Indicative Planning As A Model For Creating Conditions For Increasing Interaction Of Economic Subjects In Regional Management

Dr. Nodira Dzhumaevna Namazova

PhD Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sino

Abstract: The article presents the results of research to determine the attitude of business entities in the region to the application of the indicative planning model, the choice of predictive vector indicators based on assessing the quality of the macro- and micro-business environment on the example of the Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to increase socio-economic efficiency in the framework of the transition to resource-saving model of sustainable inclusive development based on the achievement of coordination of interests of business entities and regional public administration.

Keywords: model of indicative planning, regional management, correspondence between the interests of business and regional management, entrepreneurship macroenvironment, entrepreneurship microenvironment, expert group, indicators.

Introduction

In the context of a qualitative transformation of the current system of economic development, adjusted to the current requirements of market volatility, the study of the indicative approach to regional planning is of particular relevance because it allows consolidating the interests of business and local government. Tasks of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021. designate the actions of searching and researching solutions for stimulating and equivalent development of the regions of the country, with the transition to fundamentally new mechanisms for the relationship between local government and business, by developing a recommendatory model of effective interaction. The system of strategic indicative planning corresponds to the number of such models of interaction.

Theoretical research. The foundations of the theory of indicative planning in building an industry development strategy began at the beginning of the 20th century with the use of the so-called concept of "long waves". The indicative planning method itself was first applied in 1946. in France, and in the 50-70s. of the last century, indicative planning was widely used in Japan, the USA, the Scandinavian countries, South Korea, Canada, China and a number of other countries.

An indicative plan is a tool with which in regional economic management it is possible to determine the most effective development paths preferred for entrepreneurship by setting targets - indicators that simplify the development of a program of socio-economic impact on the part of public administration in order to achieve them. The main principle of building indicative planning is aimed at developing a partnership mechanism between the subjects of the economic system of the region, combining state regulation with market self-regulation (in particular, limiting state intervention). The tasks of the indicative plan have the quality of directional orientation, but are mandatory.

Indicators of target economic characteristics are ranked and set within threshold values, and are selected depending on the industry of mutual interests of the subjects of regional interaction - regional government and enterprises of the real sector of the economy. These include, for example: resource

distribution regimes, tax rates, profitability levels, the introduction of product and process innovations, exports, energy and water saving indicators, indicators of production and labor efficiency, capital efficiency, etc. As a result, monitoring their dynamics in relation to planned indicators helps the local authorities to timely adjust the policy and stimulating development strategy in relation to individual economic entities, sectors of activity and processes.

The basis for the application of the principles of indicative planning are the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Decree of the President of 08.09.2017, UP-5185 "On approval of the Concept of administrative reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan". These solutions require a serious study of the methodology and methodology for building a balanced system of indicators and determining their ranges, which simplify the solution of the socio-economic problems of the region with minimal resource costs.

Methodology and results of the study. On the scale of the implementation of the Action Strategy in Uzbekistan, the developed programs and plans for socio-economic development are being implemented on the ground, accompanied by financial injections resulting from the functioning of an effective mechanism for attracting investments. Investments, grants, loans, credits, etc., undoubtedly, can contribute to the development of high potential in the field of technology and technology, and will ensure the subsequent entry of the region's products to the world market, and the tourism and other service sectors to achieve world standards. The practice of the results of 2021 showed that the GRP of the Bukhara region increased by 6.2%, industrial production by 0.1%, services by 19.4%, retail trade by 7.6%, agricultural products by 3.7%. The implementation of state projects and programs is coordinated locally. In 2021 alone, regional investment projects worth more than 6 trillion rubles were launched. soums, but mostly capital expenditures are placed in the fuel and energy sectors, the effect of which is expected in the long term. And for 2022, it is planned to launch 189 industrial projects worth more than 2 trillion. soums with a

return on industrial production at the level of only 1.8 trillion. soums. As a rule, calculations are made on the basis of documents containing some analysis of the budget and resources, promising opportunities for individual business sectors in the region and a list of established investment projects. However, to date, the economic return on investment resources in most cases remains insignificant as a result of the use of the old outdated methods of planning and regulation. The lack of structured and organic consideration of interests and prospects related to subjective differences, scales, proportions and ultimate goals of development of real sector entities does not allow identifying trends and forecasting the development of economic processes in order to make optimal management decisions. Thus, there are contradictory realities of today's frequent discrepancy between the interests of the business environment and state regional management, the absence in some cases of their unity.

In the application of the model of indicative planning in making conciliatory decisions, the interests of all subjects of the economic life of the region are synchronized, which is very important for improving the efficiency of local government. Decisions are made on the selection of target economic characteristics of the plan, the ranking of indicators, the determination of threshold values of indices as motivational mechanisms for development. To do this, an expert group is being created with a possible composition of representatives of regional government bodies, business entities, NGOs, public and scientific organizations using a single methodology.

As part of this study, it was found that the methodological basis for assessing the managerial effectiveness of agreed decisions to determine indicators of economic performance should be an assessment of the quality of the micro- and meso-business environment. In order to determine the degree of support for the use of indicative planning for the activities of market entities for a long-term period, a survey was conducted among the owners and entrepreneurs of 114 private enterprises in the Bukhara region in the sectors: manufacturing, services and farming.

Each of them was offered a list of questions to assess the quality of the implementation of various functions of their own contribution to management and regional conditions, formed by expert participants, which included from 5 to 6 criteria for each area.

The microenvironment was assessed in the following areas: production and economic system; financial and economic system; regional management system; pre-production and marketing system.
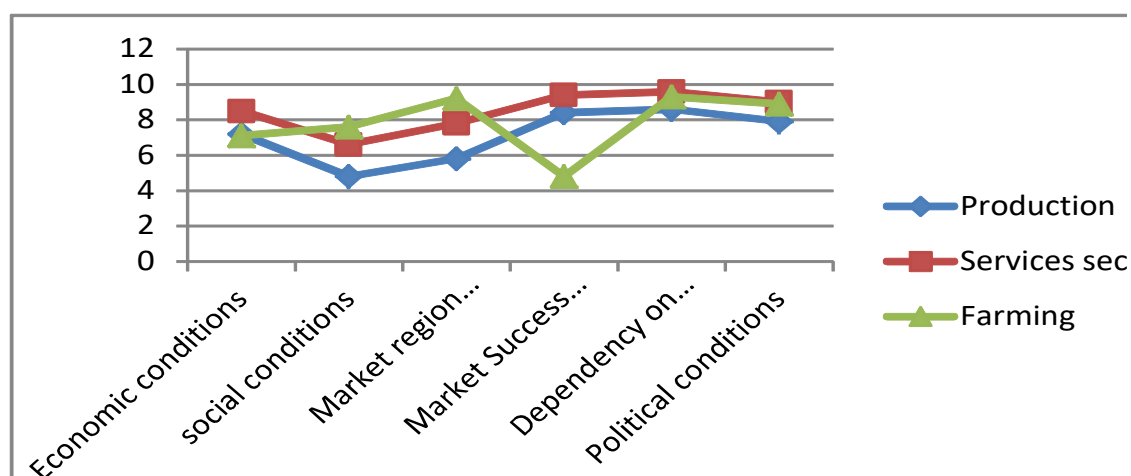
The macroenvironment was assessed taking into account meso-conditions in the following areas: economic; social; political; market potential; market success factors; dependence on resource providers.

Further, from the selected most important questions of assessment by private entrepreneurs, only those criteria were included in the final list, according to which a strong dependence was revealed, and a correlation analysis was carried out for each assessment by business sector.
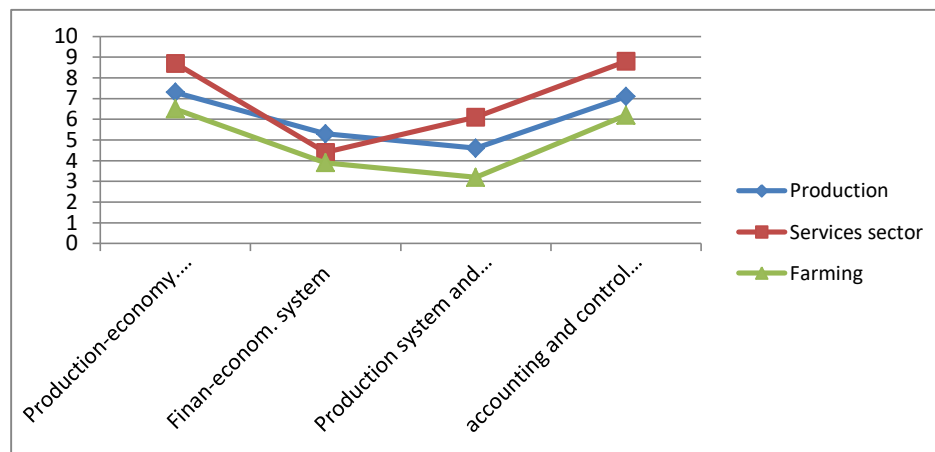
Research results. In accordance with the results of the analysis of expert opinions and subsequent correlation analysis obtained during the study, the quality of the macro- and meso-environment of entrepreneurship in the Bukhara region is determined by a set of the following economic characteristics of indicators.

The first of them, the accuracy of assortment planning and output volume (the correlation coefficient with business performance indicators was +67.411 in the sample).

Assessment of the conditions of the macro environment by groups of entrepreneurs

Assessment of microenvironment conditions by groups of entrepreneurs

The second one (the indicator of comparability/synchronization) describes the degree of integration of the plans of an economic entity and its suppliers (the correlation of this indicator with the effectiveness of the management system was +69.13%). The third - compliance with changes in the external environment (correlation coefficient + 54.64%). This indicator indirectly characterizes the adaptability of plans to changes in the external and internal environment of an economic entity. The given indicators are distributed over the ranges of indicator values by quality level (outstanding, very high, high, medium, low and very low) based on the processing of expert opinions.

Based on the implementation of this procedure, indicative sub-indicators of regional planning were identified: the values of tax rates; investment activity index; indicators of resource and energy savings; legislative initiative (preferential and structural policy); balance of income and expenses; profitability level; the level of influence of the shadow economy; employment; balance in labor resources and organization of jobs; balance of availability, strategic reserves and modes of distribution of resources; regional target and investment programs; indicators of the state of local budgets; indicators of the region's infrastructure; indicators of innovative activity: introduction of product and process innovations; export indices of products and services; the level of incentives to achieve the threshold values of indicators of agriculture in the region.

Discussion. It should be noted that an integral system of regional indicative management should organically consist of separate sectoral subsystems, each of which is distinguished by its own set of indicators and methodological tools. An indicative plan for the development of the region is being developed for the short, medium and long term. The most effective indicative plan for the region is considered to be a plan with 10-15 indicators for 4-7 years. The choice of the number and list of indicators should be carried out by questioning experts. In the Bukhara region, the list of experts may consist of the following persons: representatives of the Bukhara regional and city khokimiyats, public organizations of the Bukhara region, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Bukhara region, entrepreneurs (directors of firms) by industry, statistics bodies, scientists in the field of planning and forecasting of territorial economic processes, etc. To centralize the processes of indicative planning, it is proposed to create an Office of indicative planning under the khokimiyat of the region.

Focusing on the criteria of indicators, when assessing the correctness of the results of modeling the regional economy, the action of the following main processes is taken into account:

☐ changes within - and extra-regional market demand for certain types of products and production services;

 structural shifts in the production of goods and services, adequate to the changing demand, leading to changes in the professional and qualification structure of employed specialists;

 change in the volume and structure of investments in various business sub-sectors;

 a significant increase in the number of business entities due to the development of small businesses;

 Strengthening the processes of technological and technical re-equipment of production.

Conclusion. Thus, with a competent approach to the use of indicative planning, the ongoing monitoring of the dynamics of the nature of indicators when compared with expected values will make it possible to identify deviations of indicators, qualitative, significant characteristics within the threshold values that signal the current development conditions and possible transformations in managerial decision-making.

The identification of adequate effective indicators of economic development will lead to an increase in the quality of the use of resources available in the region and social efficiency as part of the transition to a resource-saving model of sustainable inclusive development.

References

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017https://lex.uz/docs/3107042

2. Voloshenko K.Yu. Methodological features of the application of indicative planning in regional development. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Cand. economy Sciences./. Kaliningrad, 2006 https://www.dissercat.com/content/metodicheskie-osobennosti-primeneniya-indikativnogo-planirovaniya-v-regionalnom-razvitii

3. Namazova N.D. (2022). Ways to improve the quality components of the use of the labor potential of small businesses. Journal of new century innovations, 3(2), 197–206. http://wsrjournal.com/index.php/new/article/view/422

4. Namazova, N. D. (2022). The place of a modern university in the development of a regional innovation system. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 916-925.http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/index.php/poland/article/view/686

4. Neustroev D.V. Indicative planning for the development of the region: prerequisites and methodological foundations. /News of higher educational institutions. Sociology. Economy. Politics. 2009. https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/indikativnoe-planirovanie-razvitiya-regiona-predposylki-i-metodicheskie-osnovy

5. A.B.Nizamov, N.D.Namazova. Towards modernization of market competence of graduates of secondary specialized, vocational education. // 55th Science Conference of Ruse University, Bulgaria, 2016. Proceedings of University of Ruse -2016, volume 55, book 12. –C. 261–266.

6. Khakimov O. On the implementation of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Internet portal of the CIS. Integration space. https://e-cis.info/news/566/96078/

7. Csepel S. Indicative planning as a factor in long-term development and innovative renewal of the economy. Finance.uz, 2018 https://finance.uz/index.php/ru/fuz-menu-economy-ru/2862-indikativnoe-planirovanie-kak-faktor-perspektivnogo-razvitiya-i-innovatsionnogo-obnovleniya-ekonomiki

8. Namazova N. D. Ways to improve the qualitative components of the use of the labor potential of small business. – 2022.