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FORMATION OF A PARADIGM THEORY OF REGIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract: The article concludes that the formation of a paradigm of modern regional economy should be based on several basic principles, including the consideration of regional economy as a complexly organized developing scientific discipline; territoriality as a dominant feature of any study within the framework of regional economy; the imperative of any study claiming to belong to regional economy is the establishment of not only general patterns of development and organization of economic life in the territory, but also the identification of its regional (local) specificity.

Keywords: regional economy, economic geography, region, economic zoning, placement of production forces, spatial development, regional development.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПАРАДИГМАЛЬНОЙ ТЕОРИИ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: В статье делается вывод, что формирование парадигмы современной региональной экономики должно основываться на нескольких базовых принципах, среди которых — рассмотрение региональной

экономики как сложноорганизованной развивающейся научной дисциплины; территориальность как доминантный признак любого исследования в рамках региональной экономики; императив любого исследования, претендующего на принадлежность к региональной экономике — установление не только общих закономерностей развития и организации хозяйственной жизни на территории, но и выявление ее региональной (местной) специфики.

Ключевые слова: региональная экономика, экономическая география, регион, экономическое районирование, размещение производственных сил, пространственное развитие, региональное развитие.

Regional economics is the most important branch of modern economic science, developing its traditional sections with the area of research into the patterns of formation and development of territorial socio-economic systems of various types and sizes, the location of production, and the distribution of created and accumulated wealth across the country. Interest in regional economics has noticeably increased in the educational processes of economic and other universities in the country.[1]

No matter how great the desire was to begin this article immediately with an analysis of the current state of the theoretical aspects of regional economics, it seems necessary to introduce a brief excursion into the history of its origin and development.

Firstly, the judgments and modes of previous scientific ideas about regional economics, formed in the late Soviet period, are still preserved, and their trace in its modern definitions and interpretations is quite noticeable. And this trace does not always fit into the emerging market reality.

Secondly, Uzbekistan inherited a regional system that had developed during the Soviet period, in what was essentially another state, the inertia of which turned out to be extremely high. On the way to creating modern, effective management of

regional development, the country's archaic territorial structure turned out to be a serious barrier.

Thirdly, regional economics currently remains one of the few disciplines in the scientific community that studies theoretical and applied problems of the distribution of productive forces, which were traditionally studied by Soviet science.

A new understanding of the nature of productive forces, theoretical understanding of space, its arrangement in the interests of development inevitably leads to a change in the theory of production placement, which remains the core of the regional economy.

The origins of the emergence of regional economy.

Considering that each scientific discipline, each scientific direction arises in an inextricable connection with the practical needs of society, and the emergence of regional economy at one time was initiated by the need for a practical solution to complex problems of economic development and arrangement of the vast Russian space, increasing the return on the total potential of the state territory, economic zoning of the country, territorial development, rational placement of productive forces, the creation of effective territorial-production complexes, etc.

First of all, it is necessary to highlight the research of scientists on the disclosure of the content and essence of the economic zoning of the country.

Firstly, the region was presented as an integral territory (space, zone, belt, etc.), precisely marked on the map and distinguished by a set of some specific (unique) interconnected features, phenomena, possessing an internal unity of its constituent components and differing from adjacent territories by these same features.

Secondly, zoning, which seeks to divide the territory of the state into separate parts based on the commonality of general geographic, socio-cultural, economic, ethno-demographic and other features and processes at a given

historical stage, solved cognitive problems, because it allowed for a deeper understanding of the territory.

Thirdly, zoning had a certain applied significance, since it was aimed at identifying economically integral regions (territories) possessing internal unity, within which any regulatory administrative and economic actions could be carried out.

The main directions of regional studies (then territorial) were connected with the identification of radical shifts in the distribution of productive forces, the substantiation of a new nature of economic zoning, the examination from different angles of the problem of factors of production distribution as a whole and its individual branches, the development of programs for the formation of large territorial-production complexes, focused primarily on the development of natural resources, the creation of methodological foundations for a system of territorial planning and management. [2]

The leading scientific organization for applied regional research since 1930 has been the Council for the Study of Productive Forces (CSPF).

A decisive contribution to the development of the theory of economic zoning, the formation of territorial production complexes, in the study of problems of rational distribution of productive forces, territorial division of labor, and integrated development of regions of our country was made by Soviet economic geographers, among whom were N. N. Baransky, N. N. Kolosovsky, Yu. G. Saushkin, L. L. Nikitin, G. N. Cherdantsev, V. M. Chetyrkin, A. T. Khrushchev, M. D. Sharygin and others, as well as such famous economists as I. G. Alexandrov, G. M. Krzhizhanovsky, N. N. Nekrasov, P. M. Alampiev, V. F. Vasyutin, Ya. G. Feigin, A. E. Probst, V. F. Pavlenko, L. A. Kozlov, A. G. Granberg, B. M. Shtulberg, V. P. Mozhin, M. K. Bandman, R. I. Shniper and etc. [3]

The study of the problems of production placement, the specifics of the manifestation of economic processes in the territorial aspect was carried out under the determining influence of state structures and the prevailing ideology. Economic

zoning, understood as the result of the placement of productive forces, interpreted as the possibility of building gigantic territorial production complexes and huge factories on the territory of certain regions, was presented as the most important advantage of the socialist mode of production [4].

Regional development, which means fixing territorial diversity, securing regional and local self-identifications, original local technologies, and distinctive traditions of regional communities, was alien to the laws of functioning of a command centralized economy.

And the term “region” itself, along with the widely used term “district,” began to enter the scientific circulation of geographers and economists only in the early 1970s.

Social sciences, including economics and economic geography, developed almost independently of the achievements of foreign thought.

The main works of I. Thünen, A. Weber, A. Lesch, W. Izard, P. Huggett, and H. Boss, translated into Russian at different times, did not have a significant impact on the theoretical views of Soviet scientists in the field of production placement and regional development [5].

Popular theories of Western regional science, theories of production placement, methods of economic analysis and economic zoning, the theory of growth poles and polarized development, the theory of long waves and production cycles, and concepts of urban development were harshly criticized from the standpoint of Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the unconditional superiority of Soviet practice in the placement of productive forces was proven [6].

The formation of regional economics abroad as a full-fledged element of economic science can be attributed to the end of the 1950s - beginning of the 1960s. Regional economics included not only regional economics itself, which focuses on the study of the economy of individual regions, on explaining the causes of the emergence and characteristics of regional problems, but also a vast

area of the so-called urban economics, and also absorbed theories of interregional trade theory, urban growth theory, and location theory. [7].

Regional economics, being genetically linked to economic theory, was called upon to provide a "projection" of macroeconomic processes and parameters of a specific national economy onto the territorial level, onto the level of regions and cities, taking into account existing inter-regional connections and relations. The extensive complex of problems of the distribution of productive forces, the spatial aspect of various economic phenomena and processes should be the focus of a new special branch of economic science with its own subject of research, its own target settings, tasks, and research methods.

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