

CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

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ABSTRACT: The most important problem in the conditions of the formation and development of market relations is the development of a clear and effective regional policy.

For the economy of Uzbekistan, regional factors determine the nature and direction of economic reforms, the rate and proportions of the development of productive forces, and the effectiveness of structural changes in the economy.

KEYWORDS: Economy of Uzbekistan, regional factors determine the nature and direction.

INTRODUCTION

At the first stage of economic reforms in Uzbekistan, a certain legislation and economic-legal framework was created for regional administration and regional policy, which is characteristic of this stage.

The general criteria and basis of regional regulation are determined by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which defines the powers of republican and local state authorities.

Some aspects of regional policy are defined in a number of laws, in particular: "On Underground Resources", "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On Local State Power", "On Self-Government of Citizens", "On Property", "Expropriation and reflected in "On Privatization" and other laws.

At the initial stage of the transition to a market economy, territorial regulation was carried out by decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Economy, the State Property Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, the main task of the state regional policy was to develop and implement republican target programs for solving acute socio-economic problems.

These include the following targeted programs of certain territorial importance: "Gas and water", "Development of social and industrial infrastructure in rural areas", "Ensuring independence of energy and grain", "Employment of rural population" and others.

At the same time, during the years of independence, economic reforms were carried out based on the common strategic interests of the country and on the basis of macroeconomic stabilization and the solution of institutional changes, clearly developed regional policy, taking into account the territorial factors of stabilization and economic growth.

The current level of regional organization and distribution of productive forces does not satisfy the needs of the country and its regions, negatively affects the state of the social sphere, causes ecological tension and imbalance in the use of the natural and economic potential of the regions. The regions where the agricultural sector is the leader have fallen into the most difficult situation due to inflation, price disparity of agricultural and industrial products.

The level of economic development has decreased in Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

In almost all regions of our republic, especially in rural areas, there are still urgent issues regarding ecology and rational use of rapidly growing labor resources.

Economic methods of regulating the location of productive forces and state support of priority areas, internal reserves and the ability of regions to ensure economic growth are not involved.

The system of relations between the republican and local state authorities also hinders the deepening of economic reforms in the regions.

Until now, in some areas, the administrative form of regional management by ministries and agencies, hokimits is preserved.

The main task of the program of deepening economic reforms is to reconstruct the regional management system, to strengthen its influence on the complex and social development of the regions.

If at the initial stage of the formation of market relations, the central republic's governing bodies were in power, then decision-making in order to increase the effectiveness of further deepening of economic reforms is determined by the transition to the regional level.

The main task today is to reduce the negative consequences of the development and deployment of the productive forces of the republic, to ensure stable economic growth and, on this basis, to raise the standard of living of the population.

It is important to raise the economy and social sphere of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, cities, and districts in eliminating regional disparities.

Each region should have a real opportunity to use the existing potential to the maximum to develop and improve the well-being of the population.

Accordingly, an effective regional policy should be implemented in the republic, which will help equalize economic conditions for independent regional governance and decentralize governance.

In Uzbekistan, the regional economic policy should be aimed at ensuring the full use of regional resources, conditions and factors in order to achieve the ultimate goals of socio-economic development formed in the tasks and priorities of deepening economic reforms.

is the adopted relevant legislative documents that clearly define the functions, status and tasks of the republican and local state authorities .

In addition to the laws of direct action on the regulation of territorial development, the relevant legislative documents consider some aspects related to the rational management of the environment, the deepening of market reforms (privatization, the formation of market infrastructure, etc.), the structural restructuring of the economy, and the development of the social sphere of industry. should be released.

The main goal of economic reforms is to develop the independence of agricultural enterprises and their structural links, as well as to form a balanced and cheap product market (taking into account the ability of consumers to pay) on the basis of state support and protection of the producer of goods.

This goal allows us to identify the most important tasks designed to describe the essence of the reform.

Ours in our opinion, to them the following tasks input can:

- efficient commerce village economy work release balanced performance for conditions create ;
- ownership and of management different types _ formation ;
- himself himself manage methods work output ;
- production of various types of goods of producers work issued products and received to income complete ownership that 's right formation ;
- little food _ products flexible demand to provide possibility giving developed food infrastructure and food markets create ;
- work release tools and services for comfortable the market formation , village economy enterprises resources with to provide improve and of them use efficiency increase _
- cross-industry and interregional product _ of exchange to equivalence reach _
- agro-industry of the complex different to the fields investments multiplying the volume by k ' for conditions create ;
- agrarian infrastructure complex material base extended repeat work release provision is also inconvenient _ market from the conditions protection to do based on development acceleration in order to a diverse economy host subjects labor , investments combine and cooperation principles done increase _
- work of producers consumers on demand the answer strengthen _
- a village of the farm to the goal according to state protectionism provision , village economy economy he is right and economic intervention ;
- work release encourage , effective and good quality things encourage opportunities expand ;
- commodity-money relations efficient performance for conditions creation of enterprises financial independence strengthening ;
- a village economy work release scientific the basics strengthening _

So , the republic will be a village in the future economy and agro industry of the complex again work industry network __ development conceptual the basics work outlet , market economy transition conditions the republic development general con ts ep ts iya based on agro industry complex development duties is determined .

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