

## AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF IMPLEMENTING STATE REGIONAL PRINCIPLES IN DIGITALIZING THE REGIONAL INDUSTRY

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**Abstract.** *The article recognizes the digitalization of the region's industry as an important element in the implementation of the state regional policy. The importance of implementing the state regional policy for the digitalization of regional industry was emphasized.*

**Keywords:** *Regional policy, digitalization of the industry, infrastructure, concept, Regional industry, model, macroeconomic balance, raw material base, minerals.*

### **Login**

In the context of industrial digitization, the implementation of the republic's state policy is crucial to ensure macroeconomic balance and stability. This need arises from the fact that any country includes regions that differ significantly in a number of indicators, including:

- Availability of natural resources (raw materials and mineral raw materials);
- Population density, availability and quality of labor resources;
- Production structure;
- The state of the social sphere;
- Distance to highly developed industrial and cultural centers.

These differences have both objective and subjective characteristics. Objective factors include the uneven territorial distribution of natural resources and living conditions. Historically, each country was formed by the use of the available habitat of its people. The distribution of the population across regions can be influenced by the location of various natural resources (mineral reserves, fertile lands, water sources). Also, subjective factors such as human activity, state attention and support for these regions play an important role in the development of saline areas.

Regional policy should be based on legislative and legal frameworks and should meet social requirements, as well as economic security and stability. Regions should have a certain degree of economic stability and self-sufficiency.

### **Analysis of literature on the topic**

The scientific works of prominent scientists of our country, including T.M. Akhmedov, F.T. Egamberdiev, B. Ruzmetov, and X.S. Mukhitdinov, also broadly covered the priority areas of the state regional policy in the concept of digitalization.

### **Analysis and results**

Global experience and scientific research show that the effective use of the natural and economic potential of the region has become a key factor in driving economic growth within the country's industry. Because reforms are implemented directly through investment projects in the regions and settlements. Special attention has been paid to the comprehensive development of each region through the effective use of existing natural, mineral and industrial resources. However, several systemic issues persist in the comprehensive development of the regions.

These issues include the lack of a single national strategy for regional development, the lack of long-term development concepts for each region, underutilization of existing natural and economic potential, and delays in transitioning to new factors of economic growth.

There are many commonalities in the norms used by governments around the world to regulate the economic development of regions. However, there are also national specificities, which are explained by different levels of economic development and specific regional development challenges.

In the CIS countries, in particular, in Russia and Kazakhstan, measures have been taken such as the adoption of territorial development concepts, the establishment of special funds for territorial regulation, and the creation of special economic zones.

The role of regional policy in the European Union (EU) is incomparable. The main directions of this policy are the presence of a solid legal framework, the implementation of long-term regional development strategies, the targeted regulation of regional socio-economic relations and infrastructure, and the introduction of specific economic mechanisms for stimulating specific regions.

The role of regional policy within the European Economic Community has increased significantly in recent years. As a result, the development of integration processes in Europe has been launched. Ten years ago, it was considered an additional direction necessary for progress in strategically important areas of EU activity. By the end of the 1980s, it had acquired a fundamentally independent significance. With the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty, the EU's ability to implement regional policy has expanded significantly, and the importance of individual regions within the member states has increased within the integration process.

The European Union's regional policy is based on the following principles:

- Concentration of structural fund resources in the least developed regions of the European Union, with strict controls to prevent the dispersion of funds. 80% of financial allocations from this fund should be directed to regions lagging significantly behind in economic development.
- Structural subsidies are complementary, meaning that EU institutions can only provide resources as an additional source during the implementation of national programmes and cannot independently determine the objectives of their intervention.
- Coordinating EU regional policy with the macroeconomic and social policies of each member state. EU authorities must ensure that integration-oriented actions do not conflict

with the economic policy objectives of these states and that EU budget funds are not wasted due to uncoordinated actions by national and local authorities.

- Direct cooperation between Member States during the implementation of national territorial programmes. This includes the exchange of information between relevant authorities to ensure clarity in the objectives and methods of national programmes.

At the current stage of development of the regional programming system, the methodology for developing and evaluating comprehensive programs requires the use of indicative planning tools. To date, extensive experience has been accumulated in theoretical research in the world practice of regional programming.

Over time, due to the change in the role of certain non-production factors in economic development, the conditions created for the development of regions do not remain constant. Thus, territorial inequality has a significant impact on the development of the country's economy. It is associated, on the one hand, with the inequality in the location of production resources across the country's territory, and on the other hand, with the dynamics of the role of individual factors in economic development. Therefore, in each country there may be regions rich in natural resources, but sparsely populated; sufficiently provided with both of them; already and recently developed or in the process of being developed; the population of which is increasing somewhere, and decreasing somewhere; somewhere dominated by the elderly population group, and somewhere their share is decreasing.

When developing regional policy, it is necessary to take into account a number of conceptual situations. It is necessary to support the regions by stimulating the growth of the manufacturing sector; this sector creates the largest number of new jobs. The state, in turn, helps to establish and expand manufacturing enterprises, and, if necessary, to reorient and improve them.

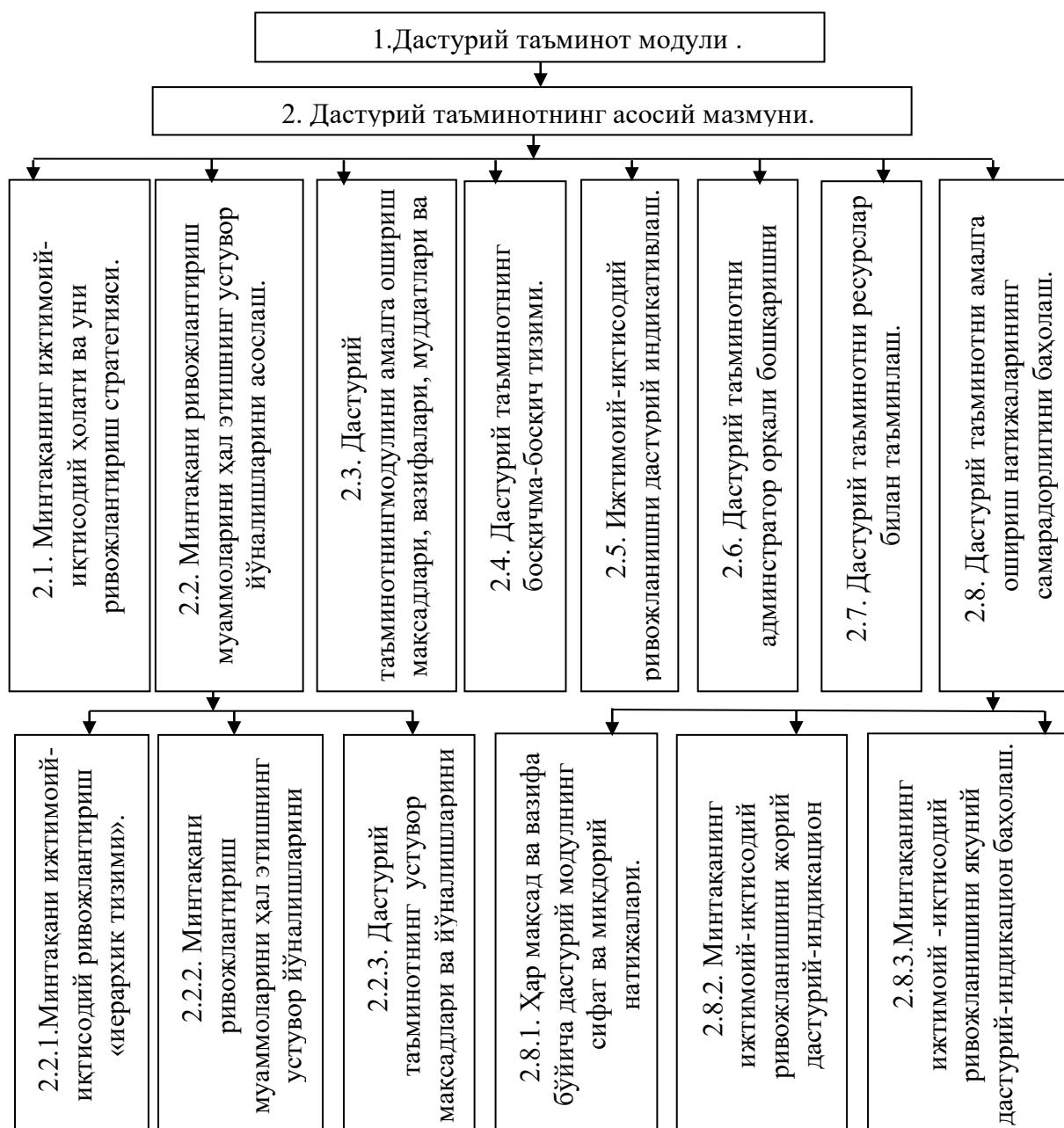
Currently, Uzbekistan has not developed a general strategy for regional development and specific incentive mechanisms. The mechanism can be mainly the provision of subventions and grants to individual regions within the framework of the state budget. In addition, medium-term development forecasts for regions and state programs for socio-economic development for individual regions (industries) have been developed.

It is necessary to emphasize the extreme importance of the process of identifying promising directions of socio-economic development of the region during the development of a targeted comprehensive program. The correct selection of priority directions defined in the program will allow focusing all efforts and resources on realizing the potential of economic development, thereby ensuring the effectiveness of program activities.

However, in practice, the selection of problems for program development is limited to a list of "sick" areas in the socio-economic development of the region, while using a scientifically based approach, it is advisable to select from all the problems those whose solution opens up qualitatively new prospects for the region. In addition, in most cases,

the development of targeted general programs does not provide for the interconnection between goals, priorities, indicators and regulators of regional development.

**The structural structure of digitization includes the following sections.  
(1- picture).**



It is advisable to use integrated indicators in the process of assessing the level of socio-economic development of the region.

### Conclusion and suggestions

In general, the results of the analysis of foreign experiences in state regulation of the socio-economic development of regions and their generalization in the conditions of Uzbekistan make it appropriate to use the following. It is worth emphasizing the need for active state support in the digitalization of regional industry. This will include direct

financing, allocation of grants and various subsidies, implementation of state orders and procurement by the state.

The results of the study showed that innovative development is an important factor in increasing the efficiency of regional industry and the basis for the growth of the entire economy. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to create an environment for improving the mechanisms for the development of high-tech industries in the region.

It is necessary to gradually adapt regional policy to general trends such as decentralization, interregional integration, and environmental protection, taking into account the need for a clearly developed strategy for the comprehensive socio-economic development of the country's regions, the national model of economic reforms.

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