



**DEVELOPMENT OF VIEWS ON THE FUNCTIONING OF
REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS IN REGIONAL
ECONOMIC THEORIES**

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the concept of using a holistic mechanism to achieve sustainable development of the region as a management technology of the regional economy aimed at increasing the efficiency of regional production complexes, implementing the priority directions of science, technology and important technologies is put forward.

KEYWORDS

regional, systems, control technology, objects, buildings, business.

Introduction

Facilities management is now focusing on the long term by adopting maintenance and operating practices that consider the social, environmental and economic benefits of all business decisions. The facilities management sector is engaged in a sustainable development agenda as the entire built environment continues to change.

Digitization and sustainability are two major forces that have shaped facilities management since the 1970s, and this affects the role of facilities managers. However, describe the perception of the facilities management profession as conservative as one of the problems with the acceptance of sustainability in the facilities management profession. In a study by Collins et al., who explored the gap between sustainable buildings and sustainable facilities, facilities management based on life-cycle assessment can bridge the traditional gap between design, construction and facilities management requirements for more effective solutions. believes that it is necessary to eliminate the gap. Adopting sustainable facilities management practices reduces energy, water and waste in building maintenance and operation. However, Lok et al add that support at the organizational level is needed for the smooth adoption of sustainable facilities management practices and processes. The concept of sustainable facilities management combines the two concepts of Facilities Management and sustainable development by adopting technology and innovative business practices that balance the social, economic and environmental impacts of business decisions. The global challenges of climate change and the demand for energy efficiency influence the facilities management industry to challenge the design and development of solutions that minimize the negative impact of buildings on the environment. Therefore, there is a need to refurbish and green the existing buildings. The concept of sustainable facilities management has been defined by many scholars, but Nielsen and Galamba describe it as considering the principles of sustainability in terms of the core business, support function and impact on local operations and the global community. Meanwhile, Lee and Kang provide a

detailed description of sustainable facility management, including the use of environmentally friendly materials that improve indoor air quality, water reuse and energy efficiency that offer better thermal comfort, sustainable renovation and retrofitting, and flexible design. includes the use of developments, circulation and more that promote sustainable cities and communities.

The benefits of sustainable management of existing facilities go beyond introducing new sustainable building projects, as sustainable facilities management helps to save energy, reduce waste, save water, control carbon footprint, etc. the facility manager has the ability to positively or negatively impact the planet [9]. At the forefront of organizational behavior change is the business manager, who has the ability to influence the behavior of individuals working at all levels of the business, who play the role of facility management [10]. Buser et al. [11], states that 80% of a building's impact on climate change occurs during the operational phase, which highlights the negative impact of building operation on the environment.

Let's analyze the evolution of views on the functioning of regional socio-economic systems from the point of view of sustainable development in classical and modern theories of regional economy. This article uses the rules of a number of regional economic theories, which are very relevant from the point of view of the formation of the concept of sustainable development of the region. At the first stage of the development of regional science, the main attention was paid to the settlement aspect of the organization of the national economy. The model of distribution of agricultural activities in the form of a ring around individual urban settlements is recognized.

Currently, the use of the rules of the theory of local economic development is especially relevant. According to the theory of local economic development that was widespread in the 70s of the twentieth century, the efficiency of regional development determines its ability to mobilize local resources, stimulate entrepreneurship, and take into account local conditions in development planning. In the conditions of the growing problems of regional management, it is necessary to review the means of ensuring sustainable development using the concepts of platform and ecosystem approaches to form a reliable information base, plan and monitor the impact of decisions on management parameters. social economic system. The proposed integrated regional mechanism of sustainable development can be used for integration with programs and strategies at different levels of regional governance, for concretization, scientific justification and conceptualization of conversion measures. Increasing the level of economic development implies the use of modern management solutions to achieve stability and rationality of territorial systems. It is necessary to consider the regional mechanisms in their interdependence in order to construct the impact vectors and provide scenarios for changing the economy to sustainable development.

The system of modern regional mechanisms is able to achieve the stability of the development of internal regional economic units based on a conceptual tool in the form of a complex mechanism for regulating economic, spatial, social, digital and ecological platforms.

A region is a part of a country characterized by certain economic and geographical conditions and the national composition of the population. Regional economy, American economist Hoover A.M. according to its definition, it is a system of views reflecting the spatial nature of economic subjects¹². Thus, the essence of the regional economy can be expressed by the question: what is it, where and why, and what comes from it? The first "what?" refers to all types of economic activity: not only to the location of production facilities, but also to various types and forms of entrepreneurship, business and various institutions, private and state. "Where?" The question is. not related to the geographical

location of the subject, but to its proximity to other centers of economic activity. The answer to this question should cover such categories as proximity, concentration (or, on the contrary, dispersion) of economic entities, similarity or difference of socio-economic models within regions. These aspects are considered from both macro-geographical (regions, countries) and micro-geographical (districts, districts, regions) perspectives. The questions "why?" And "What comes of it?" It depends on the goals and tasks set by economists, so exactly such answers reflect the depth of the research and their relevance. According to the definition of Academician N.N. Nekrasov, the regional founder is economics in the local science, 2 "regional economy as a branch of economics". studies the sum of economic and social factors and events that determine the formation and development of productive forces and social processes in the territorial system of the country and each region.

In recent works of local authors on regional economy, a systematic approach to the subject of science is emphasized. So, in the opinion of academician Granberg A.G., it is not only the economy of a particular region, but also economic relations between regions, regional systems, as well as the location of productive forces and regional aspects of economic life⁴. Regional structure and economic policy, including Uzbekistan. has its own characteristics. One of the main tasks of the state economic activity is the possibility of ensuring maximum balanced economic and social development of the regions. One of the main tasks of local bodies is to alleviate the existing disparities, to promote backward regions. The implementation of these tasks is considered one of the most complex tasks. Because the implementation of such tasks involves taking into account many and diverse situations, including historically formed production and specific national characteristics of the population of different regions. Regional policy of the province in-depth study of his experience allows to identify his strengths and weaknesses. As an integral part of the macroeconomic strategy, regional political economy played an important role in the modernization of production structures, creation of new growth centers, elimination of the most obvious areas of backwardness, and the fact that it played an important role in the development of the economy. To increase the standard of living of the majority of the population and to strengthen the position of the country in the system of world economic relations. At the same time, the region cannot completely eliminate existing regional imbalances due to a number of objective and subjective reasons. Despite the long period of development of market relations, regional policy is still in its infancy. The main problems such as polarization of regions and increasing socio-economic inequality, different dynamics of economic growth rates of regions, and the choice of instruments that are more conducive to the rapid growth of backward regions require consideration and solution. during its development, it has accumulated a great and in many ways unique experience in conducting regional policy. It can be said that in the analysis of the current state of the networks in Kashkadar region and in their development, we relied on the following approach, which we considered appropriate: the location of the population in living conditions and the service sector , in particular, taking into account the fact that the demand for these areas varies depending on the region where we live, we focused on 3 main factors: The first is the natural climate conditions. Togoldi (upper) areas, which include Kitab, Shahrisabz, Yakkabog, Dehganabad districts and part of Chirakchi and Qamashi districts. These areas are provided with natural drinking water, i.e. spring water. The level of gas supply is very low. For this reason, they are using trees to solve the fuel problem. This has a great impact on the destruction of ecology. Due to the heavy rainfall in these areas, the transport roads are not up to the demand. The level of electricity supply is almost the same as in other regions of the region.

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