

Macroeconomic Model of Strategic Regional Development (Theoretical and Practical Aspects)

S. Azimkhodzhaev

Third-year student in the Economics, program at the Altai State Technical University, Uzbekistan

Received: 29 January 2026; **Accepted:** 24 February 2026; **Published:** 18 March 2026

Abstract: In this article, the author examines the regional features of the strategic development of the region. From the position of the system approach, the region is considered as a management object consisting of six interconnected macro-subsystems. It provides a social concept for the development of strategic management, explains the goals and criteria for the development of the region, as well as strategic aspects of development. At the end of the article, briefly explains the forecast of the socio-economic development of the region and provides a block forecasting system.

Keywords: Region, strategies, subsystems, macro-subsystems, concept, alternatives, innovations, stagnation.

Introduction: The Region as an Object of Strategic Management. During the transition from an administrative to a market economy, changes in the political system, and the democratization of society, developing a development strategy for the administrative-territorial region is crucial.

It should be noted that the region is the most important part (unit) of the administrative-territorial division of each state.

From a systems approach, the region as an object of strategic management can be viewed as a combination of six interconnected macrosystems:

- the regional economy, including all infrastructure supporting the region's vital functions;
- the production sphere, which includes all sectors of material production that produce the gross regional product;
- the industrial complex, including the region's agriculture and forestry and natural resources as the source of regional society;
- the social sphere, which includes all sectors of the reproduction and spiritual development of the region's population;
- the financial and economic sphere, which ensures macroeconomic proportions and financial connections

between the region's sectors in the form of the regional budget;

- the sphere of government bodies, including all regional and municipal authorities and oversight bodies in the region. Each macro-subsystem comprises 4-8 regional subsystems that support strategic management objectives. Each major macro-subsystem includes subsystems categorized by economic sector (industry, transport, trade, education, culture, etc.) or management subject (economics, finance, investment, personnel, market institutions, etc.).

Social concept of strategy development. The goal of developing a regional development strategy is to identify sources of efficiency and enhance the region's socio-economic development based on increased material well-being and the comprehensive development of its citizens.

The social concept is based on improving the level of regional socio-economic development based on increased material well-being and the comprehensive development of its citizens, based on the criterion of quality of life for the region's population. The underlying methodological concept is planning for improved quality of life and ensuring proportional development of the region's economic sectors that contribute to the achievement of strategic

management goals. The fundamental differences between the social concept and the traditional one lie in the primacy of human social and material needs over production needs, the setting of strategic goals, and the assessment of the degree of achievement of alternative development options for the region based on the quality of life criterion, depending on the geopolitical situation and the influence of external factors and the internal environment [1].

The concept is based on a macroeconomic model of regional development strategy, a methodology for selecting rational alternatives using a "brainstorming session" of ideas put forward during a business game, and an approach to analyzing the region taking into account its socio-economic and demographic characteristics. The development of a socio-economic development strategy includes seven stages:

1. Diagnostic analysis of the region's socio-economic situation.
2. Business game "regional development strategy."
3. Synthesis of innovative projects for the region's socio-economic development.
4. Regional strategic plan (urban economy, production, social, financial and economic, and management spheres).
5. Targeted comprehensive programs for the region's macro-subsystems.
6. Annual plans for the region's socio-economic development.
7. Managing the implementation of the regional

strategic plan.

Goals and criteria for regional development.

A regional development strategy should be based on the theory of program-target management and include the setting of strategic (global) and tactical (local) goals, as well as criteria for achieving them, and quantitative indicators that determine the measure or composition of the assessment of goal achievement in comparison with other possible options (alternatives) for regional development [2].

Classification of goals allows us to identify group-forming factors and define global goals for the region and differentiate them by regional subsystems and social groups. Identifying and ranking problems of socio-economic development is a complex scientific task that must be addressed in a project using systems analysis methods. At the first stage, a list of global problems is determined, divided into six regional subsystems within which local problems (complex tasks) are identified. At the second stage, an expert assessment of the global problems (subsystems) and local problems (complexes of tasks) of the region is carried out with the involvement of highly qualified experts, heads of administrative departments, members of legislative bodies, heads of municipal enterprises and organizations, and leading academic consultants [3].

To address regional development issues, a "bank of ideas" is being developed. management" providing a set of alternative solutions with coverage of their experience

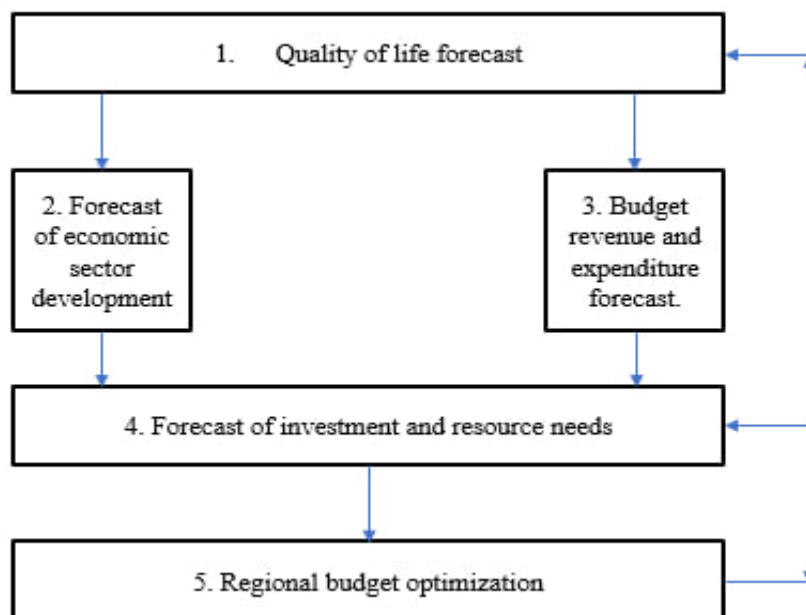


Figure 1. Flowchart of regional socio-economic development.

Regional leadership selects the forecast period for developing a regional socio-economic development

strategy. Currently, short-term forecasts of 1-5 years predominate, with the period determined by the

election of the regional leader. Resolving the strategic objectives of regional development and improving the population's quality of life within this timeframe is problematic. Therefore, medium-term forecasts that effectively improve the quality of life of the next generation, that is, up to age 25, are preferable.

REFERENCES

1. A.P. Egorshin. Crisis and Enterprise Management. NIMB Publishing House, 2011.
2. A.P. Egorshin. Fundamentals of Management. Higher Education. Textbook. NIMB Publishing House, 2012.
3. A.P. Egorshin. Fundamentals of Personnel Management. Study Guide. Moscow, Infara-M, 2015.
4. Michael E. Porter. Competitive Advantage of Nations. New York: Free Press, 1990.
5. Paul Krugman. Geography and Trade. MIT Press, 1991.
6. Philip McCann. Modern Urban and Regional Economics. Oxford University Press, 2013.