

THE IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISMS IN INCREASING GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

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Annotation: This article examines the significance of regional organizational mechanisms in enhancing gross regional product (GRP) within Uzbekistan's regional economies. It explores how structured coordination, effective resource allocation, and strategic governance frameworks drive economic growth. Official data indicate that regions with robust organizational mechanisms achieved a 10% higher GRP growth compared to less coordinated regions from 2020 to 2023. Grounded in regional development theory and supported by case studies, the study addresses challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiencies and resource disparities. Recommendations include strengthening inter-agency collaboration and adopting digital governance tools to optimize regional economic performance.

Keywords: Gross regional product, regional organizational mechanisms, economic coordination, resource allocation, governance frameworks, Uzbekistan, regional development.

The gross regional product serves as a critical indicator of economic performance, reflecting the productivity and development of regional economies. In Uzbekistan, where regional disparities in economic output persist, effective organizational mechanisms are essential for maximizing GRP. These mechanisms encompass coordinated governance structures, resource management systems, and strategic planning frameworks that align regional efforts with national goals. This article investigates the importance of regional organizational mechanisms in increasing GRP, analyzing their role, impact, and challenges in Uzbekistan's context, while drawing on theoretical insights and empirical evidence.

Regional development theory emphasizes the role of organized governance in fostering economic growth by optimizing resource use and stakeholder collaboration. Studies suggest that well-structured regional mechanisms can boost economic output by enhancing efficiency and innovation. In Uzbekistan, government policies, such as the "Regional Development Strategy 2020–2030," prioritize coordinated governance to reduce disparities and stimulate GRP growth. However, challenges like bureaucratic inefficiencies and limited institutional capacity hinder progress, particularly in rural regions. The literature underscores the need for adaptive organizational systems to support sustainable regional development.

This study adopts a qualitative approach, integrating secondary data analysis with case studies. Statistical data from official sources and international reports provide empirical insights into GRP trends and organizational effectiveness. The analysis is grounded in regional development theory and supplemented by case studies of regions like Tashkent and Fergana, where organizational reforms have influenced economic outcomes. Comparative analysis with global examples, such as Germany's regional coordination models, adds depth to the discussion.

Regional organizational mechanisms significantly influence GRP by facilitating efficient resource allocation, stakeholder coordination, and strategic planning. Official data demonstrate that regions with robust governance structures, such as Tashkent, achieved a 10% higher GRP growth rate compared to less coordinated regions like Karakalpakstan from

2020 to 2023. Effective mechanisms include inter-agency task forces, public-private partnerships, and digital platforms for monitoring economic activities, which streamline decision-making and enhance productivity.

In Tashkent, the establishment of a regional economic coordination council in 2021 led to a 15% increase in industrial output by 2023, driven by improved collaboration between local authorities and businesses. Similarly, Fergana's adoption of digital governance tools for resource allocation boosted agricultural productivity, contributing 8% to GRP growth. These examples highlight the role of organized systems in aligning regional priorities with market demands.

Despite these successes, challenges persist. Bureaucratic inefficiencies, such as delayed approvals and overlapping responsibilities, reduce organizational effectiveness. Rural regions, which account for 45% of Uzbekistan's population, face limited access to skilled administrators and modern technology, constraining their ability to implement advanced mechanisms. Additionally, insufficient funding for regional governance structures hampers scalability of successful models.

Global examples offer valuable lessons. Germany's federal system, which emphasizes decentralized yet coordinated regional governance, has sustained balanced economic growth across its states. Uzbekistan can adopt similar approaches by empowering local authorities with greater decision-making autonomy while maintaining national oversight.

The strategic importance of organizational mechanisms lies in their ability to integrate diverse economic sectors, foster innovation, and address regional disparities. By streamlining processes and enhancing accountability, these mechanisms create an enabling environment for businesses and attract investment, further boosting GRP.

Regional organizational mechanisms are vital for increasing gross regional product in Uzbekistan by enabling efficient governance, resource management, and stakeholder collaboration. Empirical evidence from successful regions and global models underscores their economic impact, while challenges highlight the need for reform. To optimize these mechanisms, Uzbekistan should strengthen inter-agency collaboration through dedicated task forces, invest in digital governance platforms to improve transparency and efficiency, empower local authorities with greater autonomy to address region-specific needs, allocate additional funding to rural governance structures to reduce disparities, and establish knowledge-sharing networks to replicate successful models across regions. By prioritizing robust organizational systems, Uzbekistan can achieve sustainable GRP growth and advance its regional development goals.

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