

CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS OF BUKHARA REGION

Abstract:

Introduction. The main direction of reforms carried out in Uzbekistan over the past five years is the integrated development of regions and state support for business activities. This priority area will remain relevant and important in the near future. There is every reason for this.

The bulk of official legal norms, decrees and resolutions of the President, development strategies, concepts, government programs and road maps approved by the government in our country are directly related to the socio-economic development of many regions and support for entrepreneurship.

Research methods. The article uses such research methods as systematic and comparative analysis, classification of processes by grouping, correlation dependence, scientific forecasting, monographic observation, matrix analysis.

Results and discussion. Issues of integrated development of regions and the use of its modern methods and forms have been widely studied in the scientific works of many foreign and domestic scientists. In the works of foreign scientists M. K. Bandman, R. Bennett, A. Weber, A. Granberg, R. Harris, V. Cochran, O. V. Kuznetsova, E. A. Kolomak, V. Christaller, M. Porter, S. A. Suspitsyn, A. A. Shirova and others pay attention to the development of mechanisms for the socio-economic development of regions (diffusion, development pole and growth points, cluster formation).

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be noted that the conceptual basis of state regulation of inter-district socio-economic differences of the Bukhara region envisages the following:

- to create the same conditions for all districts to effectively use their internal capabilities;
- formation of the necessary information database in order to coordinate the processes of bringing the level of socio-economic development of rural districts closer to each other at the country level;

Key words: Regional economy, regional policy, business environment, socio-economic development, economic development indicators, economic growth, land potential, investment project, entrepreneurial ability, demographic potential.

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An important area of regional policy currently being implemented in our country is the opening of a broad path for local entrepreneurship. From a scientific and methodological point of view, first of all, it is necessary to clarify the object of research. Among scientists and specialists conducting scientific research in the field of regional economics and economic geography, there are different views and opinions about the role and boundaries of individual regions in the formation of the regional system.

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Scientific researches dedicated to effective regional policy in Uzbekistan, sustainable development of regions, development of strategic directions of some regions, effective location of production, improvement of regional management system M. Abdusalyamov, Q. Abdurahmanov, N. Ayimbetov, T. Akhmedov, B. Valiyev, A. Mamatkulov, Sh. Nazarov, A. Nizamov, B. Rozmetov, O. Olimjonov, A. Sodikov, F. Egamberdiyev, Sh. Ermamatov, A. Kadirov, S. Zokirov, Sh. It was carried out by Otaboyev4 and others.

The increased attention to the districts and cities where the population lives directly can be explained by the need for all management systems (central and local) to operate locally, as suggested by our honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, and the formation of the main result of the reforms in the regions.

Indeed, the role and importance of districts in the conditions of the market economy can be assessed by the local results of the reforms and measures. Certain enterprises, entrepreneurs and residents are located in administrative districts. They are able to ensure stable socio-economic development based on the interests, demands and needs of the population and entrepreneurs, and the unique natural economic potential of the region.

Districts are one of the lowest levels of the state regional management system, they have internal opportunities and resources to solve economic, social and environmental problems, their goals and tasks in their sustainable development. Local governing bodies (district authorities) can accurately and objectively evaluate the reforms implemented in the localities, systematically monitor socio-economic processes, and directly participate in the development of future development strategies.

The main reason why the recommendations and proposals developed by the country and the region are not fully implemented in the districts is the lack of real knowledge of the local conditions and the lack of full consideration of the existing potential. This situation also applies to the state programs implemented in the districts. In order to ensure sustainable development, relations between the center and localities (province, district) are not properly organized, suggestions and opinions of local authorities, entrepreneurs and residents are not taken into account.

The main goal of organizing entrepreneurship in rural districts is to create new jobs in order to reduce the level of unemployment based on the demographic situation. For this, it is necessary to open a wide way for the development of various forms of entrepreneurship by creating a favorable business environment. It is possible to ensure a more stable development of entrepreneurship at the expense of vocational training of the unemployed population.

Another characteristic of rural districts is that there is a huge difference in the development of inter-district entrepreneurship. Due to objective reasons, including the geographical location of the districts (border areas), limited land and water resources, almost no mineral resources, the fact that the main area of the district corresponds to desert and mountainous zones, entrepreneurship directly affects the level of development. By dividing the districts into different groups based on their natural and economic potential and geographical location, monitoring the level of entrepreneurship development in them serves as an important methodological approach to justify the future strategy.

Small industrial zones, efficient use of land, formation of clusters, development of local tourism, which are effective forms of entrepreneurship, open up new opportunities for sustainable socio-economic development of districts.

At present, there are almost no single, scientifically recognized methods of assessing the level of socio-economic development of rural districts. More than 100 different methods of assessment have been proposed in the scientific literature. But they are designed with certain goals in mind and have some drawbacks. Therefore, it is urgent to develop a complex system of assessing the level of economic and social development potential of districts, entrepreneurial activity, the results of which will make it possible to organize effective management by identifying existing systemic problems and internal opportunities. Also, the comprehensive assessment serves as an important basis for the development of the socio-economic development strategies of the districts.

One of the main problems in the development of the proposed evaluation system at the district level is the lack or absence of necessary data. Necessary information can be obtained from regional bodies of the State Statistics Committee, from enterprises and organizations located in the district, from the results of surveys conducted directly with residents and entrepreneurs.

- justification of important indicators determining the level of socio-economic development of rural areas;
- identification and grouping of economic, social, potential, entrepreneurship indicators of districts;
- calculation of total scores in three directions through indicators;
- dividing districts into groups in different areas based on the results of the assessment;
- in-depth analysis of groups and decision-making on management, development of measures.

Economic development indicators include factors related to economic growth in the district. Here, it is important to determine the size of the gross product, its composition and formation, which are not calculated by official statistics. Also, when determining the level of development of the rural economy, comparing it between districts, and evaluating the position of the real sector, special attention is paid to the calculation of the proposed indicators per capita.

Although agriculture is not a direct object of research, this sector, which is the basis of the district economy, serves as an important factor in the development of non-agricultural sectors. It is especially important to place and develop small industrial enterprises in meeting the needs of the district population for the most necessary food and consumer goods.

The role of industrial sectors and the service sector in the agricultural economy now and in the future opens up new opportunities in providing employment, increasing the income of the population, and in general, ensuring sustainable economic growth.

In our country, ensuring the well-being of rural residents and developing the social sphere in the districts are among the priorities. First of all, the rapidly growing demographic potential, labor resources should be focused on creating new jobs and solving the problem of unemployment. Therefore, the study of demographic processes in the region, coordination of demand and supply in the labor market, reduction of the unemployment rate are the most important indicators of social development. In order to meet the needs of the population, an indicator system for meeting the demand for clean drinking water, sustainable electricity, natural gas, fuel, and housing in rural areas was proposed. The main problem here is that the quality of identification of these indicators by official statistics is not at the required level, and some of them have not yet been developed in practice. Therefore, it is appropriate to determine the indicators of social development directly through surveys conducted among the population.

Socio-economic development of districts, their specialization, effective use of relative competitiveness begins with assessment of natural economic potential. An important factor in the development of entrepreneurship in rural districts is the processing of raw materials of agricultural products. For this purpose, it is necessary to evaluate their formation, level of use, and future prospects.

Rural districts have their own potential of local mineral raw materials, and by assessing the level of their use, there is an opportunity to develop various branches of industry, including the construction goods market.

The most important potential of rural areas is water and land resources. In the assessment of water resources, rational ways of using available reserves are determined by developing a supply and demand balance based on consumption. The current state of land areas and pastures that can be used in agriculture, the results of the assessment of salinization processes, proposals are prepared to justify the processes of specialization and intensification of production.

In particular, in the assessment of land potential in the districts of the Bukhara region, which is the object of the study, it is considered that they are located in the border area (establishing cooperation with neighboring countries in the use of land), the presence of desert and steppe zones in the composition of the land area, and the dense population. attention is required. Also, when calculating the land balance, it is necessary to determine the areas needed for industrial, construction, transport, and recreation zones in the districts.

Rural districts are distinguished by their tourism potential. It is very important to develop tourism services in these places by evaluating them. In particular, there are opportunities to develop agrotourism, recreation and medical tourism.

It is not by chance that rural districts of Bukhara region were selected as the object of research. It is necessary to pay attention to the following specific features of monitoring the level of socio-economic development of rural districts:

- in-depth analysis of the problems of sustainable development of rural areas at the country and regional level is complex and extensive analysis is a very complex and extensive process;
- due to the fact that the necessary information base for the analysis is almost not formed, it is necessary to use various sources, to pay attention to the most basic industries and sectors;
- to analyze rural districts of the region as a single system, separating them from cities;
- the necessity and relevance of the implementation of territorial policy at the regional level to regulate the socio-economic development of rural districts;
- the convenience of directly reflecting the latest results of the reforms implemented in rural districts, as well as determining the impact of various factors (private entrepreneurship, natural and economic potential);
- that the socio-economic situation in the districts and their sustainable development are inextricably linked with the priorities, targeted programs, business environment, and large investment projects implemented at the regional level.

Table 1

Index of main indicators of socio-economic development of Bukhara region (per capita)¹

№	Indicators	2018y.		2021y.	
		Index (1.0 Uzbekistan)	Position between regions	Index (1.0 Uzbekistan)	Position between regions
1	Gross regional product	0,593	9	0,581	12
2	Agricultural product	0,751	12	0,782	12
3	Industrial products	0,662	8	0,532	9
4	Consumer products	0,545	9	0,513	10
5	Investments	0,610	10	0,533	13
6	Exchange of goods	0,785	9	0,743	9
7	Services	0,565	8	0,535	10
8	Small business and private business entities	0,615	7	0,610	7

¹ file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/Yapli%20ichki%20maxsulot%20(3).pdf

In particular, the fact that the index of regional gross regional product per capita fell from 9th to 12th place, and the investment index from 9th to 10th place should be considered as a negative situation. There are objective and subjective reasons for this. In particular, the complex process of transition to a market economy, the lack of activity in the implementation of structural and institutional changes, the lack of formation of the necessary business environment for attracting foreign and domestic investments, etc. The region, which is considered one of the industrial centers of the country, is gradually losing its position. It is an important problem that has arisen. The trends of socio-economic development in the region in recent years can be seen through the changes in the structure of the economy.

Table 2.

The formation of the structure of the economy of Bukhara region¹

№	Indicators	2017y.	2018y.	2019y.	2020y.	2021y.
1	Gross regional product	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
2	Agriculture	21,7	21,5	38,5	40,6	35,4
3	Industry	24,5	24,8	19,7	20,5	24,3
4	Construction	8,3	6,3	4,7	5,2	5,8
5	Services	47,4	47,4	37,1	33,7	34,5

The main structural change can be explained by the sharp change in the share of agriculture in the gross regional product. Its share increased from 21.7 percent to 35.4 percent in 2018-2021. In turn, the share of the most desirable industry, construction and service sectors has decreased. The share of industry, construction and services in the regional economy in 2021 is lower than the results achieved by these sectors in the country's gross domestic product. The negative situation in the regional economy in the structural formation of sectors, along with agriculture, focusing on industry and services shows that it is necessary.

The main problem in the formation and assessment of the structure of the regional economy is the lack of official determination of the gross regional product at the district level. The lack of a single indicator for assessing the socio-economic development of the district remains an obstacle in determining the existing structural changes and making the right decision.

In the study, the index method widely used in international experience was used to determine the level of socio-economic development of individual districts. According to this method, the level of socio-economic development of the district is determined by calculating the volume of goods (services) developed in the main sectors that make up it per capita. The main criterion (standard) was their regional results. It is also appropriate to take into account the role of each sector in the economy, that is, the level of importance, when determining development indices. Currently and in the future, the main attention in rural districts will be focused on non-agricultural sectors, including industrial development.

In Table 3 below, the integrated index of industrial development in the districts is evaluated summarizing three areas. They are an index found by calculating the volume of production per capita of all industrial enterprises operating in the region.

The second direction is to determine the development index of the production of consumer goods aimed at meeting the needs of the population in these rural districts.

The third direction consists of small businesses and private enterprises specializing in the development of industrial products, that is, the index of regional industrial production.

The obtained results can serve as an important factor for the stratified development of industry in rural districts.

¹ file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/Sanoat.pdf

Table 3

Indices of industrial development in rural districts of Bukhara region (calculated per capita in 2021)¹

Districts of Bukhara region	General industrial production index	Consumer goods production index	Regional industrial production index	Integral development index
Industrial production index in districts of Bukhara region:				
Districts:				
Vobkent	0,788	1,176	0,660	0,875
Romitan	0,726	1,192	0,685	0,868
Jondor	0,625	0,605	1,238	0,839
Gijduvan	1,680	1,116	2,319	1,705
Karakol	0,845	1,026	0,639	0,837
Peshku	0,722	1,231	0,840	0,931
Olot	0,906	0,727	0,301	0,645
Bukhara	3,764	1,587	2,165	2,505
Shafirkon	0,608	0,553	0,181	0,447
Karavulbazar	0,501	0,839	0,849	0,730
Kogon	1,183	0,875	1,458	1,172

Industrial development indices evaluated in three areas are linked by a single integrated index. Regional districts can be divided into three groups according to the integrated industrial development index.

Table 4

Industrial development index of rural districts of Bukhara region group by²

Districts with relatively high industrial development of Group I (index above 1.000)	Districts with relatively moderately developed industry of group II (index from 1.000 to 0.800)	Districts with relatively underdeveloped industry of group III (index below 0.800)
1. Bukhara district	1. Peshku district	1. Karavulbazar district
2. Gijduvan district	2. Vobkent district	2. Olot district
3. Kogon district	3. Pomitan district	3. Shafirkon district
	4. Jondor district	
	5. Karakol district	

The classification of districts by dividing them into groups makes it possible to use them in the development of specific measures for the development of industry, in the development of mechanisms for their state support.

It should be noted that the grouping of districts based on the index of industrial development is relative, and a number of objective and subjective factors influence their formation.

Agriculture is the basis of economy in regional districts. At the same time, there are certain differences in the level of agricultural development in the districts based on the natural potential.

The following are indicated as the main obstacles and problems in the activity of particular forms of entrepreneurship:

- lack of proper understanding of many legal and regulatory documents handed down from above in the district and their complete lack of compliance with real local conditions (natural and

¹ file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/Yapli%20ichki%20maxsulot%20(3).pdf

² https://stat.uz/uz/default/choralik-natijalar/39033-2023-2

economic potential), low effectiveness of the state's entrepreneurship support mechanism in local areas;

- demographic potential in districts, including the lack of an objective assessment system of the unemployment rate, not being based on the real situation and demand in the creation of new workplaces;

- lack of formation of the mechanism of production and sale of products, lack of knowledge of real demand and population's ability to pay;

- the mechanism of wide promotion of entrepreneurship, providing the population with the necessary information, market conditions, prices and other necessary information programs is not fully formed. Therefore, the interest and desire for entrepreneurship is not high in rural districts;

- organization of entrepreneurship based on the demands and needs of young people, women, poor families and other categories, taking into account different social strata of the rural population, has not been established.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the conceptual basis of state regulation of inter-district socio-economic differences of the Bukhara region envisages the following:

- to create the same conditions for all districts to effectively use their internal capabilities;

- formation of the necessary information database in order to coordinate the processes of bringing the level of socio-economic development of rural districts closer to each other at the country level;

- the need to take into account their specific characteristics and natural-economic potentials when regulating the socio-economic development of districts;

- development of legal and legal bases for ensuring stable socio-economic development of districts at different management levels (district, region, country);

- support of certain backward rural districts in the implementation of investment projects by the state, including infrastructure objects and innovative directions.

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