
METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE REGION BASED ON THE ACTIVATION OF INVESTMENT PROCESSES

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Abstract. The article describes the methodology of development of comprehensive development programs of the region based on the activation of investment processes. Socio-economic development at the regional level of problems that reduce the efficiency of program implementation is given.

In the conditions of the market economy, the scope of the regional economy's supply of investments and the level of investment activity are of great importance in increasing competitiveness and determining a high level of strategic development.

Investments are all types of property and intellectual assets invested in entrepreneurship and other types of activities, as a result of which profit (income) is created or social benefits are achieved. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investment Activity" defines investments as material and immaterial goods and rights related to economic and other activity objects.

Comprehensive development of the region based on investment activity was ensured through investment policy. Ensuring economic growth by rationally attracting investments to production in individual regions of the country depends on economic and investment programs developed at the regional level. An effective investment policy in the region should be formed on the basis of certain principles: comprehensiveness (analysis of all aspects of the investment sector), systematicity (taking into account internal and external factors affecting investment flows), the priority of achieving goals and tasks aimed at creating a favorable investment environment, acceptable level of risk (economic not to exceed safety thresholds) and others.

As a result of the study and analysis of many sources, it can be concluded that investment support is carried out by determining the resources needed for investment, choosing effective investment mechanisms and creating a balanced investment program to ensure it.

According to N.V.Zencheva, the socio-economic development program of the region is a complex of production, organizational, economic, scientific research, experimental design and other activities (resources), executors, with defined implementation dates) includes. In modern conditions, issues of socio-economic development at the regional level are one of the dynamic directions of theoretical research in public administration. The importance of programmatic methods in this regard is constantly increasing, because their use ensures a close connection between the allocated budget funds and the results of their use in accordance with the established priorities. Regulation of regional development of the country is one of the most important tasks of the state today. As a rule, the main interest in the development of socio-economic development programs is

given to depressed areas, which have equally low incomes. The socio-economic development program of the region is one of the elements of the continuous planning of the development of the region. This approach makes it possible to form priorities for the development of the region based on the experience of the activity of the legislative and executive regional authorities, the rational development of the region. Thus, based on the perspective directions of the region's development and current development indicators, the region's economic and social development program is developed based on its socio-economic development strategy and includes long-, medium- and short-term forecasts. (Table 1)

Table 1

System of programmatic and forecast documents of socio-economic development of the region

Forecast documents	Forecast documents	Term
Long long-term forecast (strategic)	Strategy	20 years
Medium long term forecast	Program	3-5 years
Short long term forecast	Plan	1 year

Territorial level socio-economic development programs work exit I 'm legal base of politics common directions determiner and different of institutions mutually relations rules determiner legal documents with is expressed .

The socio-economic situation of the subjects of the region is different, which is predetermined by their geographical location, the available opportunities for increasing economic potential, and providing comfortable living conditions for the population.

Despite all the advantages of developing and implementing socio-economic development programs at the regional level and more than 30 years of experience, there are a number of problems that reduce the effectiveness of their use (Table 2).

Table 2

Regional socio-economic development of problems that reduce the efficiency of program implementation

No	<i>Problems list</i>
1.	There is no optimization of the demarcation process according to the legally established principles of powers between different levels of government; organization of effective execution of powers is not fully ensured.
2.	Coordinating the activities of territorial bodies of state executive power, constituent entity executive power bodies and local state power bodies to solve the issues of complex socio-economic development of the region is not effective enough.
3.	State by in order put financial measures ineffective. Budget system is available stratification partially reduces but of regions development contribution does not add because it is subsidized subjects equalizer transfers waiting for income to increase does not encourage. Continuous subsidization of regional programs by state authorities leads to disincentives for regional authorities to ensure a level of self-sufficiency.
4.	There are serious shortcomings in the current budgetary mechanism of state regulation of economic development, which prevent its full operation. The result of this is a significant inter-regional stratification of the regions in terms of the most important indicators: GNI production volume per capita, industrial production volume per capita, average income per capita.

5.	The long-term strategy of regional development is, as a rule, imperfect. Forecast forms and indicators, as well as methodological recommendations, are formulated in such a way that they mainly reflect the needs of state bodies and do not solve the actual problems of the regions: there is no coordination of departments and indicators. According to the forecast, there are no regional balances, it is not intended to identify economic and social problems of general regional and local importance. In most cases, all strategies are declarative in nature and lack a well-thought-out permanent mechanism for implementation and correction.
6.	There is no clear mechanism for monitoring the progress of the program and its results. Indicators for evaluating the final results of the program have not been devised. There are no accountability mechanisms for negative program implementation.

In our opinion, one of the main problems that reduces the effectiveness of the implementation of socio-economic development programs at the regional level is the inefficiency of the budget system, which does not create budget independence of constituent entities.

In the development of the economic and social spheres of the region as an integral object, the specific characteristics of natural resources (primarily, climatic characteristics), socio-demographic (demographic, social and labor characteristics of the population), economic (development of transport and credit - the financial sector of the region, the purchasing power of the population and others) conditions that determine the specific socio-economic characteristics of each region require the development of a comprehensive program that unites the socio-economic interests of the population living in this region.

In order to have a full picture of the benefits of investment activities in the comprehensive development of the region, the projects should be aligned with the targeted programs for social and economic development of the region and nature protection.

It is desirable to implement investment projects in a timely and qualitative manner, and its content includes selection of initial investment proposals, creation of a favorable investment climate, identification of sources of investment financing, implementation and coordination of investments.

The formation of the regional socio-economic development program is a consistent process of gathering all the opportunities of the region, which requires the coordination of the activities of economic entities and is fully or partially financed from the regional budget.

The issue of financing is a multifaceted and complex process, mainly 4 methods are used to implement investment programs:

- 1) direct budget financing;
- 2) indirect measures of state regulation;
- 3) sources of off-budget financing (private financing);
- 4) mixed or joint financing.

The socio-economic development program of the region is one of the elements of the continuous planning of the development of the region. This approach allows to ensure the integrity of the activities of the executive and legislative regional authorities, based on the experience of the development of the region, to rationally form the priority directions of the development of the regions.

The list of main tasks of territorial programs of socio-economic development includes:

- organization of an acceptable (acceptable) regional-branch structure of the economy;
- effective use of natural, material and labor resources of the region;
- deficit-free (balanced) management;

- eliminating the consequences of natural disasters; strengthening of cultural potential;
- providing management bodies and business entities with effective information.

In short, based on the above, it can be said that one of the reasons preventing potential investors is the lack of scientific basis for the effectiveness of investment projects with high profitability, which are profitable even in the current risk conditions in the country. In the comprehensive development of the region through the acceleration of investment activity, the activities related to this process should not only be useful, but also meet the goals of sustainable development, improve the living standards of the population of the region or region, and not have a negative impact on the environment.

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