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THE ROLE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY IN TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

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Annotation. This article scientifically analyzes the role of regional economics in territorial development and its importance in increasing economic efficiency. In the context of the modern economy, regional economic policy is considered an important factor in reducing economic disparities between regions, ensuring the efficient use of production resources, and achieving sustainable economic growth. During the research, indicators of regional economic development—such as gross regional product, the volume of investments, industrial production, and the growth dynamics of the service sector—are analyzed based on statistical data.

Keywords. regional economy, territorial development, economic efficiency, gross regional product, investments, infrastructure, regional economic policy, economic resources, sustainable economic growth, regional economic disparities.

Introduction. In the context of globalization and economic integration processes, the regional economy is becoming increasingly important as a key component of a country's economic development. Efficient use of the economic potential of regions, optimal allocation of production resources across territories, and reduction of economic disparities between regions are among the priority directions of state economic policy. The theory of regional economics is aimed at ensuring sustainable economic growth through the rational use of natural, economic, and demographic resources of regions, which directly affects the overall economic efficiency of the country.

In recent years, particular attention has been paid to regional development in the economy of Uzbekistan. According to statistical data, in 2024 the volume of Gross Regional Product (GRP) in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 1,270,020.8 billion soums, demonstrating stable growth trends in the national economy. This indicator confirms the significant role of regional economies within the national economic system. At the same time, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy reached 54.3%, while in some regions, particularly Surkhondaryo region (77.8%) and Jizzakh region (74.5%), this figure was considerably higher, which indicates the important role of regional economic activity in local economic development.

Economic development levels differ across regions, and some major economic centers form a significant share of the country's gross domestic product. For example, in January–March 2025, the Gross Regional Product produced in Tashkent city amounted to 69,905.4 billion soums, which increased by 9.9% compared to the same period of the previous year and accounted for nearly 21% of the national GDP. This indicates that economic activity is highly concentrated in certain regions.

At the same time, economic activity is steadily growing in other regions of the country as well. According to the results of 2025, the growth rates of Gross Regional Product remained stable in several regions. In particular, GRP growth reached 106.8% in Kashkadaryo region, 107.7% in Navoi region, and 107.9% in Khorezm region, which



demonstrates the active continuation of regional economic development processes. Such growth is closely related to the expansion of industrial production, increased investment activity, and the development of infrastructure.

Effective development of regional economies contributes to reducing economic disparities between regions, creating new jobs, improving the investment climate, and developing regional infrastructure. In particular, the development of transport and logistics systems, industrial zones, and the widespread implementation of innovative projects in the regions can significantly increase economic efficiency. From this perspective, studying and analyzing the role of regional economics in territorial development from a scientific standpoint remains one of the important and relevant research issues.

Structural Features of Regional Economy. The regional economy is a key component of a country's economic system, shaped based on each region's economic potential, production structure, and resource base. According to the results of 2025, 19.9% of Uzbekistan's national income was generated solely in Tashkent city, highlighting the leading role of this region in the national economy. In addition, Tashkent region and Navoi region also play an important role in the national gross product, contributing 9.7% and 9.1%, respectively.

The composition of the Gross Regional Product (GRP) varies according to the economic profile of the regions. For example, in Navoi region, the industrial sector accounts for over 76% of the GRP, indicating the high importance of industrial production in the regional economy. In Tashkent city, the services sector constitutes 63.1% of the GRP, confirming that the rapid growth of the services sector is a significant factor in the sustainable economic development of urban areas.

Economic Activity and Regional Disparities. The regions of Uzbekistan are quite diversified in terms of economic potential. In 2024, the total GRP amounted to 1,270,020.8 billion soums, reflecting the growth trends of the regional economic system. (invedi.org)

Economic disparities between regions are also important statistical indicators. Due to internal migration, labor market differences, and the level of infrastructure, there is a significant gap between wealthy and less-developed regions. For instance, in 2025, the incomes of residents in the wealthiest regions were 3.6 times higher than those in the poorest regions. This highlights potential socio-economic challenges arising from regional income inequality. Labor market statistics further reveal regional disparities. In 2025, the average monthly salary across the country was 6.4 million soums, while in Tashkent city it reached 10.7 million soums, and in Navoi region about 7.8 million soums.

Investments and Economic Efficiency. Investment activity plays a crucial role in regional economic development. In 2024, the total volume of investments in Uzbekistan amounted to 255,883.8 billion soums, reflecting stable growth in the regional investment environment. Investments support infrastructure development, the creation of new production capacities, and the expansion of employment opportunities. Modernizing regional infrastructure by investing in transport, energy, and communications directly contributes to economic efficiency. Furthermore, the development of small businesses is also a key factor in enhancing regional economic efficiency. In 2024, the share of small business entities in GRP reached 77.8% in Surkhandarya region and 74.5% in Jizzakh region, demonstrating the diversified economic activity across regions.

Regional Policy and Development Programs. Within the framework of the Uzbekistan–2030 strategy, comprehensive measures have been developed to reduce regional economic disparities and ensure sustainable territorial growth. This policy includes promoting stable interregional integration, implementing infrastructure projects, and expanding investment opportunities. Strategic programs aim to attract investments, modernize transport and logistics



networks, and develop innovative economic zones to increase regional competitiveness. These initiatives represent scientifically grounded mechanisms for enhancing regional economic efficiency.

Conclusion

This article scientifically analyzed the role of regional economy in territorial development and its significance in enhancing economic efficiency. The research results indicate that regional economy plays a crucial role in ensuring the stability of the national economic system, efficiently utilizing production resources, and reducing economic disparities between regions.

Tashkent city, Tashkent region, and Navoi region form the main share of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), maintaining their leading roles as economic centers.

Despite existing interregional economic disparities, investment activity, the development of small businesses, and infrastructure projects contribute significantly to improving regional economic efficiency.

The Uzbekistan–2030 strategy and its regional development programs are key instruments in reducing interregional economic gaps, ensuring sustainable growth, and creating new employment opportunities.

Moreover, effective development of the regional economy directly strengthens the overall economic stability of the country, enhances the potential of regions, and promotes socio-economic well-being. Therefore, scientifically grounded regional policies, improved investment environments, and infrastructure development are recommended as key measures to enhance regional economic efficiency.

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