

## PECULIARITIES OF INCREASING THE INCOME OF THE POPULATION IN THE REGION

Dzhorayeva Lola Abdugabbarovna  
Termiz State University Teacher of the Department of Economics

Eshankulov Sanjar Tokhtayevich  
Student of Termiz State University

### **Abstract:**

This scientific article describes the specific features of increasing the income of the population in the region, the tasks to be performed, and the objects of development of this area.

**The purpose of writing this article:** To liberalize the economy in our country, to transfer the main part of the tasks of the republic's central management bodies to local authorities and self-government bodies, and to carry out many works on increasing their powers.

**Result:** development of strategies for promotion and development of this sector in our country.

**Keywords:** Region, population income, modernization and democratization, economy.

### **Introduction**

It is clear that the task of developing the concept of regional development in the process of consistently achieving the goals of renewing and democratizing the country and building a civil society in Uzbekistan is to fundamentally strengthen the role and importance of the state and society building system, first of all, to increase the political and social activity of our citizens, to express the will of the population, as a decisive means of ensuring their direct participation in the formation of state power in the center and localities. The subject of regional economics studies the location of the country's production forces, socio-economic development of regions, important natural-economic, demographic and ecological characteristics, as well as their intra-regional, inter-regional and inter-state economic relations. In other words, the main task of the science of regional economics is to study the regional aspects of social production. Regional economy as a science studies the elements, laws and principles of production forces and social infrastructure in a territorial manner; determines directions of deployment of production forces, taking into account the country's general development strategy and ecological situation; studies regional economy and interregional economic relations. In addition, the regional economy comprehensively studies the issues of deployment and development of production forces at the national level. After all, the economy of each region is, first of all, a component of the country's single economic complex.

In our country, a lot of work is being done to liberalize the economy, transfer the main part of the tasks of the republic's central government bodies to local authorities and self-government bodies, and increase their powers (including the establishment of a two-chamber parliamentary system). Based on this, now the science of "Regional economy" should develop the concept of socio-economic development of the regions of the country, determine the economic tools that affect the regional development and placement of investments.



Strategic emphasis on economic growth requires attracting large amounts of foreign capital and attracting investments to the real sector of the economy at the expense of domestic savings. Many economists, looking at the internal sources of financing investments in the country, considered private funds of enterprises and organizations of all types of ownership, farms, in addition to the state budget funds. Such setting of the issue corresponded to the initial period of formation of market relations. This initial period was characterized by socio-economic tension, production decline, high level of inflation and low level of income of the population. As market reforms deepen, the economy enters a period of revival, monetary incomes increase, and economic uncertainty disappears in the long-term perspective, the role and importance of population savings as a potential source of investments will increase. These resources are crucial in financing investments in a socialist system. Now let's consider the nature of population savings. Population savings is the sum of accumulated money reserves, which are collected only in conditions where income exceeds expenses and the difference between income and its consumed part is determined. Regional savings are collected by banks and other financial institutions and participate in financial provision of capital investments. Banks and financial institutions, in turn, invest free money in various forms of financial and material wealth, lend them to business entities for investments. Another characteristic of increasing the income of the population in the region is that ensuring the sustainable development of industry in the regions of our country depends on solving a number of economic, organizational and environmental problems.

Including:

- increase the efficiency of using the potential of natural and labor resources of the regions;

- forming the modern structure of the industry, increasing its competitiveness in the foreign and domestic markets;
- equipping old enterprises with new equipment and technologies, accelerating the construction of new modern enterprises, developing domestic and inter-industry cooperation and economy;
- improvement of the territorial composition of industrial sectors;
- reduction of raw materials and energy capacity;
- increase of new competitive, exportable types of products;
- requires implementation of a number of activities in the field of environmental protection in ecologically unfavorable regions.

It should be noted that the regional economy studies the laws of urbanization within a separate region - the function of cities and their sizes, the location of cities. How does a big city fulfill its function? Or what is its place in the regional structure? What size cities are good locations for government facilities and business? What size and composition of cities should be located in developed or underdeveloped areas? These questions will increase the usefulness of the textbook being created in the field of regional economy.

Proper regional organization of production forces, state regulation of the development of regions is of great importance in the transition and liberalization of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the digital economy. After all, the perfection and complete formation of any system, including the economic space, depends first of all on its components, the use of existing natural, mineral raw materials, agro-climatic and labor resources in the regions, infrastructure and material, financial and scientific-technical achievements, healthy ecological and depends on improving the social environment, increasing their production and export potential. As can be seen from the above, along with the sectoral (network) direction of the economy, it also has a territorial (regional) aspect, which corresponds to the system-content principle, which has a universal content. Moreover, any development takes place at the same time and necessarily somewhere, by being located in a specific area. Consequently, placement, location, territorial organization is an integral part of development, a constant companion. Therefore, an economist who meets the requirements of the present time should be a thorough knower, assessor and manager of the region.

Previous experiences show that giving priority only to the sector (network) principle in running the economy did not give the desired results, local benefits were denied, social and ecological sectors suffered, and as a result, the region did not develop as a separate healthy complex. However, the correct territorial organization of production has a great regional or economic geographical effect.

## Hududiy iqtisodiy jarayonlarni iqtisodiy modellashtirish

“mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot” tushunchasini, mohiyatini, turli mintaqalarning geografik o‘rni, tabiiy sharoiti, resurslari, ixtisoslashuvdagi farqli va o‘xshash tomonlarini aniqlab, ularni xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga o‘rgatish, mamlakat hududi va uning mintaqalarini tabiiy-resurs salohiyatini, rivojlanish darajasini, etakchi tarmoqlar joylashuvi haqida tushuncha berish, har bir mintaqaning tabiiy-iqtisodiy, demografik, ekologik va boshqa xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda iqtisodiyotni yuksaltirish bo‘yicha vazifalarini hududlar ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi bilan mushtarak holda amalga oshirishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini o‘rgatishdan iborat.

This textbook is intended for undergraduate students studying "Regional Economics". It can be used by ITI senior researchers, professors and teachers of higher educational institutions and independent research workers, students, trainees of training centers, industry experts and other people interested in the regional economy.

### REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis.//People's word, December 29, 2018,
2. Local economy and management. - T.: TDIU, 2004.
3. Tashpo`latova L.M. Socio-economic potential of the region. - T.: TDIU, 2004.
4. Rakhimova M. Regional economy: Study guide. 2007.