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## ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONAL PRODUCTIVE FORCES

**Abstract:** The article systematizes and streamlines the scientific views of representatives of different schools of economic thought on the problems of the distribution of productive forces. The content of the concept of "distribution of productive forces" is revealed. The authors pay special attention to the interpretation of the three main paradigms of the distribution of productive forces, formed and identified on the basis of analysis and generalization of foreign and domestic theories, concepts and models. The conclusion is substantiated that the new paradigm of the distribution of productive forces, accumulating the achievements of the “new economic geography” and domestic scientists, will contribute to filling the regional economy as a science with new content.

**Key words:** distribution of productive forces, regional economy, paradigm, region, new economic geography, principles of distribution.

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### Introduction

The evolution of scientific views on the distribution of productive forces. The issues of the distribution of productive forces in space occupy an important place in the theoretical research of a whole galaxy of famous domestic and foreign scientists working in the field of regional economy. The subject area of the regional economy is precisely the distribution of productive forces. Academician A.G. Granberg noted that "the study of the distribution of productive forces - the process of spontaneous or targeted distribution of objects and phenomena across the territory - is traditionally included in the subject of the regional economy" [1]. Ural scientists argue that "the regional economy should be considered as a complexly organized developing scientific discipline, the subject of which is the theory of the location of production ..." [2]. The issues of the distribution of productive forces, the problems of the spatial structure of the economy, as emphasized by Nobel Laureate in Economics (2008) P. Krugman, are becoming the subject of study of “new economic geography” [3].

At the same time, the study of the development and distribution of productive forces is highly complex, because it involves the need to take into account processes of various nature in time and space [4].

The hypothesis of this article is based on the assumption that the systematization of scientific ideas and opinions put forward by domestic and foreign scientists to interpret the processes of distribution of productive forces in time and space, verification of conceptual provisions, basic principles and methodological approaches justifying the territorial organization of productive forces at different stages of society development, increase the likelihood of further development of the regional economy as a rapidly growing branch of economic science.

### Analysis and results

**On the content of the concept of "distribution of productive forces".**

First of all, there is a need to answer the question of the dimension (size) of the territory, to which

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general concepts of productive forces and the distribution of productive forces can be attributed. As noted by N.N.Kolosovsky, "far from the entire arbitrarily taken territory where production processes take place, the concept of 'productive forces' can be applied" [5]. Apparently, the territorial organization of productive forces (or the distribution of productive forces) makes sense for the scale of the whole country or economic regions of various ranks. Only within the borders of these territories can we talk about the distribution, distribution of production from the point of view of public interests. For larger and smaller scales, these concepts will not have a strict holistic content.

The content of the concept of "distribution of productive forces" has a dual meaning. On the one hand, this is a process of the specific distribution of organized productive forces in a certain way across a territory, taking into account its natural-geographical, economic, ethnographic, geopolitical and other conditions. Moreover, in this case, the emphasis is on the analysis of the interaction between the components of the productive forces integrated into the corresponding enterprises or various types of economic activity, and the components of the external environment, or otherwise, factors that directly or indirectly affect the allocation processes. As S.A.Nikolaev, "all" accommodation "literature is to one degree or another devoted to the study of production factors" [6]. Correspondence of numerous different-quality components of the external environment to the enterprise's needs for external resources becomes the most important "centrifugal" or "centripetal" force for locating productive forces in one or another territory.

On the other hand, the distribution of productive forces is considered from the standpoint of explaining the reasons and conditions for choosing a location in space as a specific object of economic activity, justifying the rational optimal placement of enterprises of various industries in a certain territory. These two sides of the distribution of productive forces are closely interrelated, but if in the first approach the distribution of productive forces was justified by the presence or absence of relevant factors of production in the territory, then in the second approach the necessary and sufficient conditions for the emergence and effective development of various types of production activities in the territory are estimated. These two scientific approaches, in principle, complement each other in the study of the distribution of productive forces. One of the main ones in economic-geographical and economic literature is the concept of "territorial organization of productive forces". Is it synonymous with the concept of "distribution of productive forces"? In our opinion, these are very close, even interwoven, but not identical concepts. A territorial organization is a deliberate process of distributing in a particular

territory a certain set of economic objects with predetermined functions and a set of necessary connections and relations. Therefore, the process of territorial organization of productive forces consists of an object of location, that is, a combination of the main components of production, location (localization), pre-defined, set goals for placement and justification of placement for a certain period of time. In the course of the historical development of society, the essential characteristics of the productive forces have changed dramatically, which ultimately led to profound transformations in the existing distribution paradigms.

### On the principles of the distribution of productive forces.

First of all, it should be recalled that the principles of accommodation are briefly formed scientifically based concepts, "rules of activity" that guide society in the practical distribution of productive forces at a certain historical stage. In Uzbekistan, an active and transformative approach to the distribution of productive forces was based on the so-called "principles of socialist distribution of production" - regularity, comprehensiveness, proximity to sources of raw materials and consumption centers, alignment of development levels, etc. [7].

Over a relatively short time in our country, in connection with the transition to market relations, the expansion of economic activity, the multiplication of needs, and the strengthening and complication of interactions between the components of the productive forces, the principles of the distribution of productive forces have also changed. Consider the most important of them.

The distribution of productive forces is based on the principle of profitability (economy), which requires the organization of production in such a way as to minimize production costs and maximize benefits. A serious centripetal force, enhancing the spatial concentration of productive forces, activating the desire to concentrate and tie more and more large-scale production in relatively small territories, is precisely the requirement to minimize the fixed costs (costs) of production per unit of output. In classical works on the location of production, as well as in studies of adherents of the neoclassical tradition and "new economic geography" in the study of the problems of production location, several types of savings were formed and substantiated. Among them: internal (this is the savings obtained from reducing the cost of a unit of product and used within the firm itself); external (this is such a saving when the expansion of production in one company brings benefits, some of which go to other enterprises); economies of scale, called economies of scale; agglomeration economy, which is classified into localization and urbanization (or, otherwise, positive externalities). Business entities interacting in a

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specific physical-geographical, institutional and social environment found themselves faced with the need to place and develop their production in space in such a way, in such combinations that, exploiting the comparative advantages of certain territories, could receive maximum savings (effect) from one or another type of activity.

The spatial concentration of productive forces, expressed in the concentration of the means of production, labor and output of finished products (goods and services) within certain territories, can be considered as a pattern of distribution of productive forces. The degree of spatial concentration of the location of individual industries or, conversely, the degree of their spatial dispersion to a decisive degree is determined by the measure of their concentration [8].

In modern conditions, along with classical factors stimulating the processes of spatial concentration of productive forces (in particular, transport, resource, energy, raw materials, consumption, and other factors) and providing the manifestation of different types of economies, new ones come to the fore, including “intellectual factors” (factors of spatial concentration of new knowledge, innovations, information, intellectual capital, etc.) [9]. The unequal actions of these factors in different parts of the economic space determine the spatial differentiation of production. The nature of the processes of spatial concentration of productive forces is also largely determined by the degree of connectivity with the natural and geographical basis of the territory. In particular, the productive forces associated with agricultural activities are, as it were, “attached” to the earth and exhibit a certain inertia in the processes of spatial concentration. They are characterized by dispersed forms of spatial organization of production.

The final spatial form of the organization of productive forces is the city, if we understand the city as the territorial concentration in the settlement of the totality of almost all components of the productive forces, as well as family cells of society, infrastructure, human capital, institutions, etc. Cities, especially the largest ones, urban agglomerations, transport and logistics hubs, which are peculiar clusters of productive forces, are distinguished by intense spatial concentration, primarily of the most dynamic high-tech types of economic activity, weakly associated with the local qualities of the natural and geographical environment.

In the economic space of Uzbekistan, tendencies have intensified for increasing the unevenness (contrast, differentiation) of the distribution of productive forces at the inter-regional and intra-regional levels and the growth of territorial

polarization of production. Oversized differentiation is formed by multidirectional processes, which, on the one hand, smooth out contrasts (the “distribution effect” of productive forces), and on the other, they are enhanced (in particular, the “concentration effect” of productive forces) due to the increasing use of local effects by economic agents, especially agglomeration, including in the rapidly growing services sector, the activation of modernization and innovation processes in the regional economy, the formation of sustainable interactions between various enterprises and industries concentrated in this territory, etc. The net result of these processes was a shift in the concentration centers of production and population, the increasing differentiation of regions according to the level of socially emphasizes that in our country due to the prevalence of the “market element”, the suspension of work on the federal scheme for the development and deployment of productive forces, the state's refusal from strategic planning for development and deployment forces, “there are serious distortions of the economic space.” The consequences of this phenomenon are reduced, in particular, to the transition to a colonial model of development and distribution of productive forces, when the most important benefits of economic activity and intellectual activity are pulled together (concentrated) in the state capital and a small number of quasi-capitals at the regional level. All this “turned out to be a huge territorial imbalance for the country, underutilization of the economic potential of the growth of productive forces and improving the welfare of citizens” [10].

### Conclusions and Suggestions

It should be emphasized that Uzbekistan has every chance to make a major breakthrough in the development and deployment of productive forces if it can quickly introduce the latest unique production of the sixth technological structure, in particular, additive technologies of the digital type of activity. “Digital factories” (mini-factories), which are located mainly near the consumer, quickly adapt to external influences and “consume” minimal space in the course of their economic activity, which can be compared with the centrifugal force forming a new production system.

It seems that the new paradigm of the distribution of productive forces, accumulating the innovations of the “new economic geography”, the achievements of domestic scientists, will contribute to the knowledge of the underlying properties and relationships of spatial socio-economic systems and their individual components, to clarify the features of their localization and functioning, which will fill with new content regional economy.

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