

Scientific Approaches And Principles Of Economic Zoning In The Period Of Administrative Reforms

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Abstract: This article examines the scientific and methodological aspects of the concept of economic zoning in connection with a change in the socio-political system and the light of the requirements of market relations, determines the role and significance of economic zoning in regional development strategies, and analyzes new approaches and factors in the context of administrative transformations.

Keywords: Economic zoning, territorial division of labor, agglomeration effect, growth poles, growth center. competitive advantages of territories.

Introduction: The territorial factor is becoming increasingly important in the development of national economic systems. Differentiation of socio-economic indicators between different territories creates a unique regional landscape that requires close attention. In the era of large-scale transformations - be it economic reforms, social transformations or political shifts - regional specificity becomes one of the key factors determining the development trajectory of the state as a whole. Effective overcoming of challenges arising at the regional level is impossible without fundamental scientific analysis of territorial features in the context of modern market mechanisms and improvement of new approaches to zoning.

The methodology of economic zoning is a complex scientific problem, the relevance of which remains, despite the significant array of studies conducted in the field of regional sciences. Modern domestic geography, according to the position of L.V. Smirnyagin, is characterized by the absence of a unified theoretical and methodological concept of zoning. The scientific community has not yet developed a consensus on the basic definitions of zoning and the very concept of "region". This area of knowledge requires further development of fundamental principles and in-depth research.

Increased attention to the issues of zoning is due to the fact that the principles of the theory of economic zoning developed in the past do not correspond to the conditions of market relations.

Purpose and objectives of the work. The purpose of this scientific article is to study the theoretical and methodological aspects of zoning, search for some scientific approaches and principles and increase the applied significance of research.

Within the framework of this study, the methodological analysis of economic zoning has the following objectives:

- analyze the main trends of theory and practice, the evolution of the methodology of zoning of the modern and post-Soviet stage;
- determine the main approaches and prerequisites of economic zoning during the period of administrative reforms, determine the main interconnections with scientific and theoretical models, concepts and theories of strategic management of spatial economics;
- reveal the role and significance of the methodology of zoning in the theory and practice of regional management;

Main part. Due to socio-political and economic changes at the end of the 20th century, in the post-Soviet space, the practical significance of traditional economic zoning was lost.

The formation of the spatial organization of the economy, territorial development and strategic planning is inextricably linked with the concept of the social division of labor. The collapse of the former state entities led to the disruption of the existing horizontal connections, which significantly affected the

comprehensive development of productive forces and the processes of economic zoning. These transformations affected the fundamental principles of economic geography and regional economics.

Professor A.S. Saliev points to the historical dominance of large economic regions, when fractional zoning was considered mainly for research purposes. The regional policy of the republics was actually inactive due to the insufficient development of the intra-republican division of labor. The national economies of the newly formed states acquired an unbalanced, fragmented character.

Identification of objectively existing economic regions is a significant challenge due to the weak expression of territorial differentiation. This problem requires deep scientific analysis and development of new methodological approaches. The concept of territorial production complexes and energy production cycles, developed by N.N. Kolosovsky, represented the material and technical base of economic regions. These structures performed district-forming and city-forming functions, uniting enterprises through territorial proximity and technological interrelations.

The functioning of the TPC and EPC was based on public ownership under centralized planned management. Production structures demonstrated limited integration into the international division of labor, which determined the specifics of their development.

The conceptual foundations of territorial production complexes focused primarily on industrial development, leaving social, demographic and political aspects of territorial development without due attention. Such a single focus limited the possibilities of fully reflecting the essence of economic zoning.

The transition from a planned economy led to the transformation of the fundamental components of economic zoning - public ownership and planned economic development. These changes required a revision of existing approaches to the territorial organization of production.

Market transformations did not cancel the fundamental importance of the territorial division of labor. Objective patterns of production specialization, rational use of natural resource potential, labor resources, favorable transport and geographical position continue to determine the formation of interconnected territorial, production and social systems aimed at optimizing time costs and increasing labor productivity.

P.E. Baklanov emphasizes the preservation of the processes of territorial division of labor during the transition from state to private ownership. The desire

of private enterprises and companies to maximize profits in a competitive environment stimulates the placement of production facilities in areas with optimal economic conditions. This economic logic contributes to an increase in the efficiency of the real sector of the economy through the rational territorial distribution of productive forces.

The modern market system based on private property determines the production and technological relationship of enterprises. The territorial placement of companies and firms is characterized by the common use of transport infrastructure, communication and production networks, natural resource potential, socio-economic and cultural facilities.

State and regional planning retains key importance in the formation of regional production structures. The creation of economically efficient specialized complexes with various forms of interdependence becomes a priority task in the context of the dominance of private property.

Objective patterns of territorial division of labor stimulate the development of production and technological links between companies and contribute to agglomeration processes. Economic zoning restores the importance of a multi-level strategic planning tool in a market environment, ensuring the rational organization of economic activity.

The question arises? What are the main components of economic zoning that can be applied in the market conditions? In the new geopolitical and economic conditions, the predominant role is given to the natural resource potential. The importance of natural resource components is of great importance in the specialization of the regional economy.

The physical and geographical basis continues to serve as the foundation of the territorial division of labor. The spatial distribution of natural resources, the specificity of natural conditions of life and management form the basis for a comprehensive assessment of the territorial potential.

Physical and geographical zoning finds wide practical application in various fields of activity: engineering and construction, transport, medicine, recreation. District plans are developed taking into account the natural and geographical features of the territories.

The specificity of specific zoning tasks determines the degree of detail of research and the direction of the characteristics of individual regions. Focusing on significant indicators of the natural environment allows us to effectively solve the practical tasks of territorial development. It should be noted that mineral resources have different features of geological

structure, general patterns of deposit placement as genetic, metallogenic and geographical. In the preparation of various zoning schemes and zoning taking into account aspects of mineral resources, for the purpose of placing industrial production, is of fundamental importance.

Unlike the early stages, where nature through climatic, geomorphological, glaciological, oceanographic and other factors influenced social development, then in the modern period, there are cost indicators, index of the level and quality of life, comfort of living and other indicators, etc.

The paradigm of the "green economy" acquired global significance at the beginning of the 21st century. This transformation is due to the critical deterioration of the environmental situation due to the continuous increase in production capacity and consumption growth.

The model provides for the introduction of environmental principles in all sectors of the economy. The integration of "green principles" is becoming an integral element of strategic planning of economic development.

The UN defines the "green economy" as an economic activity aimed at improving the well-being of the population while observing the principles of social justice. The key feature of the model is the minimization of environmental risks and the rational use of natural resources.

The main direction of the "green economy" implementation is aimed at balanced development in the economic, social and environmental spheres. The implementation of this concept, first of all, should begin at the levels of regions that have differences in the differentiation of territorial growth.

In an era when the world economy is rapidly moving towards a single space through the processes of globalization and integration, it may seem that the study of the territorial characteristics of individual states has lost its significance. However, reality demonstrates the opposite: many states continue to pay close attention to the spatial aspect of their economic growth. A good example is the states with transitional economies in Eastern Europe - the Czech Republic, Poland and the Baltic countries, where national strategic plans are inextricably linked with the development prospects of individual territories in the medium and long term. A similar trend can be observed in the East Asian economic model: Japan, Korea and China are building their economic programs with the priority of regional development in mind.

High efficiency of strategic development in these

countries is determined by studying the capabilities of regions in developing measures, projects, programs at the level of the country's macroeconomics. The laws adopted by the highest and middle levels of management are carried out taking into account production, human factors, and the resource potential of the territories.

In the development of regions, the competitive advantages of the territories are of particular importance; according to P. Krugman, these advantages are represented by two factors. The group of "first nature" includes factors that exist regardless of human activity, the availability of natural resource potential and a convenient economic and geographical position of the territory. High market demand for mineral resources and a favorable geographical position on the routes of global world trade, a coastal or border position that affects the reduction of transport costs and the development of regions.

The next group of factors, the so-called "second nature", influencing the spatial development of the region, is represented by the agglomeration effect, high population density, infrastructure development, human capital, institutional conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, mobility, the spread of innovations, and others. A significant factor in the formation of a district in the context of market relations is the agglomeration effect, this is one of the areas of the theory of new economic geography, where high agglomeration efficiency is considered as a result of the territorial proximity of participating agglomerations (companies, firms, enterprises, etc.), territorial concentration of production and population, proximity to capital markets, labor, new technologies, information and common use of transport, production and engineering and communications infrastructures.

The agglomeration effect exhibits a multi-level character of development, covering large territories around large centers and local spaces. The patterns of the agglomeration process are activated when creating new production facilities based on the formed infrastructural, production and demographic potential.

The agglomeration impact is strengthened due to the concentration of the population, production enterprises, firms, institutions in settlements. The regional scale of agglomeration processes is characterized by the formation of zones of influence of each socio-economic center, including territories of attraction to the center and spaces of external influence.

The natural concentration of population, production capacities, resource potential in agglomerations increases the importance of these territorial entities for

regional development. However, the processes of territorial concentration do not guarantee automatic growth of economic and social efficiency of regional systems.

In modern conditions, in economic sciences, special attention is paid to the spatial aspect of economic growth, a transformation process of regional development factors from material to intangible ones takes place. This trend is primarily associated, as a result of modernization, the scientific and technical process, the transition to a high-tech level of development, where the demand for intangible resources, such as education, science, innovation, human capital are of primary importance.

Economic zoning in the 21st century is acquiring a new dimension, focused on the effective management of socio-economic development. The principles of modern zoning are based on intangible resources that meet current public needs.

Human capital is a key intangible resource for territorial development. R.M. Solow's model of economic growth demonstrates the fundamental role of labor and technological progress - the results of realizing human potential.

The transition of most national economies to the post-industrial phase is characterized by the dominance of the service sector in the structure of GDP and employment. The experience of Denmark's regional policy illustrates the priority of innovative territorial development to maintain the country's leading position in terms of well-being on a global scale.

The European experience demonstrates the effectiveness of introducing innovative mechanisms for territorial development in times of crisis. Germany has successfully implemented a set of regional national programs that ensured the development of a significant number of regions.

Financing of territorial development was carried out through subsidies from the federal and local budgets, supplemented by funds from the European Regional Development Fund. The targeted distribution of resources for the development of industry and infrastructure of specific regions contributed to solving the state's spatial problems.

Public investments were directed primarily to the modernization of industrial complexes. Private investment flows were concentrated in the areas of innovative development, scientific research, personnel retraining, infrastructure support and environmental optimization. As can be seen, the dominant factor determining the vector of economic development, including regional development, is the production of

knowledge, while research institutions, universities, institutes, and laboratories can be represented as the cores of clusters or centers of regional education.

The concept of "growth poles", developed by the French economist Francois Perroux in the middle of the 20th century, is of considerable interest in the context of regional education and complex education. The economic-matrix model of "input-output" allows us to determine the role of leading sectors of the economy that create innovative goods and services.

The theory is based on the principle of concentration of growth points, according to which economic development is initially localized in a certain center with subsequent spread to adjacent territories of the region. Perroux emphasized the unevenness of economic growth, manifested in different points with varying intensity.

Jacques Boudeville, developing Perroux's ideas, introduced the concepts of "growth center" and "regional growth pole". The scientist expanded the concept of growth poles by including, in addition to industrial enterprises of leading industries, territories and settlements that act as sources of innovation and progress.

According to Boudeville's concept, a regional growth pole is formed by a complex of developing industries in an urbanized zone. The placement of industrial complexes activates the economic development of adjacent territories, stimulating the growth of settlements in the center's zone of influence.

CONCLUSIONS

The concept of economic zoning has undergone a significant transformation during the transition from a planned economy to a market system. Modern conditions require a rethinking of scientific approaches to the spatial organization of the economy, territorial development and strategic planning.

Market relations enhance the importance of the territorial division of labor as an instrument of multi-level strategic planning. This mechanism contributes to the formation of production and technological links between enterprises and the development of agglomeration processes.

Natural resource potential retains fundamental importance in the economic development of territories. Spatial distribution of natural resources and conditions determines the formation of production and technological systems and is a key factor in regionalization. Identification of territorial natural resource systems is carried out through special zoning and regionalization.

The agglomeration effect and growth poles acquire

special significance in the conditions of a market economy. These factors ensure the management of regional economic systems and stimulate local complex formation in certain geographical points.

Effective regional policy should take into account the initial state and specificity of economic regions when carrying out market transformations. The solution of socio-economic problems of territories requires scientifically based economic zoning and improvement of the basic concepts of economic geography and regional economy.

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