

METHODOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION OF MONITORING REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *the purpose of the thesis is to develop a methodology and mechanism for organizing monitoring of regional socio-economic systems in conjunction with the processes of their functioning and development.*

Keywords: *system, region, monitoring, formation mechanism.*

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ МОНИТОРИНГА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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Аннотация: *цель исследовательской работы состоит в разработке методологии и механизма организации мониторинга региональных социально-экономических систем во взаимосвязи с процессами их функционирования и развития.*

Ключевые слова: *система, региона, мониторинг, механизм формирования..*

УДК 33

The formation of an effective regional socio-economic policy in the context of the economic crisis taking place in the country determines the need to search for reserves for improving the management of territories [1].

Since the middle of the last 30 years, the role of the territorial factor has been increasing in the management system of the regions of Uzbekistan, the processes of regionalization have been activated, providing the territories with relative economic independence in making managerial decisions on the rational use of economic resources [5].

In the state programs of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, among the problems of regional governance, the solution of which will ensure the sustainable development of the country, it is noted the need to make managerial decisions, taking into account the characteristics of individual territories (regions) [4].

The development of the region has a dynamic and specific-temporal nature, which manifests itself as the rapidly changing properties of an economic object. In this regard, in order to strengthen the position of the subject of the Republic, the importance of developing a clearly established, operational mechanism for its information support increases [3].

In a market economy, there is an intensification of the process of interaction of market entities, their interconnections become more complicated, which entails an increase in the amount of information that serves as the basis for making managerial decisions. The role of the random factor as an integral component of market processes is growing [2].

In this regard, there is a need to improve the existing mechanisms for making managerial decisions to resolve socio-economic problems in the regions. One of the elements of such a mechanism is the organization of monitoring. Monitoring allows you to give a comprehensive comparative assessment of the socio-economic development of territorial structures of the Republic of Uzbekistan - regional districts, economic regions, subjects of the Republic of Uzbekistan, cities and districts. The new role of monitoring is that it contributes to the development of a strategy for the development of the region, the establishment of interaction between the federal center and territorial authorities and administration, the strengthening of the country's economic space and its withdrawal from the crisis [6].

Currently, monitoring in the regional administration is carried out mainly on the basis of the use of a systematic approach, the region is considered at the same time as a socio-economic system.

However, the objective prerequisites and possibilities of monitoring make it necessary to study the processes occurring in the past, present and future at the federal

and regional levels, as well as at the level of individual cities, districts or territories; processes of functioning and development; processes and features of the implementation of management functions in the subsystems of the regional socio-economic system (RSES), the growing interconnections between the economic, social, organizational and ecological subsystems - which determines the feasibility of developing and using the process-functional approach.

The use of monitoring in the RSES makes it possible to assess: the level of development or stagnation of both the region as a whole and its individual subsystems; the effectiveness of vertical assistance; compliance of indicators and indicators of the regional economy with limit levels. However, the lack of a generally accepted monitoring methodology and a mechanism for organizing it in the RSES and its subsystems hinders its effective use. Thus, the relevance of the dissertation research, the problems of monitoring methodology and its organization in the RSES is due to: - the need to systematize and theoretically substantiate the terms and procedures of the management process to ensure an improvement in the quality of life of the population in the region; - the need to provide management structures with reliable, timely, sufficiently complete information about all changes taking place in the regional economy; - the relevance of the organization of monitoring in the RSES as a decisive condition for the formalization, transparency and information content of reporting, which ensures the validity of management decisions to improve management; - expansion of objects and subjects of monitoring, determined by the choice of priority areas for the development of the region, taking into account its characteristics; - the increased need to make managerial decisions that ensure risk reduction in the development of RSES strategies, substantiation of measures to accelerate positive changes, and the choice of ways to guarantee the safety of life support for the population; increasing requirements for management decisions on the efficient use of economic resources in the territories; - the need to provide more complete information to control the activities of RSES subsystems by regional authorities based on the use of a monitoring system of indicators and criteria; - the need to further improve the organization of monitoring associated with the use of its results to identify trends in

the development of RSES and its subsystems; - the expediency of developing and using new approaches in the mechanism of implementation and organization of monitoring.

The content methodology is considered as obtaining, structuring, organizing the use of new knowledge by choosing, setting, formulating a goal; highlighting the object and subject of research; approach (as an orientation towards a goal); substantiation of means and methods of research; definition and formulation of restrictions.

The study of the genesis of the methodology of the regional economy made it possible to conclude that it is necessary to present a new theoretical approach to understanding the methodology of monitoring the RSES as a multifunctional and multidimensional system and the formation of its elements. This statement is based on the view of the region as a socio-ecological-economic system, consisting of subsystems: social, economic, ecological, organizational, information, united by common goals and objectives. The goals of the RSES monitoring methodology have been formulated (Fig. 1).

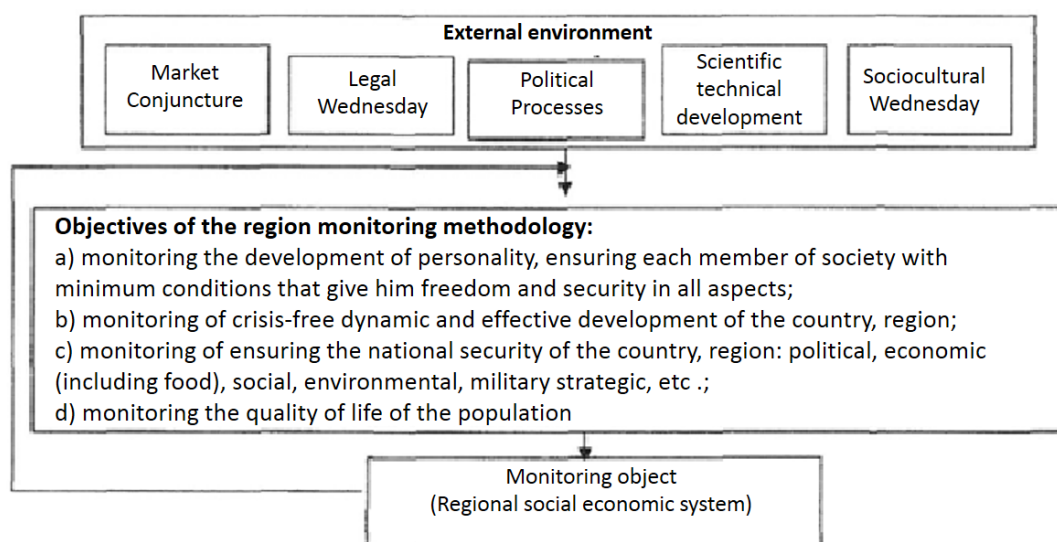


Figure 1 - Objectives of the methodology for monitoring the regional socio-economic system

RSES monitoring is considered as a specific type of management activity that emerged as a result of horizontal and vertical division of labor, carried out by the control subsystem - the subject (regional government bodies) in relation to the controlled subsystems - the object (economic, social, organizational, environmental) through direct and feedback, by making management decisions based on the use of

reliable, timely, sufficiently complete, relevant information about all the changes occurring in them.

The subject of research in the monitoring methodology is the problems of the functioning and development of RSES, which differ in the degree of their use (unsolved, passing, maturing) and in the degree of their implementation. Research methods, depending on the problem under consideration, are divided into formal and logical (analysis, synthesis, comparisons, etc.), general scientific (observations, empirical, theoretical, etc.), specific (economic and mathematical modeling, statistical, etc.) [7].

RSES monitoring methodology includes: requirements for monitoring classification and its organization; the order of formation, including clarification of the elements of monitoring as a system; identification of implementation features and development trends of RSES monitoring; development of monitoring functions; implementation of the convergence process of RSES subsystems and the processes occurring in them; assessment of the organization of monitoring; assessment of the effectiveness of management decisions based on monitoring results; highlighting the main stages of the process of forming and using the monitoring system. Monitoring implementation restrictions are due to the nature of its use and purpose. In order to eliminate the identified restrictions on the nature of use (flexible and rigid) and on the nature of the results (explicit and implicit), it is advisable to use tools, scientific approaches: monitoring (aspect, system; conceptual, situational, process-functional, reproductive-evolutionary); general methodological (empirical, pragmatic, scientific).

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