

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

ABDALOVA ZULKHUMOR TAIROVNA ¹, TOJIYEVA ZULXUMOR NAZAROVNA ²,
TASHTAYEVA SAIDA KAHAROVNA ³, EGAMBERDIYEVA MATLUBA
MAMANAZAROVNA,⁴ YANCHUK SERGEY LEONIDOVICH ⁵

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the territorial state of the national economy of the republic of uzbekistan, analysis of the current state of the socio-economic development of the regions, the author identifies the features and factors under the influence of which the regions develop, the main directions of reducing the sharp differentiation of regional development, and also highlights the specifics of socio-economic development and priority directions of the development strategy of the regions of uzbekistan.

Keywords: territorial structure, differentiation, modernization, concentration, specialization, investments, infrastructure, regional policy, comprehensive programs, diversification, free economic zones, business climate, swot analysis, cluster system, growth poles, labor resources, innovation.

I. INTRODUCTION

the republic of uzbekistan is currently experiencing a sharp resonance in the scale of economic and social development of the regions. moreover, regional differences in the most important socio-economic indicators are very significant. thus, the difference between the share of gdp in regions with maximum and minimum indicators is more than 10 times, this situation, in turn, exacerbates a sharp disproportion in the standard of living of the population by region. the existing socio-economic differentiation of the regions was formed as a result of a different level of response to market competition, a reduction in state financial support, the abolition of economic and social compensations assigned to the regions, and also due to the different entrepreneurial and investment attractiveness of the territories.

reducing the differentiation of regions in terms of socio-economic development and improving the territorial structure is a prerequisite for sustainable development and modernization of the national economy of the republic of uzbekistan.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

one of the main strategic directions of reforming uzbekistan is the structural restructuring of the economy. in the 2017 strategy of action for the five priority areas for the development of the republic of uzbekistan in 2017-2021, a special role belongs to the issues of ensuring the balance and stability of the national economy, increasing the share of industry, services, small business in its structure, as well as pursuing an active investment policy, aimed at modernization, technical and technological updating of production, implementation of industrial, transport, communication and social infrastructure projects structure. [1].

In the territorial structure of the economy of the republic of uzbekistan there is a significant resonance in the scale of economic and social development of the regions. moreover, the differences between the regions according to the most important socio-economic indicators are very significant. the city of tashkent and tashkent region, kashkadarya, ferghana, samarkand and andijan regions stand out with a relatively high share of gdp in the territorial structure of the national

¹ Abdalova Zulkhumor Tairovna. National University of Uzbekistan, PhD, candidate of geographical sciences, associate professor of the Department of Economic and Social Geography. zabdalova@yandex.ru

² Tojiyeva Zulxumor Nazarovna. National University of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor, Department of Economic and Social Geography. z_tadjieva@mail.ru.

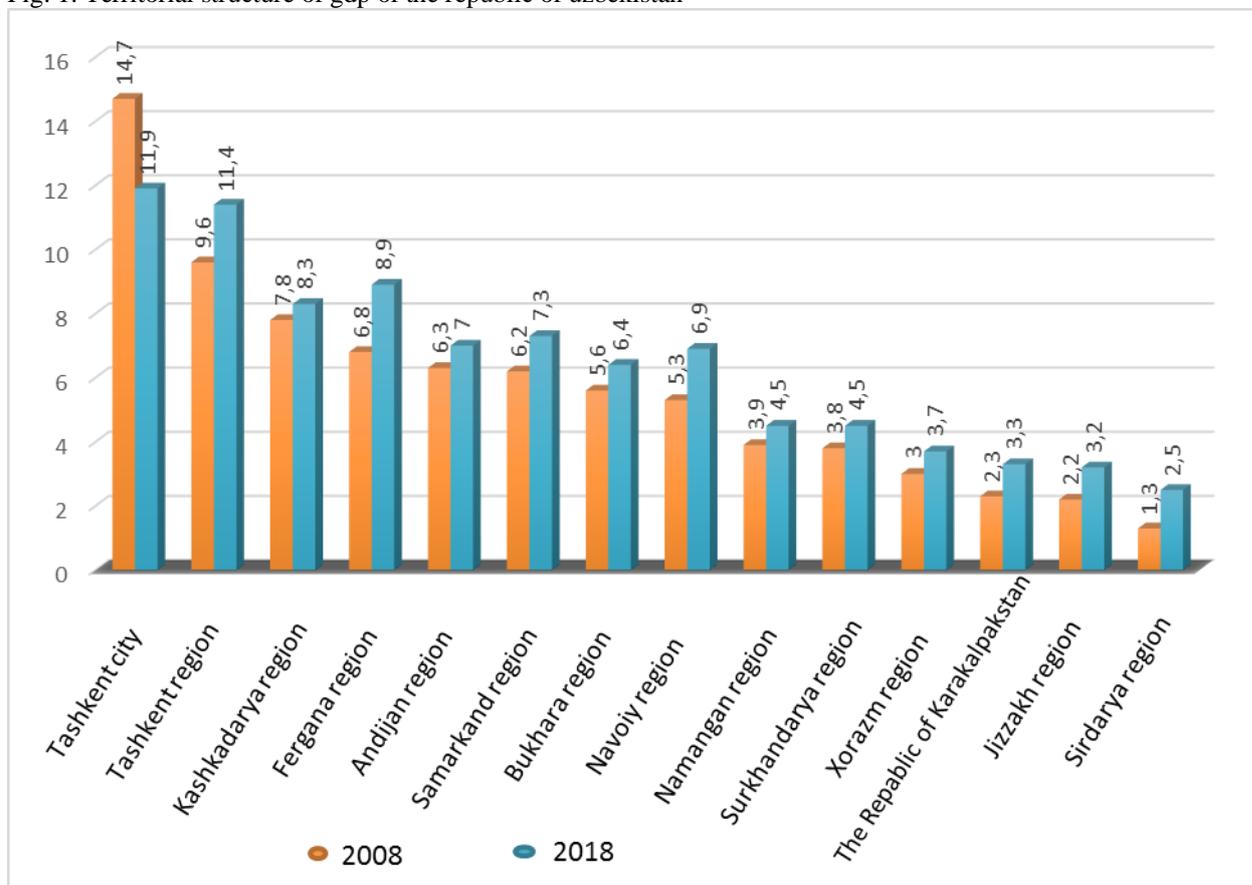
³ Tashtayeva Saida Kaharovna. National University of Uzbekistan, PhD, candidate of geographical sciences, associate professor of the Department of Economic and Social Geography. s.tastayeva@mail.ru

⁴ Egamberdiyeva Matluba Mamanazarovna. National University of Uzbekistan, PhD, candidate of geographical sciences, associate professor of the Department of Economic and Social Geography. matlubaxanum@gmail.com

⁵ Yanchuk Sergey Leonidovich. National University of Uzbekistan, PhD, candidate of geographical sciences, associate professor of the Department of Economic and Social Geography. s.yanchuk@mail.ru

economy of the republic. but, if this situation is considered in the ratio of the occupied territory to the economic potential, then at present 14% of the territory of uzbekistan produces almost 60% of the country's gdp (fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Territorial structure of gdp of the republic of uzbekistan



In modern conditions, the economic and social differentiation of regions is intensified as a result of different levels of response to market competition, reduced state financial support, the abolition of economic and social compensations assigned to the regions, and also due to the different entrepreneurial and investment attractiveness of the territories.

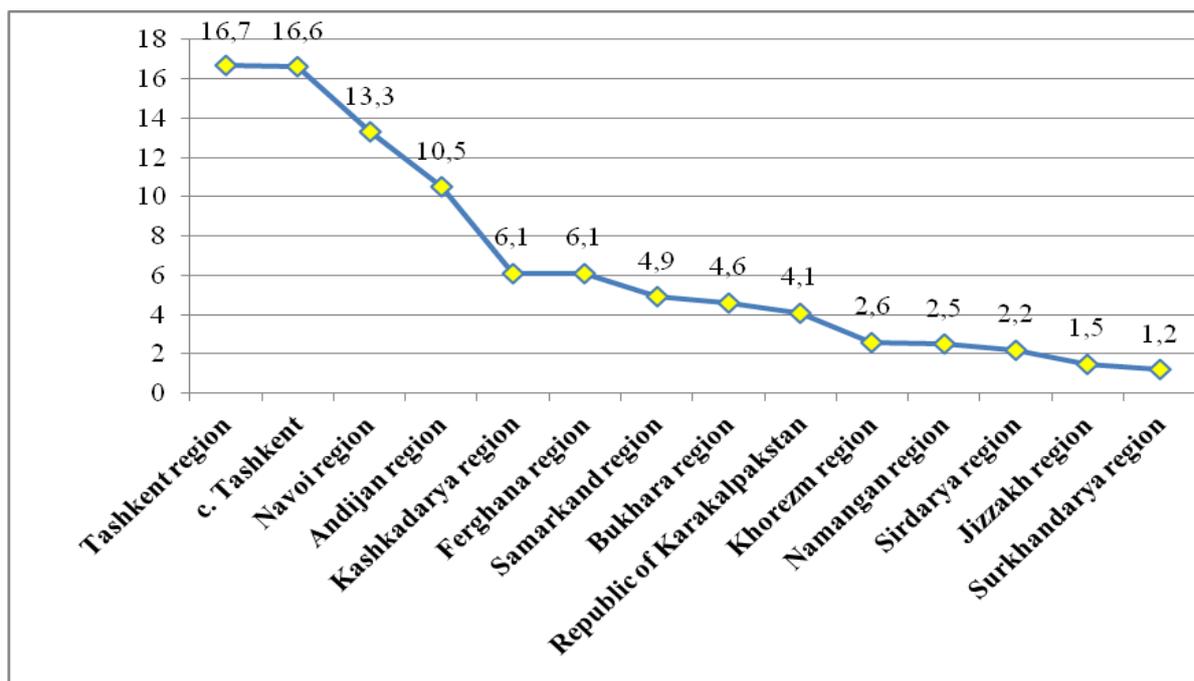
A similar situation is observed in the analysis of the territorial structure of industry of the republic, where a significant high specific gravity falls on the same regions as the high specific weight of GDP for the economy as a whole. (Fig. 2)

As you know, industry is one of the key sectors of the national economy and plays a leading role in raising the level of economic development of society, in forming the material basis for industrialization of the economy and stable social development. At the same time, in ensuring the territorial balance of the national economy, the role of Uzbekistan in Uzbekistan is certainly significant. In the process of transition from a planned economy to a market one, various forms of ownership, competition and new forms of management develop, which affects the structure, pace, nature and level of development of industrial production, as well as changes in the sectoral and territorial structure of industry in Uzbekistan.

A study of the dynamics of industrial growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan shows a gradual increase in the share of GDP in the structure of the country's economy. If in 2000 the share of industry was 14.2%, in 2013 - 24.2, in 2017 this figure was -27.2%. Currently, 1826.8 thousand people are employed in industry, or 13.6% of all people employed in the country's economy, and about 57.0 thousand industrial enterprises are operating.

A study of the territorial concentration of industry in the republic shows that currently 69.2% of the country's GDP is in 6 regions, these are the city of Tashkent, Tashkent region, Navoi region, Andijan region, Kashkadarya, and Ferghana region.

The share of industrial production of regions in the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan,% (2018)



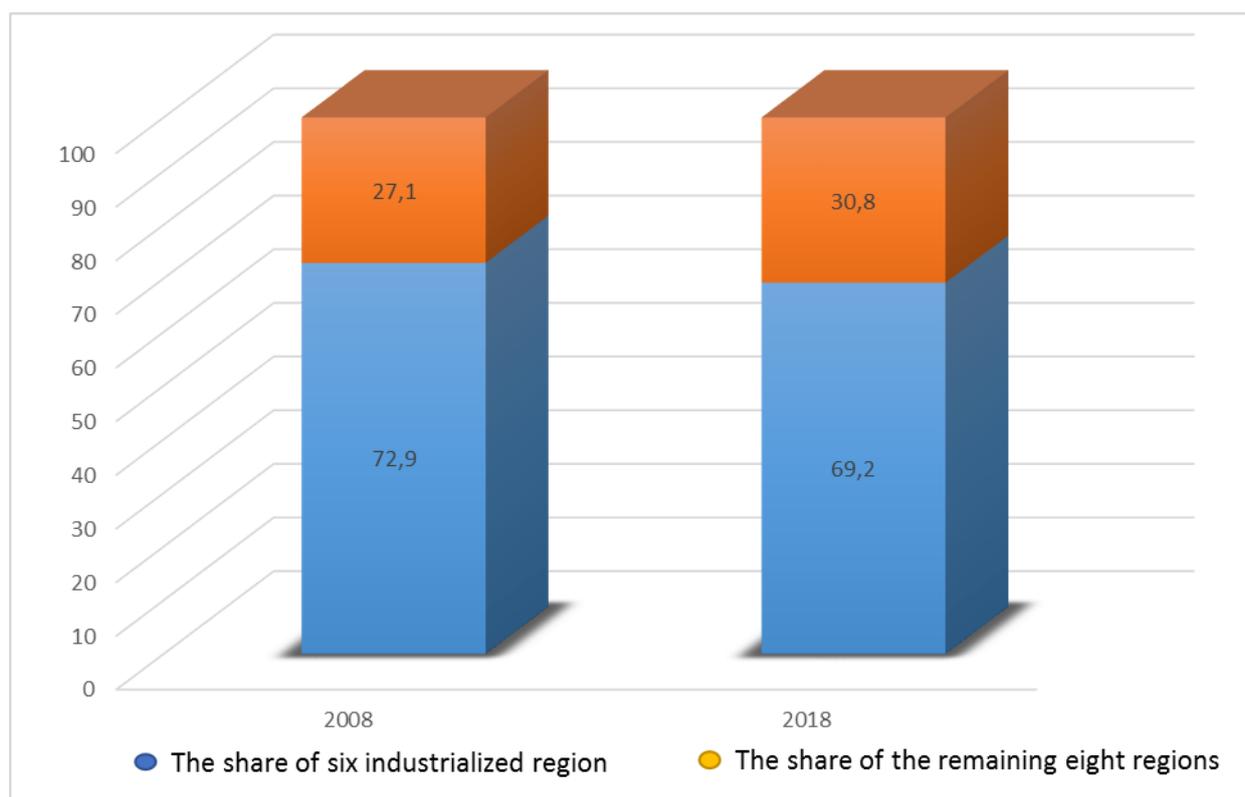
The drawing is based on the materials of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to 01.01. 2019 year

A study of the territorial concentration of industry in the republic shows that currently 69.2% of the country's GDP is in 6 regions, these are the city of Tashkent, Tashkent region, Navoi region, Andijan region, Kashkadarya, and Ferghana region. A high level of territorial concentration of industry is noted in the city of Tashkent - 16.7, Tashkent 16.6% and Navoi 13.3% regions, and the lowest rates in Syrdarya 2.2, Jizzakh 1.5 and Surkhandarya regions only - 1.2% . Despite the reduction in the concentration of industry in the regions in the study period, the change in territorial balance is insignificant (Fig. 3.)

A study of the territorial structure of industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows that in most areas mining industries dominate. For example, the Kashkadarya region accounts for more than 75.6% of the country's oil and gas industry; the Navoi region accounts for more than 90% of non-ferrous metallurgy. In areas with a relatively high level of industrial development in the cities of Tashkent, Tashkent, Andijan and Ferghana, there is a high share of machine building and metalworking industries, building materials industry, light and food industries.

An analysis of the sectoral structure of Uzbekistan's industry shows, on the one hand, the continued predominance of extractive industries in the value of industrial products, and on the other hand, a gradual increase in the share of engineering among manufacturing industries, the development of new high value-added industries in the petrochemical, chemical and textile industries due to modernization and diversification of production. (Table 1) Currently, the share of high-tech industries in the structure of the manufacturing industry of the republic is only 1.6%, medium-tech - 49.5%, low-tech - 38.9%. [2].

Fig.3
Change in the level of territorial concentration of industrial production,%



The drawing is based on the materials of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The formation of the industry of the republic took place in a single planned and managed economic system, where a special role was given to the extraction and processing of mineral resources, the production of equipment for the agro-industrial complex, chemical fertilizers and building materials. This "specialization" of industry has inherited structural imbalances in both industries and the country.

Table 1.

Sectoral structure of the industry of Uzbekistan *

<i>Industries</i>	2000r	2010r	2017r
Industry of everything	100	100	100
Extractive industries	51,8	60,3	57,2
Manufacturing industries	48,2	39,7	42,8
Fuel and energy complex	23,8	27,3	30,4
Power industry	8,5	9,4	8,9
Fuel	15,3	18,0	21,5
Ferrous metallurgy	1,2	2,4	2,4
Non-ferrous metallurgy	10,2	15,8	11,7
Chemical industry	5,7	4,8	4,7
Engineering and metalworking	9,8	15,0	16,2
PSM	5,4	5,3	4,7
Easy	19,1	14,1	12,2
Including primary processing of cotton	9,5	8,9	8,0
Food	20,1	12,2	14,4
Other industries	4,6	3,0	2,7

* The table is compiled by the author on the basis of statistical materials of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics

As a result, Angren-Almalyk and Navoi-Zarafshan mining areas and dozens of industrial cities were formed - Angren, Almalyk, Bekabad, Chirchik, Uchkuduk, Zarafshan and others, closely associated with the creation of large industrial plants in these settlements.

The economic efficiency of specialization at this time is ensured by the balance of natural, energy, labor resources of the regions, the introduction of modern technologies, the focus not only on the domestic but also on the external market, while

it is advisable to develop detailed specialization on the basis of cooperation within and outside the regions for engineering industries .

“Under market conditions, the economic efficiency of specialization in the regions is determined by self-sufficiency, which contributes to economic independence. The integrated economy should, due to the conditions and resources available in the region, provide the majority of its needs with its own products ”[3]. Thus, a study of the territorial structure of the republic’s industry shows that in most regions extractive industries predominate.

The socio-economic development strategy of the country is directly related to attracting investments and its activities, which in turn contributes to the solution of territorial and economic problems. The combination of natural resources, consumer, infrastructure, financial factors create the investment potential of the regions. The sharp difference between the investment potential and the investment attractiveness of the regions is reflected in the different level of investment activity on the territorial scale of the republic.

The regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan have a different level of economic development, features of natural resource potential, historical conditions for the formation of the economy and resettlement, which directly affect the sectoral and territorial structure of the territorial economy. When developing and implementing regional programs in the context of economic diversification, the necessary condition should be the study of the economic potential and its future development, the identification of the "growth factors" of the region, which are reserves and means of territorial development, as well as mechanisms for their involvement in economic turnover to achieve specific goals.

Equally important in the foreign economic development and economic integration with other countries is the important geopolitical potential of the regions. The geopolitical position of the Republic of Uzbekistan is its location between neighboring states with Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, performing a kind of transport corridor of interstate cooperation, attracting foreign investment, transit of goods and services. However, one of the adverse aspects of the country's economic and geographical position is the lack of access to the open ocean. In turn, the regions of Uzbekistan have a different level of geopolitical position. One of the features of the regions of Uzbekistan, almost all of these regions have border crossings, but due to the lack or insufficient development of modern transport infrastructure, the political situation is not favorable, for other reasons create difficulties in interstate exchange. In order to improve the country's 105 geopolitical and geostrategic position, to develop interregional ties over the years of independence, modern highways and railways were created through the Kyzylkum Navoi-Uchkuduk-Sultanuvayistag-Nukus and Tashguzar-Baysun-Kumkurgan deserts, the construction of a new highway eastward through West- The Tien Shan Range, which connects with China, has also completed the construction of Navoi Airport and the international logistics center in Angren. The implementation of these transport projects, in turn, affects the improvement of the geographical position and the use of all kinds of natural, labor and innovative resources of the regions.

The strategy for the development of regions can be varied with respect to territorial entities, which is determined by various levels of provision of the territory with resources, structure and specialization of the economy and other conditions. The study of natural resources, natural and climatic conditions in the development of the territorial division of labor has a special role in setting the strategy for the development of regions.

The regions of Uzbekistan have a different level of natural resource potential, mineral resources are distributed extremely unevenly, which affects the distribution of the development of productive forces and regional economy.

According to the degree of availability of mineral raw materials, fuel and energy, hydropower and other types of resources, the regions of Uzbekistan can make the following grouping:

- regions with fairly large reserves of mineral raw materials and fuel and energy resources - Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Navoi;
- regions with average availability of natural resource potential - Bukhara, Surkhandarya, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Fergana;
- regions with a low level of availability of natural resources- Namangan, Syr Darya and Khorezm. In regions with a low level of security of natural resources, in establishing a territorial development strategy, it is necessary to identify new factors for the growth of regions. Also, the difference in climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, affect the sectoral structure of agriculture in the regions.

Studying the demographic potential of the regions characterizes the possibilities of involving and using the active part of the population, creating various types of industries, solving demographic and labor problems, etc. At present, the population of Uzbekistan is more than 33.8 million people. One of the demographic features is the trend of high natural population growth, which occurs as a result of high fertility, low mortality, stable marriage and other features.

In Uzbekistan, the development of urbanization processes and its material, economic and geographical basis, i.e. cities, the formation of their territorial-hierarchical systems have their own peculiar regional features. These features are caused by natural and geographical conditions, the presence of various landforms (plains, mountains, deserts and oases, the use of their natural resource and demographic potential). The modern urban settlement network of Uzbekistan consists of 119 cities and 1,085 urban settlements. The number of the latter has risen sharply in 2009, when, as part of the implementation of the State program “Year of Development and Welfare of the Village”, about 1000 rural settlements were transferred to the category of urban settlements. Among the “recruits” there were especially many in the Ferghana,

Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Andijan and Namangan regions. All this led to significant shifts in the geographical system of urban settlements of the republic as a whole.

One of the main indicators determining the socio-economic situation in the regions, the analysis of the population's migration process "the migration processes of the first years of independence contributed to the transformation of the ethnic composition of the population of Uzbekistan towards a decrease in the share of non-titular population, an increase in the prevalence of Uzbeks and other indigenous peoples of the region in the national structure of the republic's population." The highest level of migration balance, at present, is in the Tashkent, Samarkand, Kashkadarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The excess of labor resources, the problems of employment in the regions leads to increased labor migration outside the republic, which is an important socio-economic problem in the country.

Equally important for the socio-economic development of the regions are such components of the economic potential of the regions of Uzbekistan as industrial, innovative, scientific and human potential, infrastructural, social, etc.

Of course, in the current conditions of integration into the world economy and the economic recovery of the republic, the initial impulse is the use of natural resource potential. In this regard, regions with provided natural resources and extractive industries have a higher priority than other regions. Such regions in the republic include Navoi, Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan and attracting investments in these regions directed based on the specialization of farms and accumulated structural units.

"Investments in fixed assets are one of the main factors in the region's economic growth. An increase in investment will help intensify the economy, modernize production, reduce its costs, improve the quality and competitiveness of production, and accelerate economic growth"[4].

Increased investment activity in the regions will give a positive effect in the economy of the territories and will achieve significant results in the investment sphere. The favorable investment climate in the regions has helped to attract direct investment in the national economy. "For example, direct foreign investment was directed to the development of more than 10 oil and gas fields in the southwestern part of the country. In addition, textile enterprises were established in Tashkent, Bukhara, Ferghana, Namangan regions. Much attention is also paid to improving the formation and development of information and communication infrastructure and major foreign investment projects are being implemented to improve the water supply of the population."[4].

The geography of the location of joint ventures in the republic testifies to the significant role of attracting investments in the city of Tashkent and the capital region, Ferghana, Andijan and Samarkand regions. The performance of the metropolitan function, the availability of qualified labor resources, a high degree of development of the territory, as well as a favorable economic, geographical and transport situation, the provision of social infrastructure, etc. are the main factors of geographical development (Table 2).

table 2
Activities of joint ventures with foreign capital by region (01/01/2019) *

	Number of enterprises	Specific gravity, in %
The Republic of Uzbekistan	9507	100
Republic of Karakalpakstan	139	1,5
Andijan region	278	2,9
Bukhara region	241	2,5
Jizzakh region	177	1,9
Kashkadarya region	167	1,8
Navoi region	177	1,9
Namangan region	200	2,1
Samarkand region	489	5,1
Surkhandarya region	300	3,1
Syrdarya region	144	1,5
Tashkent region	1042	11,0
Ferghana region	366	3,8
Khorezm region	122	1,3
Tashkent city	5665	59,6

* The table is compiled according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 01/01/2019

At the same time, there is a low level of investment activity in the crisis and depressed regions of the country, Khorezm, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, where the agricultural orientation of farms and the difficult geoeological situation are noted.

The territorial location of joint ventures once again testifies to the aggravating impact on the unbalanced development of the regions. A favorable infrastructure condition, a ready-made technological and transport network, and

demographic labor potential contribute to attracting investment in the capital and more developed regions. As the data (table 2.) show, 59.6% of joint ventures with foreign capital are created in the capital of the country in Tashkent.

Over the years of independence of the republic, in order to deepen integration and in the development of international and interregional ties, a large role is given to attracting investments for the implementation of transport projects related to the creation of modern automobile and railway lines. Thus, railways through the Kyzylkum Navoi-Uchkuduk-Sultanuvaystag-Nukus and Tashguzar-Baysun-Kumkurgan desert were built and commissioned, the construction of a new highway in the eastern direction through the Western Tien Shan ridge connecting China, and the construction of the Navoi airport was completed »And the international logistics center in Angren. The construction of these main routes contributes to the improvement of both the external and internal transport networks, the use of the capabilities of the adjacent territories, and serves as the formation of the supporting framework for the resettlement and the development of inter-regional ties. [5⁶].

A sufficiently high level of investment activity served as the main factor that supported the regional economy in recent years, the implementation of large investment projects under state programs and modernization programs for basic sectors of the economy, ensured an influx of more investment in the development of fuel and energy and textile complexes, chemical industry, mechanical engineering, industry building materials. This ensured the activation of investment processes in regions with a rich natural resource and production potential, the economy of which has developed such priority sectors as oil and gas, non-ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. The increase in investment activity in many regions has given a positive effect in the economy of the territories and has made it possible to achieve significant results in the investment sphere. Uzbekistan plans to disburse \$ 4.2 billion in 2019 through 320 projects involving foreign direct investment. The proportion of regions in attracting investments will be increased. If earlier the share of regions was about 36-37%, then in the near future the figure will increase to 50%. The development of direct investment in the regions will more than double. If 2-3 years ago we attracted \$ 700-800 million to the regions, then by the end of 2019, this figure amounted to almost \$ 2 billion [6].

In order to solve regional socio-economic problems in the republic, the scientific research of various economic models and, including the study of free economic zones with a special investment regime are of great importance. The experience of studying countries that have applied the special investment regime of the USA, Great Britain, China and others shows that economic zones with certain tax-budgetary conditions and benefits contributed to the development of the economic potential of the regions and the way out of crisis situations. "In modern conditions, the special investment regime is used to create special economic zones. Analysis of the introduction of special economic zones in the economic complex of the state shows that they are used to bring it and the economies of the regions to a new, higher level of development subject to a stable political and economic course. The used models of special economic zones have certain differences from the existing economic relations in the state." [7].

Currently, the mechanism for using SEZ as one of the most important instruments for attracting investment to expand export potential, introduce innovative ideas, know-how, technology, and support for lagging, crisis and depressive regions has expanded

14 industrial zones have been created in the republic, previously with the Navoi Free Industrial Economic Zone (FIEZ) and Special Industrial Zones in Angren and Jizzakh, and the rest have been created later, free economic zones are a new form in the territorial organization of the country's productive forces . The created free economic zones contribute to the development of industry and the investment of foreign capital, as well as the realization of the advantages of the territory in the accelerated socio-economic development of the surrounding regions. The favorable conditions for the creation of the SEZ were the strategic location of the territory, rich natural resources, production potential, skilled labor resources and investment attractiveness of the regions. Further development of international transport and logistics centers and infrastructure arrangement will contribute to the production of high-tech competitive products and the transportation of goods of international importance in these regions.

III. ANALYSIS RESULTS

One of the main means of state regulation of territorial unbalanced development of regions is the need for a regional economic policy.

"In the past, regional economic policy was carried out on the basis of national interests, taking into account raw materials and socio-economic characteristics. Currently, in the conditions of market reform, regional policy is required to be carried out, both in the interests of the state level and in the interests of the region itself. An important task of a regional economic policy is to use the opportunities of the advantages of the territorial division of labor, as well as the formation and strengthening of economic independence in order to socio-economic development of the regions. One of the effective forms of implementing the economic policy of Uzbekistan is to develop a strategy and comprehensive programs for the socio-economic development of the regions.

⁶ Салиев А.С., Абдалова З.Т. Актуальные проблемы экономического районирования в контексте региональной политики Республики Узбекистан.: Материалы научно-практической конференции. - Ростов-на Дону.: 55-58стр.

“According to the foreign factor, experience in enhancing the economic activity of depressed and backward regions, the most acceptable model has been the endogenous development of regions, based on the maximum use of local capital resources, labor resources, entrepreneurial potential, etc. In light of this, regional economic policy for countries in transition, of particular interest is studying the experience of developed countries of the world”[8].

Regional policy should take into account features, specifics, specialization of the economy, structure, internal problems of social development, rational use of natural resources and others. “In the context of the development of market relations, the role of the regional factor is increasingly manifested, since the reforms are carried out within the territory of republics, territories, regions, and other national administrative entities, they significantly differ from each other in terms of natural and environmental indicators and other parameters. In this regard, an individual approach to each region in the process of implementing reforms is required”[9].

The current regional policy aimed at mitigating territorial disproportionality in the development of the economy, at first may give a negative result, increasing differences, “the thing is that at the initial stage the priority in a market economy is not those regions that are considered to be in need of revitalization of productive forces, but those that have a diversified and dynamic structure of the economy and have objective economic prerequisites (market infrastructure, favorable investment climate, availability of resource and financial stimulants, etc.) for development. This will inevitably lead to a temporary increase in the spatial difference in the economic development of regions, cities and rural areas.

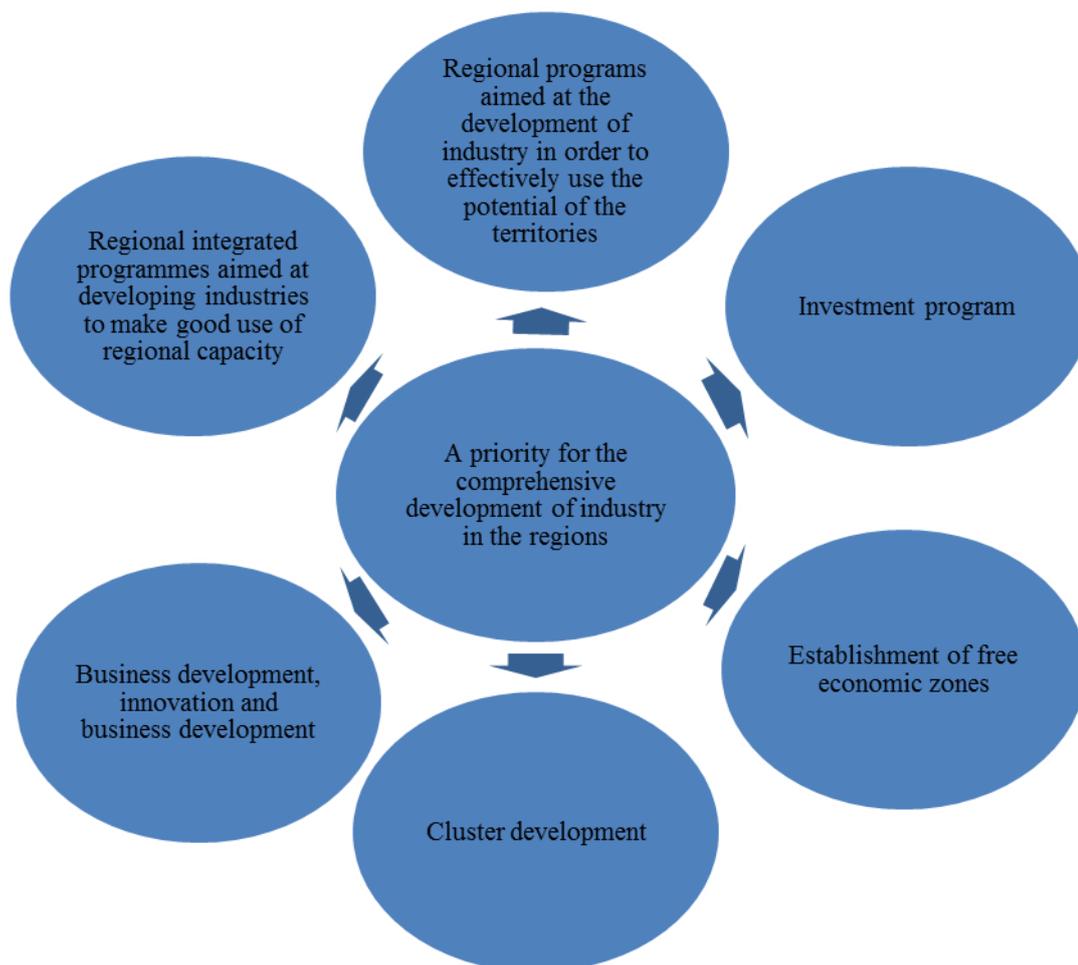
At the same time, the issues of a comprehensive study of inter-vocal transport corridors, the development of problem areas, geographical and geopolitical factors of regional development remain relevant. In recent years, regional programs for the strategy of socio-economic development of Kashkadarya, Andijan and Surkhandarya regions have been developed and sequentially developed. The goal of the territorial development strategy was the comprehensive development of rural areas and cities of the regions on the basis of the effective use of their natural and economic potential, as well as improving the quality and life expectancy of the population, creating the potential for accelerating economic development and increasing the competitiveness of production.

At the same time, regional policy, encouraging the initiative of priority areas, provides for improving the economic situation in depressed and problem areas. In Uzbekistan, for example, Chirchik, Angren, Almalyk, Fergana and some other cities are underdeveloped, and the Lower Amu Darya region, in connection with the aggravation of the environmental situation, needs significant state support. [5]

The state took measures to prevent a sharp differentiation of the socio-economic development of the regions and to ensure a balanced development of the regions, taking into account the natural-economic and demographic potential. These measures to some extent increased the proportion of regions in terms of increasing gross regional product (GRP) and the gradual acceleration of underdeveloped territories. The increase in the rate of gross regional production occurred due to the development of high-tech industrial sectors and the service sector, due to the modernization of the regional economies and the technical and technological updating of the most important sectors.

The modernization process will serve as an important and stabilizing factor for the development of the economy. The main tasks of the implementation and implementation of priority tasks of modernization of industries are as follows: (Fig. 4.)

Fig. 4.



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* The drawing is made by the author

The laws and programs of socio-economic development developed and adopted by the state in different periods and determine the methodological basis for the regional development strategy. Equally important in the formation and implementation of the regional economic mechanism is the system of legal, fiscal and monetary regulation in order to reduce the profound differences in the socio-economic development of the regions. "World experience shows that countries use different ways and mechanisms of state regulation of socio-economic the development of regions, including the definition of "growth centers" in the system of regional economies, the creation of free economic zones, views on powers to the regions to issue local bonds, subsidies and subventions, subventing problem areas or providing benefits for wages, developing territorial programs, etc. Determining the possibilities and conditions of the region when choosing development methods, the implementation of which can affect the structure of the region's economy. In addition, the government can significantly contribute to improving regional development and reducing excessively profound differences in the level of socio-economic development. In the implementation of specific tasks, it is necessary to collect information on the objective prerequisites for economic development as natural, industrial, labor, capital, land, etc."⁷[11].

In recent years, regional programs for the socio-economic development of the Namangan, Surkhandarya, Navoi and Khorezm regions have been developed and successively implemented. Much attention is paid to the problems of rural areas, mountain and foothill areas, which also determine the strategic directions of the regional economic policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The implementation of these programs ensures territorial balance, the development of industry in rural areas, the strengthening of social infrastructure and, in general, the enhancement of the competitiveness of regional economies.

⁷ 6.Edgar M. Hoover and Frank Giarratani "And Introduction to Regional Economics". Pub: BP, 2015 (197-199стр)

The combination of natural resources, consumer, infrastructure, financial factors create the investment potential of the regions. The sharp difference between the investment potential and the investment attractiveness of the regions is reflected in the different level of investment activity on the territorial scale of the republic. This ensured the activation of investment processes in regions with a rich natural resource and production potential, the economy of which has developed such priority sectors as oil and gas, non-ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. The increase in investment activity in many regions has given a positive effect in the economy of the territories and has made it possible to achieve significant results in the investment sphere. But at the same time, a low level of investment attractiveness is noted in remote depressed and crisis areas.

Moreover, the need to stimulate investment attraction depends on the application of special conditions of tax benefits and incentives that favorably affect the beneficial effects on increasing the economic potential of the party, attracting investment in depressed and crisis areas contribute to the modernization, technical re-equipment and reconstruction of production, and on the other hand to increase employment of labor resources as a result of job creation in the labor-surplus regions of Uzbekistan.

One of the main priority areas for regional development prospects is the need to form a single spatial structure of the economy, ensuring territorial balance and improving the living standards of the population. In a market economy, the regional economy should provide for the purpose of improving the living standards of the population of the regions in the efficient distribution of investment resources. The study of world experience shows the role of growth poles with favorable conditions and opportunities for the efficient use of investments. Over the past 40 years in the world, countries with sustainable economic development have achieved their goals through several base regions. This model gave very high growth for such countries as Chile, South Korea, China, Spain, Italy, France. It would be advisable to use the theoretical issues of the growth poles of the experience of foreign countries in developing a regional development strategy.

Investment in fixed assets is one of the main factors in the region's economic growth. The increase in investment will be facilitated by the intensification of the economy, modernization of production, reduction of its costs, improving the quality and competitiveness of manufactured products, accelerating economic growth. That is why, in order to ensure high and stable rates of economic growth, the implementation of program measures for the development of investment activity in the regions becomes extremely urgent.

Program measures for the development of investment activity in the regions should be developed in order to overcome the structural problems and investment risks existing in the region due to the opportunities and prerequisites of the regions that have appeared. Based on the goal, the most relevant tasks are: 1. Assessment of the development of investment activity in the region;

2. Strategic SWOT analysis;

3. Definitions of the prerequisites for the implementation of the strategy;

4. Development of program measures for the development of investment activity in the region. Analysis of the development of investment activity in the regions is an integral element of the rationale for regional investment policy. In the analytical part of the program, special attention should be paid to assessing the level of investment activity and the investment potential of the regions, as well as the effectiveness of the implementation of investment projects.

It should be noted that in the practice of economic analysis, for the comparative assessment of the level of investment activity in the territorial context, such important indicators as the volume of investments per capita, investment growth rate, investment concentration coefficient, etc. are traditionally used. These indicators allow us to compare regions with each other and study the processes of differentiation of regions in the areas of investment, as well as group regions according to the level of investment development, which is important both for forecasting and for developing program measures.

To analyze the conditions of rational investment in economic science and practice, the category of "regional investment potential" is used. This category gives a generalized picture of the attractiveness and feasibility of investing capital in a particular economic system based on social and economic prerequisites. The level of investment potential of the regions in the framework of this study is estimated on the basis of an integrated calculation coefficient, showing how many times the current investment attractiveness of a particular region is higher than the national average (IPMI methodology). In calculating the integral coefficient of investment potential, the comparative level of the following 9 factors taking into account the current socio-economic situation in the regions is taken into account:

- The scale of the economy;
- The degree of diversification of the economy;
- Geopolitical, economic, geographic and transport situation of the region;
- Level of development of institutional infrastructure;
- The level of education of the population, the availability and structure of qualified personnel;
- Provision of social infrastructure facilities;
- Standards of living;
- Assessment of the cost of the mineral resources potential of the regions;
- Factors of appreciation of investment.

Thus, within the framework of this methodology, it is possible to study changes in the unevenness of regions in terms of investment potential, as well as to determine the direction of investment policy to align the socio-economic development of regions.

Assessment of the implementation of investment projects at the regional level is carried out on the basis of expert assessment, which determine the qualitative characteristics of the effectiveness of ongoing and implemented projects.

For a qualitative assessment of the effectiveness of ongoing projects, the following criteria are used: project input and payback period, project effectiveness, project quality (based on an assessment of preliminary feasibility study), the feasibility and feasibility of the project (taking into account the region’s interest), resource and infrastructure support for ongoing projects.

Evaluation of completed projects involves taking into account the following parameters: the level of use of the project’s capacity and created jobs, the degree of use of local resources, the degree of influence on the efficiency of the social sphere and the growth of the gross regional product, the level of raw material supply of production, timely implementation of projects and achievement of design parameters.

In order to develop program measures for the development of investment activity in the regions, it is necessary to fix the prerequisites and risks based on the results of an assessment of the current state and development trends of investment activity in the region in accordance with the method of SWOT analysis (table 3). According to the results of the SWOT analysis, program measures for the development of investment activity in the regions should be developed in such a way that, due to the opportunities that have arisen, they should try to overcome the shortcomings in the region and mitigate risks.

Table 3

SWOT analysis of the development of investment activity in the region

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> positive trends and features of the development of investment activities in the region; • qualitative structural changes; • high level of security of investment resources; • positive factors to increase the level of investment potential of the region; • high efficiency of ongoing investment projects, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negative trends in the development of investment activity (decrease in investment efficiency, lag in the region in attracting foreign investment, low share of investments in GRP, etc.); • imbalances in the territorial, sectoral and technological structures of investments; • low level of security of investment resources; • negative factors of investment potential, etc.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prerequisites for stimulating investment growth to increase investment activity and regional potential; • priority areas for investing in regional economies; • factors of increasing the investment attractiveness of the region, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investment risks of the region, which may lead to adverse conditions for the modernization of existing facilities; • a low level of resources for investment and innovation in the region (in terms of the implementation of priority regional investment projects), etc.

The competitive advantages of the region can be based on various sources - the availability of raw materials, cheap labor, or an active influx of investment and innovation. In some regions, the prerequisites for the development of investment activity are rich natural resources. As a rule, in the economy of a region of this type of activation of investments and the main access to the foreign market is provided by foreign capital (firms). In regions where there is a large production and financial potential and large enterprises, the strategy for the development of investment activity should be based on an active influx of investments, the acquisition and adaptation of technologies for modern production. The strategy should be aimed at creating modern industrial sectors that can compete in the global market. At the same time, the state creates a favorable climate for foreign and local investments, seeks to create conditions that reduce investment risks, and takes active measures to stimulate export of products.

In addition, the Comprehensive Program for Increasing the Investment Activity of the Region may become the most important mechanism for the implementation of program measures to develop the investment activity of the regions in the medium and long term. A similar program is being developed in order to stimulate the growth of investments in sectors of the economy, especially in priority sectors that give their effectiveness to the economic growth of regions. This, in turn, will accelerate investment activity in the regions and ensure a territorial balance in the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan. One of the main priority directions of the strategy of territorial development is the development of entrepreneurship and business, which allows solving economic and social problems that contribute to the formation of a competitive environment, saturating the market with goods and services, ensuring employment of the population and

solving other important problems. At the same time, the formation of a favorable business climate is the main factor in the development of entrepreneurship and business as a strategic resource for the development of the territory.

To prevent high differentiation in the socio-economic development of the regions, a reform is underway to create a favorable business climate. The main mechanism for implementing program measures to create a favorable business climate in the regions is monitoring the results of a system of quarterly assessment of indicators in the state of the business environment and the level of socio-economic development in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the regions and in the city of Tashkent. As part of program measures, the main priority areas for creating a business climate for the period 2011-2015 were identified, which provide for privileges and preferences for tax and other payments, providing greater freedom to entrepreneurship, small and private businesses, improving and unifying the reporting system and reporting mechanism, and other

Table 4.

The level of favorable business climate in entrepreneurship and business in the regions of Uzbekistan (2018) *

Regions	Business Climate Index	Color	Share of entrepreneurship in GRP, %	Color
Tashkent	0,483	2	62,1	5
Ferghana	0,513	1	67,8	3
Zarafshansky	0,452	5	59,9	6
South	0,457	4	64,7	4
Mirzachulsky	0,511	3	79,2	1
Lower Amu Darya	0,446	6	73,4	2

* Source: Almatova D. "Mintagalarda tadbirkorlikni rivozhlantirish masadida investment larni zalb ili kishli faollashtirish yollari". Abstract (DSc) .; T.-2018. 19 b.

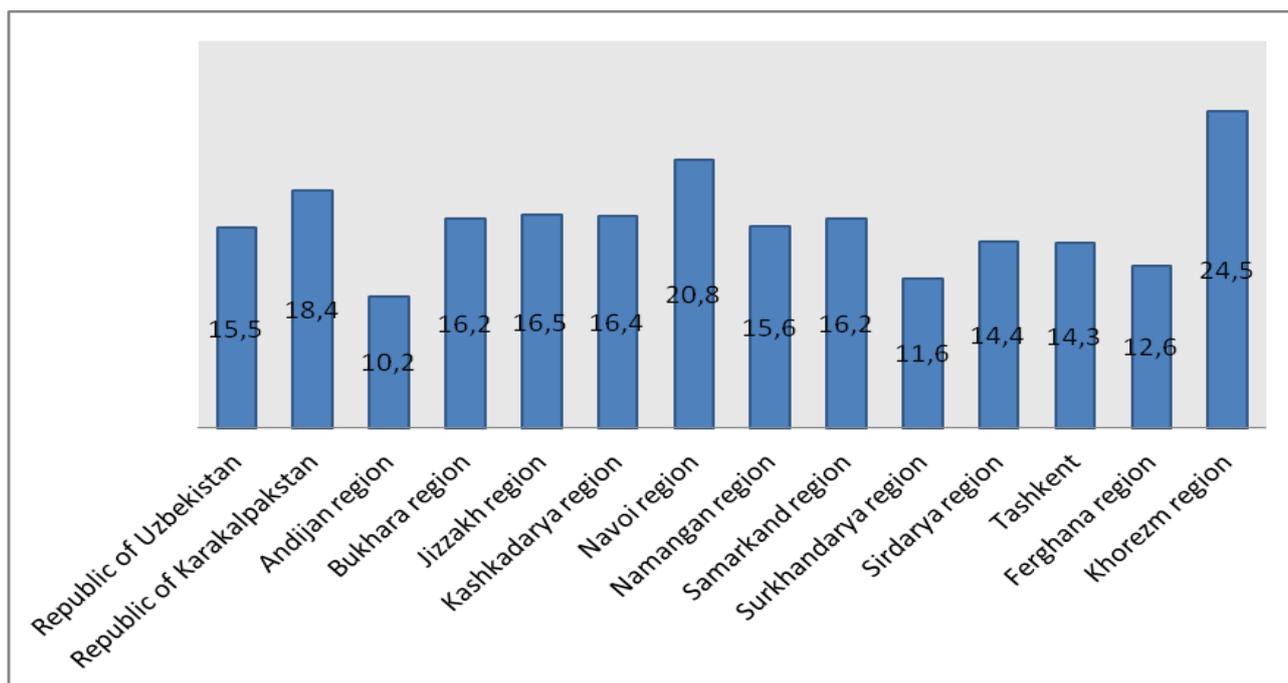
An analysis of the study of the level of the business climate and entrepreneurial activity in the regions shows that the index for the development of a favorable business climate in Samarkand, Jizzakh, Namangan, Syrdarya regions and the city of Tashkent is relatively higher. This situation is directly related to the creation of new business entities and the development of exports and investments. Also, in the Mirzachul and Lower Amu Darya districts, there is a high proportion in the GRP of districts. firstly, due to the implementation of large investment projects in engineering, oil and gas complexes and a small share of entrepreneurial financing th activity in these regions, and secondly, the weak attraction of domestic investment for the development of entrepreneurial activity in the regions. "[12] (table 4.)

Currently, in the near future, the state's special attention continues to be the issue of socio-economic development of rural areas and improving the living standards of the population. A huge impact on the well-being of people and a comfortable condition is provided by infrastructure. "In the process of developing regional economic systems, infrastructure is beginning to play an increasing role. It forms the conditions for the implementation of the economic activity of individuals and firms, how the industry creates jobs, promotes the growth of a regional product and improves the quality of life of the population. "[13].

The development of internal infrastructure is the main competitive advantage of the territories and an important factor in attracting investment in the economy of the region. Well-established infrastructural arrangement leads to cost reduction, stimulates the growth of entrepreneurial activity, integration with neighboring regions, the development of foreign economic activity, etc.

Of course, transport infrastructure plays a key role. Rail and road transport communications of Uzbekistan connect remote regions and settlements of the republic, providing access to international transport systems and wide access to major sources and mineral resources. A study of the provision of road transport in the republic shows a sharp difference in the provision of roads by city and rural areas, at the end of 2018, the total length of all streets and driveways is exactly 40.0 thousand km, including the city 28.0 m tys.km. The length of paved roads was equal to 19.3 thousand km (69.2%), in urban settlements -6.9 thousand km (57.4%). [14].

As of January 1, 2018, there are 119 cities, 1071 urban-type settlements, 10996 rural settlements in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the average resident population is 16.0 million or more than 48% of the total population of the republic. The total area of residential premises on average per person in rural areas amounted to 15.5 sq. M. Of the total area. The highest rates of housing provision by regions in rural areas are observed in the Khorezm region (24.5 sq. M.) And the Republic of Karakalpakstan (18, 4 sq. M), and the lowest indicators were noted in Andijan (14.4 sq. M.), Surkhandarya (12.7 sq. M.) And Ferghana (13.4 sq. M.) Regions. [fifteen]



The drawing is based on the material of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

At the same time, there is a serious weakness in the availability of engineering and communication systems, such as gas supply, water supply, sewage, etc. The level of gasification of apartments (houses) with natural gas in the republic averaged 59.2%, in the countryside only 39.4%. At the end of 2018, hot water supply amounted to 31.3% of apartments (houses), and in rural areas this indicator amounted to 9.7%. Heating provided 94.3% of apartments (houses), and in rural areas - 24.9%. [16].

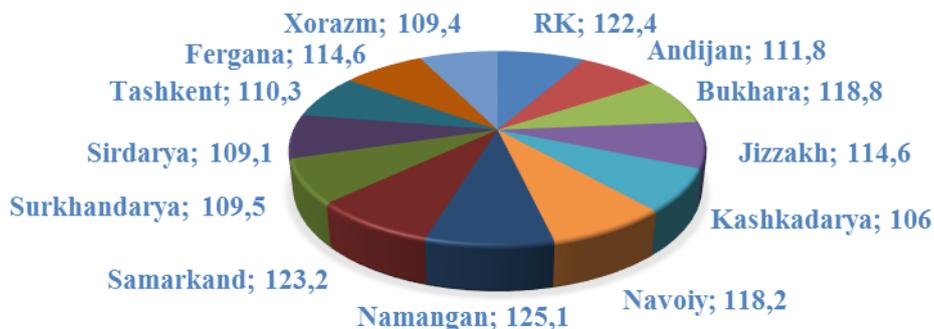
An important topical issue in the social sphere and improving the life of the country's population is to provide settlements with high-quality drinking water, especially in rural areas. During this period, the water supply in the republic is 75.6%, and in rural areas the drinking water supply in the countryside was 62.8%. [8]. At the same time, in the regions, the water availability indicator varies greatly; in Tashkent (100%), Fergana (98.7%), Andijan (92.7%), the highest rates are observed, and the lowest rates are observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (56, 7%), in the Bukhara region (58.7%), in the Samarkand region (57.5%) and in the Khorezm region (58.6%) [17].

The improvement and economic development of the region has an objective relationship if, on the one hand, economic development determines the welfare of the region, and on the other hand, improvement affects the economic development of the region.

The primary tasks are to accelerate the process of industrialization, provide employment and increase incomes of the population, transform the appearance of the village by creating modern rural housing and rural infrastructure.

Fig.6.Dynamics of average growth in industrial production of rural areas by regions of Uzbekistan (2018,%)

**DYNAMICS OF THE AVERAGE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
IN RURAL AREAS IN THE RESERVE OF THE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN
(2018, %)**



At the same time, the priority area is to accelerate the industrial development of the countryside, the deployment of environmentally friendly industrial production and types of services in rural areas, the widespread use of local resources, the formation and development of a modern technological base, and the training of qualified personnel in labor-surplus regions. Taking into account the specifics of the village, measures are being taken to stimulate home-based labor and small business in cooperation with industrial enterprises. Moreover, it is necessary to create a number of economic preferences for enterprises participating in this project. An analysis of the dynamics of industrial production growth in rural areas of the regions of Uzbekistan shows that relatively high growth is observed in Namangan (125.1%),

IY. CONCLUSIONS

The study allowed the author to draw the following conclusions:

1. In the territorial structure of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan there is a significant resonance in the most important socio-economic indicators, which is caused by a variety of physiographic, geopolitical, economic, historical and many other conditions and factors. Mitigating territorial imbalances in economic development, reducing spatial differences in the economic and social development of districts, cities and rural areas, it is necessary to develop and implement scientifically based regional policies. When forming and implementing the regional economic policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following issues should be considered:

- stable reform of the economy and its deepening, taking into account specific regional characteristics of natural-geographical, socio-economic and demographic factors;
- classification and typology of regions according to the level of socio-economic development;
- monitoring the determination of the causes and factors of various levels of socio-economic situation in the regions;
- identification of socio-economic, demographic and environmental factors in the regions;

2. An analysis of the territorial concentration of the republic shows that at present almost ¾ of the GDP of industry falls on 6 regions, the city of Tashkent, Tashkent region, Andijan, Ferghana, Kashkadarya and Navoi regions, and the remaining regions account for only ¼ of the GDP. Mining industries predominate in most areas. This situation is directly related to the uneven distribution of industries and industries between territories. The uneven distribution of industrial production was reflected in the low level of industrial development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Namangan, Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions. A low level of diversification and a high level of regional economies for certain types of activities is noted in Kashkadarya, Andijan, Navoi regions, and in the Syrdarya, Bukhara, Namangan regions, primary development of primary processing of agricultural raw materials is noted.

The prospect of industrial development of the regions analyzes the implementation of the following tasks in a territorial aspect. The source of further development will be the consistent modernization of existing and the creation of manufacturing industries.

3. The regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan have a different level of economic development, features of natural resource potential, historical conditions for the formation of the economy and resettlement, which directly affect the sectoral and territorial structure of the territorial economy. When developing and implementing regional programs in the context of economic diversification, the necessary condition should be the study of the economic potential and its future development, the identification of the "growth factors" of the region, which are reserves and means of territorial development, as well as mechanisms for their involvement in economic turnover to achieve specific goals.

4. Investment in fixed assets is one of the main factors in the region's economic growth. The increase in investment will contribute to the intensification of the economy, modernization of production, lower costs, increase the quality and

competitiveness of products, accelerate economic growth. That is why, in order to ensure high and stable rates of economic growth, the implementation of program measures for the development of investment activity in the regions becomes extremely urgent. In order to develop program measures for the development of investment activity in the regions, it is necessary to fix the prerequisites and risks based on the results of an assessment of the current state and development trends of investment activity in the region in accordance with the method of SWOT analysis. According to the results of the SWOT analysis, program measures for the development of investment activity in the regions should be developed in such a way that, due to the opportunities that have arisen, they should try to overcome the shortcomings in the region and mitigate risks.

5. One of the main priority directions of the strategy of territorial development is the development of entrepreneurship and business, which allows solving economic and social problems, contributing to the formation of a competitive environment, saturating the market with goods and services, ensuring employment of the population and solving other important problems. At the same time, the formation of a favorable business climate is the main factor in the development of entrepreneurship and business as a strategic resource for the development of the territory. . An analysis of the study of the level of the business climate and entrepreneurial activity in the regions shows that the development index of a favorable business climate in the regions is very different. The main priority areas for creating a business climate in the regions will be the presentation of benefits and preferences for tax and other payments, providing greater freedom to entrepreneurship, small and private businesses, improving and unifying the reporting system and reporting mechanism, etc.

6. Currently, in the near future, the state will continue to pay special attention to the issues of rural socio-economic development and raising the living standards of the population. A huge impact on the well-being of people and a comfortable condition is provided by infrastructure. The development of internal infrastructure is the main competitive advantage of the territories and an important factor in attracting investment in the economy of the region. A well-developed infrastructural arrangement leads to a reduction in costs, stimulates the growth of entrepreneurial activity, integration with neighboring regions, the development of foreign economic activity, etc. At the same time, the security of engineering and communication systems, such as gas supply, water supply, sewerage and other types of infrastructures, as in the regional one, is seriously felt. in the context, and in the context of the city and village .. To increase the level of provision of utilities, m Actions to develop and modernize water supply, sewage and heat supply systems by directing capital investments and attracting foreign investments represented by international financial organizations.

7. It should be noted that a comprehensive assessment of regional features, monitoring the determination of the causes and factors of different levels of socio-economic differences, the production and financial potential of the regions should be the main criteria for attracting investments and applying special taxation regimes.

8 .. At the same time, taking into account the requirements of market relations when implementing new investment projects, the technical and economic features of production and the existing territorial structure of production are of great importance.

9. The formation and implementation of the regional economic mechanism should be carried out in conjunction with the legal, fiscal and monetary systems in order to reduce the profound differences in the levels of socio-economic development of the regions.

10 .. When implementing a regional economic policy, special attention should be paid to the improvement of the territory, the development of engineering, road transport infrastructure, the improvement of the provision of housing and communal services, the provision of high-quality drinking water in both urban areas and urban and rural areas, as a key factor in the development of depressed and lagging regions and the reduction of sharp imbalances in their development.

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