

PROSPECTS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the increasingly urgent importance of the broad involvement of civil society institutions in developing policies for the socio-economic development of regions, and the important role of the effective use of the social partnership mechanism in this.*

Keywords: *territory, socio-economic development, politics, production, civil society institutions, relevance, social partnership, mechanism, issues, analysis, globalization, economic competition, sustainable development.*

In today's conditions of globalization and economic competition, the issue of sustainable socio-economic development of regions is gaining relevance. Each region has its own natural, labor, economic and cultural resources, which, if properly directed, can make a significant contribution to the overall development of the country. This article analyzes the ways of integrated development of regions, existing problems and future opportunities.

The word or term "territory" usually refers to an area of land with certain boundaries.

From a physical and geographical point of view, the term "territory" is inextricably linked to the term "location", which is understood as the surface of the earth. Depending on the functional nature, location, and size, territories can be different: a country, a region, a city, rural areas, natural complexes, national parks, etc. In particular, the territory of a country is understood as a certain part of the land surface under the sovereignty of this state; the territory of an urban area is understood as a part of the land surface within the boundaries of a city; and the territory of a rural area is understood as a part of the land surface belonging to a settlement outside cities and towns.

By linking indicators reflecting sectoral and territorial aspects of economic and social development, an important issue in the development of regional land use plans and the

Comprehensive Program for the Use of Land Resources is resolved - the issue of ensuring sectoral and territorial equalization of the economy.

Comprehensive measures are being implemented in the country to organize the accelerated implementation of entrepreneurial initiatives and projects, establish a system of dialogue with the population, increase the living standards and employment of the population, and increase the personal responsibility of the heads of local executive authorities in ensuring the accelerated and comprehensive socio-economic development of the regions.

At the same time, the lack of a single, coordinated mechanism for comprehensively assessing the current state of socio-economic development of regions in order to develop forward-looking targeted programs and to respond promptly and adequately to emerging problems by developing comprehensive measures to address them is an obstacle to in-depth analysis of the current state of socio-economic development of regions.

1. Key factors of regional development

The key factors influencing regional development are:

Natural resources: Land, water, minerals and other natural resources are important for economic activity.

Transport and infrastructure: Well-developed transport networks and means of communication play an important role in attracting investment.

Human capital: The availability of skilled labor resources and a developed education system increase regional competitiveness.

Economic freedom and entrepreneurial environment: The presence of tax incentives and free economic zones encourages entrepreneurial activity.

2. Territorial specificity of social development.

Social development is not limited to economic indicators, but also includes the following areas:

Education and healthcare system: High-quality education and medical services determine the quality of life of the population.

Social protection and employment: Sustainability can be achieved by supporting vulnerable groups and creating new jobs.

Culture and civil society: The cultural environment and level of activity in regions are also indicators of social progress.

3. Problems in territorial development.

The following problems are observed in many regions:

Insufficiently developed infrastructure;

Low employment rate;

Weakness of new technologies and innovative approaches;

Obstacles to attracting investments.

All this leads to imbalances in territorial development.

4. Development prospects and proposals

In the future, the following areas should be focused on for the socio-economic development of regions:

Development of regional strategies - drawing up separate development programs for each region or district.

Increasing investment attractiveness - creating favorable conditions for foreign and local investors.

Development of agro-industry and tourism - implementing new projects in the agricultural and service sectors.

Development of digital infrastructure - expanding access to information technologies.

Ensuring social equality - creating equal opportunities for all social strata.

Socio-economic development of the region is a strategic direction that ensures not only economic, but also social stability. High results can be achieved through a correct assessment of the potential of each region, rational use of resources, and the use of innovative approaches. In this regard, cooperation between the state and the private sector, citizen activity, and the involvement of scientific potential are of particular importance.

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