

STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF KHOREZM REGION

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ABSTRACT

We have considered the indicators of sustainable development of the regions of our country in the above paragraphs. Based on the object of our study, a statistical assessment of the trends in sustainable development in Khorezm region and its districts is very important to ensure the sustainability of future indicators.

INTRODUCTION

We all know that Khorezm region has a special place in the economic, social, cultural and scientific life of the republic.

The greatest wealth of the region is more than 1 million 893 thousand people (2021), who, with their honest and courageous work, inquisitiveness and entrepreneurship, ensure the rapid growth of the regional economy.

As of January 1) is the people. During the visits to the regions, special attention is paid to improving the living standards of the population, increasing the income of the population through the establishment of new enterprises, development of production and services.

It is important to assess the state of sustainable development in the region by statistically assessing the interdependence of the factors listed above.

The total area of Khorezm region is 6.05 thousand square kilometers, which is divided administratively and territorially as follows: 11 districts, cities of republican and regional subordination, 2, 56 towns and 550 rural settlements.

The share of the main population in Khorezm region was 14.5% at the age of 8-15, 12.8% at the age of 40-49 and 9.2% at the age of 25-29. The lowest share is 0.2% for 85 years and older, 0.4% for 80-84 years, 0.5% for 75-79 years and 1.1% for 70-74 years.

When we conducted our research on the ground, the driver areas were clarified based on the potential of cities and districts. In particular, the city of Urgench, Bagat, Khazarasp, Koshkopir, Yangiarik and Shavat districts in the field of textile industry; Bagat, Gurlan, Yangiarik and Yangibazar districts in the direction of greenhouse farming; In the direction of construction materials of Tuprakkala, Urgench and Khazarasp districts; Urgench and Khanka districts food production areas; Toprakkala district in the field of automotive and electrical engineering; Khiva district specializes in fishing. In particular, the joint venture Textile Finance Horezm in Shovot district has launched a project to organize the production and dyeing of yarn worth 554.4 billion soums, 10,000 tons per year. It is planned to launch in December 2021 and create 350 new jobs.

In recent years, he has been working in Tuprakkala district

The Khorezm regional branch of UzAuto Motors has issued loans worth 372.9 billion soums. As a result of the launch of a new preclash shop, the production of 70,000 units of Damas and

Labo cars of 100 different types per year has been established. As a result of this project, more than 200 citizens of Tuprakkala and Khazarasp districts included in the "Iron Book", "Youth" and "Women's" books have been employed.

All districts of Khorezm region are defining their "growth points" and "drivers" mainly through the production of agricultural products.

The "growth points" and driver areas of each district and city of Khorezm region are clearly shown in the picture below.



Information on "growth points" and "drivers" in the cities and districts of Khorezm region Fisheries are established in Koshkopir, Khiva and Yangiariq districts. He developed cattle breeding in Shovot, Khiva, Khazarasp and Toprakkala districts. In recent years, Khorezm region has also developed industry, especially the machine-building industry. In addition, the pharmaceutical industry is developing in the region, and its impact (share) on the economic development of the region is growing.

In our study, we identified “growth points” and “drivers” of regions and districts using SWOT analysis. We can see the SWOT analysis of the area in the figure below.



SWOT analysis of Khorezm region

The data in this picture were used to develop future strategies for sustainable development of the region's economy. If we look at the weaknesses of the region, firstly, the fact that the

industry is almost impossible to develop mining and open pit mining, and secondly, lack of highly qualified labor resources, thirdly, limited domestic market size and underdeveloped logistics services, and fourthly, systemic problems with electricity, natural gas, roads and drinking water supply.

We also developed SWOT analyzes across cities and districts in the region during our study. According to them, the prospects of the region for 2022-2026 have been identified using strategic development programs to be developed for each city and district. Our study analyzed the economic performance of the region and each of its districts in recent years. Accordingly, the region's gross regional product (GRP) in 2020 increased by 11.3 trillion soums compared to 2016, and the growth rate was 116.5% (in comparable prices). In the last year (2020), the share of the region in the national economy reached 3.6%, while in 2016 it was 4.0%. The share of industry (including construction) in GRP was 18.5%, the share of services was 34.9% and the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries was 46.6%. It also shows that the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the regional economy is higher. Over the last five years (2016-2020), the region's economy grew by 16.5 percent, of which 15.8 percent was accounted for by the gross value added of industries and 0.8 percent by net taxes on products. In terms of sectors, the share of agricultural, forestry and fishery products was 3.3%, industrial products - 4.3%, construction products - 2.9% and services - 5.3%. It can be seen that the sector that has contributed the most to the growth of the region's economy in the last five years is the volume of services.

At the end of 2020, the main indicators per capita were statistically analyzed. In particular, the GRP per capita amounted to about 11.5 million soums, which is lower than the national average (17.1 million soums). The volume of industrial output per capita reached 5.0 million soums, which is lower than the national average (12.8 million soums). The total volume of services per capita amounted to 3.4 million soums, which is lower than the national average (5.8 million soums).

This situation requires the acceleration of work to diversify the region's economy. In particular, it is important to pay special attention to the creation of new production facilities in industry, the expansion of production of competitive products in high demand in domestic and foreign markets, the rapid development of services through the widespread introduction of digital technologies. should.

The analysis of the regional economy by districts was carried out. In particular, about 49% of industry in the region is Turakqala district (mainly Khorezm automobile plant, Tuyamuyin HPP), 18.6% Urgench city (Urgench oil, Urgench wine, Urgench tex), 4.6% Khanka district (Khorezm tex, Xonqa grain products), 12.0% of agriculture in Urgench district (cotton, livestock, greenhouses), 11.5% Khazarasp district (cotton, livestock), 10.5% Khanka district (cotton, horticulture) and about 51% of services Urgench city (finance, trade, transport services), 8% Urgench district (trade, transport, health) services). In order to further increase the share of industries in the region, it is necessary to pay special attention to increasing the competitiveness of products, the development of local industries.

The development of the above economic indicators is one of the high goals to serve to improve the social life of the local population.

According to statistics, the level of socio-economic development of districts and cities was assessed by the following items:

- Indicators of economic development and efficiency (maximum 6,945 points);
- labor market efficiency indicators (maximum 5,556 points);
- universality and quality of services in the social sphere (maximum 12,501 points);
- infrastructure development and universality indicators (maximum 5,556 points);
- indicators of competitiveness and diversification of the economy (maximum 4,167 points);
- Quality indicators of the business environment and business development (maximum 8,334 points);
- Indicators of financial independence and development of the banking and financial sector (maximum 2,778 points);
- Indicators of efficiency of work of local state authorities with citizens' appeals and data transparency (maximum 4,167 points).

In short, in order to further improve the sustainable development of cities and districts and ensure sustainable economic growth, the following work should be done:

1. It is necessary to develop programs for sustainable development of mahallas in order to increase the prestige of the mahalla, to make the most of its resources and opportunities;
2. Allocate a certain amount of funds from the local budget to solve the problems of all cities and districts in the neighborhood;
3. Introduce a target indicator to identify the target group of the population in order to help low-income citizens. For example, minimum consumption costs. In particular, the use of minimum consumption expenditures in determining the poverty line, taking into account the real consumption characteristics and needs of the target population;
4. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness and targeting of the tasks and measures set out in the anti-poverty strategies and programs, as well as to monitor them on a regular basis;
5. It is necessary to determine the minimum amount of benefits, as well as use this approach as a criterion for providing other types of state financial assistance to the target group; Буларни амалга ошириш учун эса, барча туман ва шаҳарларда биринчи навбатда инфратузилмани янада яхшилаш ҳамда аҳоли саводхонлигини ошириб белгиланган барқарор ривожланиш мақсадларига эришиш лозим.

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