



**TERRITORIAL COMPETITION: CONCEPT AND KEY FEATURES**

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**ANNOTATION**

The article analyzes the competitiveness, the concept, the main and supporting features of the regions in the context of integration. The article also analyzes the classification of theories of factors and models of the regional economy.

**Key words:** regional policy, competitiveness, concept, market space.

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

В статье анализируются конкурентоспособность, концепция, основные и поддерживающие особенности регионов в контексте интеграции. В статье также анализируется классификация теорий факторов и моделей региональной экономики.

**Ключевые слова:** региональная политика, конкурентоспособность, концепция, рыночное пространство.

**INTRODUCTION**

The competitiveness of regions depends on the economic, social, political factors of the regions and the position of their individual producers in the domestic and foreign markets. This is reflected in the signs (indicators) that adequately describe its dynamics.

The economic independence of the regions in market conditions requires a reconsideration of the role and functions of the region in the system of coordination of economic space, decision-making on the problem. The desire of any subject of the market to determine its own destiny leads to the choice of an economic structure capable of securing its hopeful position in the external space of the world. Any decision on interregional interaction is evaluated in terms of economic benefits, budget and financial stability, the possibility of such a situation of strategic importance [1].

All the subjects of our country participate in the market space, which creates a competitive environment and intersects interests. In this environment, the winner is the region with the most reliable competitive position, which provides favorable conditions for business and commercial activity. Entrepreneurial capital runs into areas and areas where it is possible to locate competitive production and set up a profitable business. In this case, the region will have a dominant position in the market area, which will allow to develop the productive forces and get the maximum benefit for the regional organization of the economy.



Competition is a factor that promotes the effective location and territorial organization of productive forces, improving the economic structure of the region, expanding the range and improving the quality of products and services in accordance with modern requirements of domestic and world markets. The competitiveness of the regions has basic and supporting features. The main features include: the availability of a developed system of productive forces in the region, including natural resources (studied, used), scientific potential, the level of application of technical advances in regional enterprises. the general level of technical and technological support of economic management in a particular region, the level of intellectual development of a particular population region, etc.

### **ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT**

Foreign scientists who have revealed the economic potential of the country, its content and scope in practice in their research: LI Abalkin, VD Anchishkina, VD Andriyanova, AN Zadoya, BM Mochalova, A.M.Rumyantseva, S.S.Sulashkina and others. Also, scientists who stressed the need to consider the concept of economic potential of industries as a separate economic entity and described the ways of its effective use in scientific, methodological and theoretical research: VN Avdeenko, AA Adamescu, KE Andreev, G.L. .Bayanduryan, V.A.Bogomolova, I.V.Shevchenko, V.M.Yakovlev and others.

Scientists who have published educational and scientific-methodological research on the assessment of the economic potential of the country and the calculation of the efficiency of economic resources of the regions: AG Aganbegyan, EG Animitsa, AG Granberg, EA Isaev, V.P. Nesterov, G.S. Hoffman, et al.

Among the local scientists who conducted research on the competitiveness of regions in the complex development of regions, socio-economic modeling of regional industrial complexes, regulation of regional development of the Uzbek economy, development of the basis and methodology of regional development: GK Saidova, AM Sodikov, S. S.Gulamov, Sh.B.Imamov, Sh.Kh.Nazarov and others can be mentioned.

At the same time, an in-depth analysis of the development path of our country, the sharp changes in the world market today and the growing competition in the context of globalization require the development and implementation of completely new approaches and principles for more stable and dynamic development of our country [2].

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" identifies the issues of "deepening structural reforms, increasing its competitiveness through modernization and diversification of key sectors of the national economy" as a priority [3].

### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

The creation of a free economic zone is a tried and tested and effective tool to increase the country's economic competitiveness. The social project of a free economic zone creates a competitive effect in the country, i.e., enterprises in the region force enterprises located outside the region to compete with them.



The Competitiveness Index, published by the World Economic Forum, provides information on the country's and its institutions' ability to ensure sustainable economic growth in the medium term. The Global Competitiveness Index is calculated based on surveys of a very large statistical database and company executives on a total of 113 variables [4].

The main and supporting features of competitiveness are always interacting and have a synergistic effect on real activity. The institutional features of the competitiveness of the regions form the interaction of its main and supporting features. At the same time, the overdevelopment of the institutional component of the network threatens self-sufficiency, regardless of whether the region or the sector is competitive.

The most important conditions that characterize the competitive position

- Favorable geographical location of the region;
- availability of natural resources (raw materials, hydropower);
- new land and free land for the reconstruction of existing production opportunities;
- rational distribution of productive forces;
- modernity of the economic structure of the region, the requirements of domestic and world markets;
- labor potential in the region, the availability of intellectual capital;
- Availability of developed material and market infrastructure;
- stability of interregional and economic relations;
- Availability of scientific and technical potential and scientific information base support of production and commercial activities;
- is a regional strategy for the production of reliable products [4].

The competitive position of the regions cannot be considered separately from the base on which it is based. The stability (stability) of the competitive position of the region directly depends on the socio-economic, scientific and technical and human resources potential. The result of the sustainable competitiveness of the regions is their sustainable competitiveness. Thus, the content of competitiveness is a set of basic and supporting features and an institutional form of their interaction [5]. In other words, the competitiveness of regions is an economic category that represents the interdependence between the system of productive forces of a particular region, the economic relations and the institutional form of the flow of these processes, which takes place as an effect of interdependence.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In our opinion, the organization of open and transparent "games" and the development of a competitive environment, ensuring Uzbekistan's participation in a number of international rankings and socio-economic development in the current rankings, with a view to improving the business environment and creating favorable conditions for doing business. , implementation of political, legal and complex measures; secondly, it is expedient to identify the factors that affect the attractiveness of the investment environment, to accurately calculate their scope.



**List of used Literature**

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