the light and food sector as a result of increase. Andijan, Namangan, Khorezm regions and Index of production of consumer goods per capita in Tashkent city the account increased. This indicator was lower than the national indicator in 10 regions. The highest index corresponds to the city of Tashkent (3,035), mainly industrial due to the modernization of enterprises. Regional consumer markets Shifts in the development of production and non-production goods implement targeted programs to ensure perfect development increase is also related to programs for localization of production based on local raw materials. However, the production of consumer goods a high difference between the regions remains. Surkhandarya Index of production of consumer goods per capita in Navoi region 5.8 times less than in the region.

Reasonable, most efficient placement of production means reducing the costs of manufacturing a production unit as much as possible, placing all stages of production up to the release of the finished product as much as possible within a certain limit. It is known that Uzbekistan is a country rich in natural resources. However, the regions where these resources are located differ from each other in terms of their abundance, availability of useful components, quality, and geological conditions. Transportation conditions play a critical role in resource utilization, as production in a transportation-dependent economy may be located near or far from sources of raw materials, fuel, energy, and consumption areas. In addition, the cost of transportation has a significant impact on the location of production. Therefore, one of the most important tasks of increasing efficiency and reducing freight transportation costs is to reduce long-distance transportation of goods, to bring

production that consumes a lot of raw materials, and to bring enterprises in the fuel and energy sector closer to fuel sources.

Cooperatives and combinations are considered essential conditions for the rational placement of production. In this case, ample conditions are created for effective and full use of resources. Comprehensive development of the economy of economic regions means systematic development of sectors that determine market specialization. This includes national networks, networks that meet the needs of the population, and infrastructure networks. The comprehensive development of the regional economy implies the strengthening of economic ties between sectors, including those that complement the regional complex and provide services.

In the era of market economy, it is considered to be a necessary condition for the effective location of production to ensure a reasonable distribution of land between regions and regions. Network distribution is a very important factor that determines economic development and its efficiency, because it is through network distribution that the competitive network is formed and deepened. Establishing a rational distribution of land between the regions provides an opportunity to effectively use the natural and human resources available in them, to develop the economy, including economic relations, in a rapid manner. In recent years, as a result of the globalization of the economy, the development of science and technology, significant changes are taking place in the distribution of international meshhnat. Regions that supply raw materials are becoming regions that produce finished goods, and on the contrary, some regions are limited to the task of supplying raw materials, unable to withstand competition. Therefore, one of the priority tasks of today is to improve and deepen the specialization characteristic of these regions by the proper implementation of economic relations between them. Only on the basis of such an approach, it is possible to develop production and increase its efficiency.

Reducing existing differences in the levels of socio-economic development of economic regions is one of the most urgent issues at the moment. This does not mean eliminating all differences between regions. The main issue is to reduce the differences in living standards in the regions, to bring these indicators closer to each other as much as possible. Currently, there are significant differences in the level of socio-economic development of the existing regions in the countries of Kazakhstan. A very similar situation was observed in the regions of Uzbekistan. Such a situation has a negative impact on the pace and scale of implementation of market relations, and leads to the deepening of the unemployment problem. Without solving these problems, it is impossible to fully apply market relations to

the economy. They affect each other and cause different changes. Therefore, it is necessary to organize and organize these laws in a complex, interrelated manner.

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