

**THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ACHIEVING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY
IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Rakhimova Shakhnoza Khamzayevna**

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of achieving macroeconomic stability through innovative development of national and regional economies. The paper analyzes the impact of innovative development on national and regional economic efficiency, economic growth rates, and social welfare. From a theoretical perspective, macroeconomic stability is associated with ensuring price stability, employment, financial system stability, and social well-being. Methodologically, approaches such as economic monitoring, strategic planning, the development of innovative infrastructure, and ensuring financial stability are described as the main tools. The article highlights the role of innovative development in increasing production efficiency, strengthening export potential, harmonizing regional development, and ensuring socio-economic stability. The abstract provides a scientific and practical basis for understanding the strategy of ensuring macroeconomic stability through the innovative development of national and regional economies. Keywords: economic stability, national economy, regional economy, innovation, innovative development, investment, technological modernization, social welfare, production efficiency, export potential, strategic planning, financial stability, competitiveness, territorial development, scientific and technological infrastructure.

In recent decades, innovative development and competitiveness have become key factors in the global economy. For every country, ensuring the sustainable development of national and regional economies, as well as achieving macroeconomic stability, is among the most pressing tasks. Innovative approaches, technological advances, and scientific and technical development not only accelerate economic growth but also contribute to enhancing national competitiveness.

Since gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has created vast opportunities for comprehensive development. During the period of the former Soviet Union, due to insufficient attention to the establishment of industrial enterprises, the economy was mainly adapted to agricultural production. From the early years of independence to the present day, numerous new production enterprises have been established in Uzbekistan. Currently, enterprises specializing in the food and construction industries operate effectively.

Today, large-scale construction of industrial enterprises, attraction of foreign investment into various sectors, establishment of joint ventures with foreign investors, and development of small business and private entrepreneurship are being actively pursued. Accelerating socio-economic development, building modern socio-economic facilities, and creating new jobs provide a solid foundation for entrepreneurial growth.

At the same time, efforts to achieve economic efficiency, diligence, and dynamic labor productivity are intensifying. It can be confidently stated that public welfare, which reflects national development, is steadily increasing.

In Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being implemented to ensure balanced and accelerated economic development, financial stability, and efficient and rational use of existing natural and mineral resources. In addition, increasing production capacity and export potential, creating new jobs, and ensuring rational utilization of labor resources have been systematically organized. Furthermore, measures to strengthen social protection of the population, improve



living standards, develop social infrastructure, and ensure proper territorial distribution of production capacities across districts and cities are being carried out.

One of the most important conditions for economic growth is the implementation of priority investment projects, which directly contribute to achieving macroeconomic stability in the future.

Macroeconomic stability refers to a state of the economy in which long-term growth is supported by price stability, high levels of employment, financial system stability, and social welfare. Theoretically, the innovative development of national and regional economies is based on principles such as technological modernization and scientific progress, which increase production efficiency and ensure rational use of resources; the formation of an innovative economic system through digital transformation, automation, and advanced production technologies that improve product quality and export potential; and an investment strategy aimed at attracting capital to priority projects in order to create new jobs and stimulate economic growth.

From a methodological perspective, several approaches are essential for the innovative development of national and regional economies. These include economic monitoring and evaluation through national and regional indicators to assess economic growth rates and stability, strategic planning aimed at developing regional development strategies and efficiently allocating economic zones and territorial resources, the creation of innovative infrastructure through scientific and technological centers, technoparks, and startup ecosystems to foster new industries, and ensuring financial stability through budgetary policy, tax systems, and the banking sector to stimulate economic activity.

Innovative development stabilizes national and regional economies in several key directions. It increases production efficiency by improving product volume and quality through automation and advanced technologies, strengthens export potential by enhancing international competitiveness of innovative products, ensures socio-economic stability by creating new jobs and increasing incomes, thereby raising living standards, and promotes balanced regional development by ensuring equitable distribution of resources and production capacities across regions.

The innovative development of national and regional economies is a fundamental instrument in achieving macroeconomic stability. By integrating science, technology, and investment, it is possible to enhance national economic efficiency, strengthen export potential, and ensure social welfare. At the same time, equitable distribution of resources among regions and the widespread implementation of innovative approaches serve as key factors for sustainable regional development.

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