

CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SPHERES

Baratova Shahzoda

Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute of Preschool

Education direction 14-23 group student

Abstract:

The article examines the issues of regional economy, the problems of effective use of financial resources; the directions of improving the territorial infrastructure and improving the social orientation of financial instruments are substantiated.

Keywords: regional economy, investment policy, infrastructure, financial resources, regional budgets.

Introduction

While today, in an increasingly globalized era, changes are taking place in all spheres, several major changes are also taking place in the field of spirituality and enlightenment.

We can see that over the past period, large investments have been made in our country, paying special attention to spirituality and culture as a separate industry. Not every field can develop alone in isolation from others. Today, the issue of the development of national culture and spirituality in Uzbekistan is considered as an integral and integral part of the socio-economic development of the country. Over the years, it has been rebuilt with much greater difficulty in exchange for having a huge impact on the industry and being trapped by various pressures. Because the greatest losses in comparison with other spheres directly and indirectly affected the sphere of spirituality. Because for more than 70 years of Soviet dominant ideology, it was in the field of spirituality that the biggest blow was dealt. Because culture and spirituality are an extremely important and extremely sensitive area on the path of the nation's development. Because this is an area that directly affects the heart of society, creating immunity to various alien ideas. Thinking, thinking in every person should be free, independent. Mass unanimity is disastrous. There is no creativity or development in this. In this sense, thoughtless imitation leads to the oblivion of the national image and identity. Currently, it is necessary to study and assimilate ideas that have become advanced, universal values in world literature, culture and art. In the following years, we see changes in the field of culture both in form and content. Under the influence of the despotic system of the dominant ideology, all opportunities are created for a radical renewal of this sphere, developed from imitation of Western culture. Now serious attention is being paid to the issue of protection from these imitations, development based on national and at the same time universal values. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On

measures to improve the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated May 26, 2020 opened up wide opportunities for representatives of this sphere. After all, the development of spirituality and thinking of mankind cannot do without culture. Like all industries in our country, this industry has gone through a period of boom and bust for various reasons. However, in recent years, the Government of the Republic has been making fundamental changes in connection with the transition to a new level of development of these industries. Despite the significant changes taking place in this direction, a number of systemic problems remain that hinder the effectiveness of spiritual and educational reforms in the process of updating socio-economic and political spheres.

State regulation of the economy in a regional context, including the formation of a market environment, investment climate and territorial commodity markets, as well as the development and implementation of comprehensive socio-economic development programs, corresponds to the current stage and its further development. the economy of the country. One of the most comprehensive and necessary concepts of the regional economy is the concept of infrastructure – a set of material, financial, organizational and legal conditions that ensure the economic development of territories. At the present stage of development, the role of infrastructure, which determines the development of the entire economy, is significantly increasing [4]. The infrastructure of the region occupies an important place in the structure of the entire reproductive process and is aimed at ensuring the functioning of branches of social production, creating the necessary conditions for the development of promising social and interstate relations.

Great scientists (N.N.Nekrasov, A.I.Vedishchev, A.E.Probst, S.V.Slavin, R.I. Thanks to the efforts of the creative collectives of the Commonwealth led by Schniper, etc.), productive forces became the most important tool, which were national economic plans. forecasting and territorial planning, substantiation of territorial proportions and interrelations of the national economy [4]. Thanks to this, a purposeful, comprehensive and effective implementation of the principles of the allocation of productive forces and territorial development was largely ensured. During this period, methodological research intensified. The latest economic and mathematical methods (V.S.Nemchinov, A.G.Aganbegyan, A.G.Granberg, M.M.Albegov, etc.) began to be widely introduced into scientific developments. In the West, this branch of the economy is known as "regional science". For the first time, government agencies in the United States, Canada and Western Europe began to provide targeted assistance to individual regions during the crisis of the 1930s, when former industrialized areas and territories began to recover due to significant production cuts. In the 1950s and 1960s. The regional policy of all developed capitalist countries has already been formalized by law.

Of the most famous foreign local history scholars, P. Krugman, A. Bally, J. Benko, P. Klaval, K. Demazier, J. Lyazhugi, D. Leborne, A. Lipik, B. Pecker, R. Sale, M. Storper, E. Swingedow, P. Welz, F. Edalo, etc. [4]. The last years of the last century were marked in Russia by the transition to state regulation of the economy, the intensification of financial and budgetary planning aimed at developing current and medium-term forecasts of socio-economic development, as well as more effective measures to stimulate the economy. The study of the problems of formation and development of the regional economy and infrastructure, the disclosure of the economic processes of formation of an important branch of the economy of the region - territories - is necessary for both entrepreneurs-owners and managers of commercial enterprises. for designers in the field of business construction and urban planning, employees of territorial administrations, etc. Recently, the study of regional economics has been combined with scientific research in the field of digital economy. However, the concept of regional infrastructure has its own history up to the formation

of regional science, which has undergone evolution in historical, logical and historical-economic aspects. Therefore, the study of the problems of regional development and modern infrastructure in regional studies is unthinkable without a historical, logical and methodological analysis of economic development in the context of the culture of human society, as well as without the direct application of mathematical methods of economic modeling. to study the problems of formation and development of modern infrastructure in the region; this is impossible without an internal analysis of the fundamental economic indicators of the functioning of the region and its infrastructure. These indicators include integral values characterizing the territory: gross regional product (GRP), gross investments in the region and consumption funds, essentially the main production funds representing the amount of capital working in the manufacturing sector of the region. If we highlight infrastructure indicators, these are, first of all, indicators of the functioning of market infrastructure: the number of banks, insurance companies, consulting and investment organizations, the growth of projects for the construction of new industrial and residential areas; the social infrastructure of the territory consists of educational institutions, transport, healthcare institutions, medical and social expertise, etc. The information infrastructure of the region and the Republic as a whole consists of institutions providing communication, telecommunications and mass media services.

The growth of the information industry in recent years is unthinkable without the international global information network Internet. The task of studying and analyzing the influence of these indicators on each other is the central task of the study.

The complexity of the study lies in the fact that it is necessary to take into account not only the static phases of the interaction of these factors, but also the dynamic conditions of their evolution in the context of the coronavirus pandemic that began in early 2020, leading to geopolitical instability. and as a result, instability in the economy.

The authors pay attention, first of all, to the problems of investment mechanisms for regulating the development of production structures of the regional economy [7], the formation of an effective investment resource management system, structural forms and types of investments in the regions, as well as the peculiarities of regional economic dynamics. The authors note the need to develop mechanisms for the development of the investment process at the regional level, taking into account the correspondence of the resources of the system to the interests of developers of investment projects, as well as the definition of investment directions governing development. the sectoral structure of the territorial economy. The actual activity of enterprises and other complex economic systems that ensure high rates of development and increase competitiveness in the long term is largely determined by the level of their investment activity, the scale and nature of their activities. E.As M. Shadoba notes, the complex of issues related to the implementation of the company's investment activities, both as an economic entity and the region as a whole, requires sufficiently deep knowledge of theory and management decision-making skills in the field of substantiating an investment strategy, choosing its directions and effective forms, and developing a targeted real investment program. The question of the structural and investment type of territories and the peculiarities of regional economic dynamics V.G. in his work, special attention is paid to the topic. Ignatiev [9].

The second direction of modern research is to study the role of forecasting socio-economic processes: models of the development of territorial economic relations in market conditions are studied. Chernenko V.A. in the monograph N. and Podgornaya E.A. The methods of scientific analysis are studied, measures of socio-economic development of the territory are proposed, including the organization of an effective system of territorial management of the territorial

economy. R.K. Karapetyan puts forward the subject of his research the potential of the enterprise and organizational and economic relations arising in the process of forming an innovative strategy for the functioning of the regional innovation system. Glushkova O.V. scientific and practical significance of his work. It is determined by the fact that the conclusions, proposals and recommendations formulated in its work are the basis for conducting a more effective economic policy of the state in the process of regulating regional economic relations. Zhikharevich B.S. He reveals and clarifies this issue in detail and consistently in his research [6].

T.B. The practical significance of Zausonina's research. It consists in developing an algorithm and a decision support system that automates the process of forming an optimal long-term development plan for the region, taking into account the most important factors affecting the effectiveness of its activities. Advanced mathematical and algorithmic approaches expand previously existing ones - they allow solving real economic problems facing territories in a market economy [8]. At the same time, V.I. In his work "improving the quality of regional economic programming", Kuzin finds the practical significance of his research in the possibility of using theoretical conclusions and methodological recommendations developed as part of the study of the practice of state and municipal management of the region's economy. Grishin, he demonstrates the practical significance of his work on the development and implementation of regional economic policy by public authorities and local governments, improving the methodology and methods of regional research by scientific organizations.

The third area of research - analysis and forecasting of the dynamics of regional development - is represented by a relatively small number of works. Among the main E.E. we can name the case. Sharafanova "modeling the processes of development of economic objects" and T.N. Tolstykh "problems of analyzing the dynamics of choosing a development strategy and modeling the regional economy". The methodological and theoretical basis of this work is the work of domestic and foreign scientists who have made a significant contribution to the formulation and development of problems related to statistical analysis, econometric methods, theory of economic development, production functions, factor analysis, theory. developing strategies and building a goal tree, modeling and functioning of the regional economy, theory of complex systems and organization of a database system.

The practical significance of its activities lies in the development of a model of interaction between various innovative structures and territorial administrations, ensuring the most effective use of available financial resources.

The technological direction of the development of the regional economy, as well as its modernization, is unthinkable without the introduction of innovations, all kinds of achievements in other disciplines – technical, legal, sociological, etc. [3].

Naturally, the fourth direction of research should be the study of the state of the economy and the complex of interconnected problems in the field of Finance affecting the development of territorial infrastructures. Therefore, special attention should be paid to this economic category and its impact on socio-economic processes in the country's economy. In its essence, financial relations are an integral part of the economic basis of society, since the relationship between people that occurs as a result of the redistribution of part of the value of a social product in the form of money. The science of finance concerns the natural sciences, such as the sciences of human existence in a bio-social environment. Society determines not only social, but also the conditions for the biological provision of human life. The state performs a Biosocial function through the financial system, redistributes funds among the population in various forms: loans, maternity capital, grants, pensions, tax policy.

Consequently, finance is a interconnected economic category that determines and regulates the optimal functioning of socio-economic processes at all levels of existence. Finance reflects the weaknesses of the economy and eliminates the problems of accumulated financial and value balance (FVD). Thanks to the FSD, the country's economy does not create conditions for the accumulation of capital, the formation of state financial resources, and its growth was not ensured. A high valuation of debt capital does not create conditions for increasing equity, accumulating financial resources in the country's economy. The budget system does not receive funds that make up the revenue portion of budgets. In addition, the macroeconomic conditions that make up the appropriate environment in the regions of the country are not provided for. In the entrepreneurial sector of the economy, too, due to the cost of borrowed funds and a relatively high share of materialized Labor spent on the final product, conditions for wage growth have not been created. The authors argue that FSD is based on the misuse of financial resources. Due to the relatively high debt capital, the absence of a connection between the activities of the entrepreneurial sector of the economy and the financial and credit sphere leads to additional burdens on the financial system. The elimination of FSD is one of the tasks that the state should solve in the near future. The creation of effective macroeconomic policies that eliminate imperfect tools within the framework of the existing financial model combines elements of the financial system, creates an additional driving factor for the growth of the national economy and eliminates regional problems. Funding eliminates FSD and regulates socio-economic processes using a broad format of regional economic development based on national programs. The authors of the article note that the effective use of financial resources is a way to solve many social problems in society.

The stratification of regional income and the social conditions of the population lead to the migration of the population, the transfer of capital accumulated by households to areas with a high standard of living. Regional socio-economic imbalances are accumulating problems that the state should solve in the coming years, therefore, the effective and targeted use of financial resources is the key to solving many socio-economic problems of society.

The information provided shows that funds from the country's economy are being withdrawn in large quantities from similar indicators in the leading countries of the world economy.

The financial resources of the National Welfare Fund should be directed, first of all, to improve the well-being and social conditions of the population, which will ensure the solution of a number of socio-economic problems: to increase the standard of living of the population. population; creating conditions for individuals to accumulate funds in the banking system and use them in the form of financial resources - "long-term" money. The social orientation of the National Welfare Fund softens social tension in society and strengthens the institution of trust in the state in the new conditions of pension reform, increases the population's demand for goods, services, capital in different segments of the market. Thanks to this, conditions are created for the development of small business and individual entrepreneurship in the regions. The development of small business and individual entrepreneurship with a competent tax policy ensures an increase in tax revenues and a decrease in the share of "parallel" enterprises in the country's gross domestic product; the tripartite socio-economic format: state-business-provides for the formation of the population.

Thus, the National Welfare Fund should become an important socio-economic fund that meets the needs of the population, creating conditions for the growth of the national economy and the equalization of the standard of living of the population in the regions.

The development of regional infrastructure is inextricably linked with the use of financial resources. Violation of the use of financial resources in the execution of budgets determined by the Accounts Chamber indicates the absence of appropriate control by the executive authorities

over the circulation of financial resources in the financial and credit system. The Supervisory Authority's report noted the poor quality of strategic planning and lack of control over the implementation of investment projects. According to the authors of the article, violations in practice have become systematic. The mechanism of “transformation” of budgetary funds into the banking system has been developed for a long time, that is, a tool is being launched that slows down the pace of investment activity and economic growth in the country. The low rate of economic turnover leads to a violation of the balance between financial and production components.

The financial and production link chain can be expressed as follows: the use of financial resources for other purposes, their orientation to other purposes creates difficulties in the activities of enterprises, reduces the resource for growth and additional income.

As a result of a large number of studies, it became known that the main reasons for the low implementation of inter-budget transfers are: the untimely formation of contracts for the provision of other inter-budget transfers, the provision of funds for real needs, the long duration of competitive procedures.

One of the problems associated with the growth of the national economy is inefficient regulation. After all, regulation is a complex process that involves various elements of a system that connects the economy and creates conditions for its stability. And sustainability is the basis of the formation of sustainable growth of gross domestic product.

The main elements of regulation are monetary and financial institutions. These elements of the system determine the vector of sustainable development of macroeconomics. It takes into account exogenous factors that determine the changes taking place in the world financial markets.

Control over the money supply in circulation, its adaptation, depreciation of the national currency will lead to an increase in prices will not create conditions for the growth of the country's economy. The monetary equivalent is the most sensitive element of the monetary system, on the basis of which the redistribution of resources in the economy, including financial resources, occurs. Changing the conditions of its circulation leads to a certain degree of disruption in the interaction of elements in the system of economic relations, which does not provide optimal activity of economic entities and leads to a decrease in the real income of the population.

Structural reform of investment policy in the private sector is the main task, the solution of which is: the growth of the national economy, the increase in the share of small and medium-sized enterprises in the gross domestic product, the development of the public-private sector. partnership - all this is a prerequisite for creating conditions for increasing the income of the population.

The assessment of economists on the state of the economy is also understandable to the regulatory authorities. In economics, there are causal relationships that determine the adoption of certain decisions. The difficulties of economic entities increased due to improper actions of management by regulatory bodies. Due to the inability to respond flexibly to the processes being carried out, control over the movement of cash flows gradually weakened, problems in the private and public sectors of the economy intensified. When the problems of manual management, which do not allow a dynamic transition to a market economy, are solved, it devotes a new pace of quality to the development of the business environment, including small and medium-sized businesses, eliminates all known problems of the state; ensuring the development of public-private partnerships, fast and efficient implementation of national projects. The development of the private sector also solves the main problem - it creates conditions for the growth of income and savings of the country's population. Only a critical assessment of regulatory measures is a palliative measure.

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