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Article



Sherzod Yuldoshev

Tashkent branch of Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Biotechnology and Animal Husbandry  
Teacher

## THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION IN THE REGIONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEEDS OF SMALL BUSINESSES

**Abstract:** This article explores ways to increase the standard of living of the population in the regions through the development of small business activities in our country. It describes the experience of foreign developed countries Japan, Canada, the United States, Germany, France, Russia and Poland.

**Key words:** large population, region, socio-economic growth, regional development, economic growth, economic growth and training.

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### Introduction

In the current situation, attention to the formation and implementation of the regional policy of the state is increasing in many foreign countries. In different countries, Governments use different methods and tools to solve regional problems.

Today, the territorial policy of the state is implemented primarily through the purposeful application of an unconventional management system in the region to the administrative and territorial structure. In most foreign countries, the socio-economic development of regions is managed mainly in cooperation with the centre and the regions [1]. The central level of management has a purposeful impact on economic processes, territorial units and main production units through economic incentives. The centre will create a legal environment covering all the activities of the territorial administration. The division of responsibilities between all levels of government is carried out directly in the "centre". In a number of countries, there are central state bodies specializing in the implementation of State territorial policy.

In Japan, for example, the Ministry of Public Lands and Transport is responsible for regulating regional development. The Cabinet of Ministers also includes the Minister of Administrative Reforms of Okinawa and the Northern Regions [2], the Economic

Advisory Council for Integrated Regional Planning, the Working Organization for the Development of Regional Economic and Regional Development Programs and Plans, the Department of Economic Planning in regional development. Poland has a State Committee for Regional Development. It consists of the Main Planning Department, the Council of Deputies of the Seimas, voivodes, scientists, representatives of various ministries and departments, etc. legislative and executive authorities [3]. As an advisory body to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland, the powers of the Council include the formulation of proposals for the formulation of State territorial policy and the assessment of territorial regulation.

In France, there is an Interdepartmental Committee on the Arrangement and Operation of Territories, which makes government decisions on regional policy. This policy is implemented by presenting the structure and functioning of the regions. In Canada, the Committee on Economic and Regional Development has a Department of Regional Organization and Regional Development and an Interdepartmental Committee on Regional Organization and Development [4].

In Germany, the Chancellor heads the Regional Development Committee, and in Italy, the

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interdepartmental economic planning committee deals with regional development issues. Unlike most European countries, the United States does not have a single officially declared state body responsible for the implementation of state territorial policy at the federal level.

However, the central administration is actively involved in the development of socio-economic regulation of the regions. The Advisory Commission on Interstate Relations and the Presidential Commission on Federal Affairs will jointly develop ways to develop federal relations, regulate the current activities of the Federal Office for the Development of Interregional Relations, and prepare analytical reports and recommendations for the President and Congress. The powers and responsibilities of the various levels of government are defined in the U.S. and state constitutions, and federal and state laws. To manage these powers, the Federal Government is responsible for passing laws, setting taxes, and collecting reserves. The U.S. Constitution and the laws passed by the federal Government are the supreme laws of the country. If state constitutions and laws contradict the U.S. Constitution and federal laws, they may be deemed unfounded by a court decision. In areas where the federal Government is not authorized by the Constitution, the supreme power is exercised by the states. Each state has its own constitution, which enshrines the basic principles and forms of state-building. They also strengthen the principles of formation and operation of representative offices of local self-government bodies. States and local governments have the right to collect taxes and receive other types of income on their territory.

The second level of regulation of the economic development of regions is carried out at the level of large administrative-territorial units. Management at this level is mainly focused on the complex task of regulating socio-economic development, which is performed by lands in Germany, provinces in Canada, states in the USA, and regions in France, Italy and Spain [5].

For example, in the USA, the jurisdiction of the states includes trade regulation, insurance, the development of norms and standards for occupational safety, health, utilities, education, professional training of the workforce and retraining, social security, environmental protection, regulation of private entrepreneurship, assistance to the development of the local economy, corporate licensing, road construction [6].

In Canada, the provincial government is responsible for social security and health care, the use of natural resources in the provinces, the issuance of permits for the establishment of private enterprises in the service sector, the registration of companies at the provincial level, and others.

The USA and Canada, which currently have an effective system of territorial administration, have a complex apparatus of states, provinces and local governments, and the study of their strengths is of practical importance in Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy. The states and provinces are the main administrative, legal and organizational units of the federal structure of these states and operate at the legislative, executive and judicial levels. The states and provinces have departments, ministries of finance, Industry and Trade, Agriculture, Transport, communications, consumption, social Affairs, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, justice, prisoner protection, local governments and agencies. Socio-economic strategies, programs and activities are managed by a network of management organizations with offices in the USA and ministries in Canada [7]. Departments and ministries have financial, planning, legal, personnel, information and administrative departments, as well as many other public organizations. These organizations are characterized by organizational and economic independence in the implementation of their policies.

The most numerous groups are commissions and councils created to perform complex tasks of state regulation, one of the main functions of which is to regulate the administrative activities of private businesses. These commissions and councils approve prices and tariffs for products and services produced by companies, set standards for product safety and quality, issue permits for the use of natural resources and create enterprises, as well as impose fines on companies that violate legal and administrative rules. However, despite the measures taken to improve the organization of territorial administration, outdated forms, complex problems and contradictions remain in the system of administrative-territorial administration. World practice shows that in the last 10 years, the use of direct state intervention in the economy of developed countries has increased. In this regard, it is worth noting the following processes identified in the development of public administration in the regions [8], [9], [10]:

- specialization and stratification of the tasks of the state apparatus to solve specific problems of the development of individual sectors of the economy and socio-economic spheres;

- strengthening of the central and planning-analytical apparatus of this system by personnel, creation of interdepartmental coordination organizations, combining them administratively due to the interconnectedness and similarity of their functions, various organizational measures have been taken to strengthen ties;

- A comprehensive organizational mechanism for coordinating regional ties has been created.

The third level of the territorial administration system is that at the local level, management is carried

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out at the level of small administrative-territorial units, including local self-government organizations.

The economic base of self-government in foreign countries is higher than in Uzbekistan. For example, the share of local budgets in Eastern European countries in the state budget and gross regional product is 1.5-2 times higher than in Uzbekistan [11]. Having economic independence and a solid economic base in foreign countries, local governments have the opportunity to take a very active part in the territorial management of socio-economic development. Their responsibilities include school education, primary and secondary education, vocational education, health care and social protection. Issues such as recreation, physical education and the development of a cultural lifestyle also play an important role in the organization of housing and urban development. Another important task of local authorities is the use of land, environmental protection, and the creation of parks.

Theoretically and practically, it is important to study the experience of the developed countries of Uzbekistan at a time when local governments are given great opportunities and freedoms in the context of economic liberalization and deepening reforms. In this regard, it is advisable to study the organization of local self-government in foreign countries, their main types, forms and functions of management.

In the USA there is no unified system of local organizations and a strict principle of their formation. States are responsible for the independent organization of local self-government, its legal status, legal boundaries, organizational forms and powers.

For Uzbekistan, the experience gained in the Commonwealth is more important. The work carried out in this area in the Russian Federation deserves special attention. A number of government decisions on the integrated development of the regions have been adopted strategies and programs have been developed within the regions. In 1996, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the fundamentals of regional policy in the Russian Federation", a regional policy strategy was approved in the country, and a regional development fund was established. The funds will be used to finance federal development programs and free economic zones. In 2001 A special government resolution was adopted to reduce imbalances in interregional socio-economic development, and in 2005 the Ministry of Regional Development developed a regional development program.

Currently, at the initiative of the Russian government, it is planned to create about 20 special

economic zones. The main purpose of creating such zones is to achieve high rates of economic growth and expand the production of export-oriented products through the effective use of the natural and economic potential of individual regions.

The concept and program of regional policy have been developed in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which outlines the main directions and indicators of sustainable development of regions. In addition, almost all CIS countries have developed special strategies for the socio-economic development of regions.

In general, administrative and economic methods of regulating the development of regions are widely used in foreign countries.

While administrative methods are based on the relationship of power and subordination: administrative instructions, rules, regulations, recommendations and control measures, economic methods are indirectly related to the process of territorial reproduction, supporting the economic interests of regional entities. The economic effect is achieved through such instruments as tax incentives, loans, subventions and subsidies. The most commonly used mechanisms as administrative measures include strategies, programs and plans.

The following forms of economic incentives used by the state for the rational allocation of productive forces in various foreign countries should be considered: investment subsidies and remuneration (Germany, Great Britain, Canada); land sale concessions (Germany, France); depreciation deductions (Germany, Japan); soft loans (Germany, USA); soft loans (Japan, India); tax benefits (Japan); training and retraining assistance (France); agricultural assistance (France); wage subsidies (Canada); land tax (France); assistance to agricultural enterprises operating in unfavourable natural conditions (Bulgaria).

Tax benefits are widely used in the practice of foreign countries with federal and unitary systems. So, in foreign countries, the state now influences regional economic processes with the help of economic regulatory support and through territorial units and key production links. Among these programs, a strategic approach to regulating socio-economic development within countries and regions is widely used. In the context of economic reforms in our country, the study of the experience of foreign countries in the formation and implementation of regional policy is of great scientific and practical importance.

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