

## SYSTEM OF STATISTIC INDICATORS OF REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article highlights the statistical indicators of sustainable development of regions, economic decision-making based on a comprehensive analysis of the development of regional economies, the factors influencing the development of regions in the digital economy.**

**Keywords: national statistics, statistical information, national strategy, organizational issues, legal issues, economic issues, socio-economic program, statistical management.**

### INTRODUCTION:

In conditions of globalization of the world economy and digital economy the socio-economic development of each region, working out development strategies aimed at creating an active image of the regions are one of the actual problem.

The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 states "reduction of gaps in the level of socio-economic development of the regions through the expansion of modernization and diversification of regional economies, rapid development of relatively low-growth districts and cities, primarily industrial and export potential" identified as important tasks.

Therefore, in the current evolving period on the background of deep reforms, in taking important and rational economic

decisions a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic development of the regions of the republic is becoming more actual than before. In this regard, for introducing a unified system for assessing the complex and balanced socio-economic development of the state regions, the efficiency of using natural resources, economic and investment potential, as well as other comparative advantages of the regions, In accordance with the decision of PQ-4702 "On the introduction of a rating system of socio-economic development of the regions" on May 1 2020, a rating system of socio-economic development of regions based on the results of statistical indicators and surveys was introduced. This, in turn, serves as a practical solution to the problem of analyzing the indicators of socio-economic development of the regions of the republic.

In this regard, it should be noted that to date, in-depth analysis of the current state of socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to develop forward-looking targeted programs with a comprehensive assessment and comprehensive measures to address emerging problems. There was no single coordinated mechanism for level response. Descriptive assessment of the system of statistical indicators to determine the rating of socio-economic development of the regions, the development of a system of statistical data indicates the relevance of the chosen topic for our article.

So far, scientific and theoretical issues related to the regional economy are actively studied by a number of economists and practitioners. In particular, the theoretical and methodological basis for assessing the development of regional economies has been one of the most pressing issues of the world's leading research centers and research institutes.

Scientific views and theoretical research on the economy of the regions in our country are covered by many economists and researchers in their research.

Despite scientific investigations and scientific-practical research work and research, in today's digital economy, the issues of statistical analysis of the factors affecting the sustainable development of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are not systematically covered, but limited to the study of some regions.

During preparation of the scientific article were used several research methodologies and techniques. There are, such methods as scientific abstraction, expert evaluation, induction and deduction, systematic analysis of socio-economic phenomena, economic statistical analysis, comparative analysis are widely used.

Each region of our country is unique. The possibilities of districts within a province are also not the same.

It is necessary to start the development of programs in each village, to specify in which village to develop which direction, how much money should be allocated for this [4].

The rating system of socio-economic development of the regions, which is being implemented in the country, plays an important role in ensuring the implementation of these tasks. This rating system is a comprehensive and comprehensive assessment

of the regions, which includes the following key areas:

- Ensuring sustainable and balanced economic development, the effectiveness of economic reforms;
- Creation new work places, reduction unemployment and ensuring labor market efficiency;
- Increase access to social services and improve the quality of life of the population;
- Creation necessary conditions for population and business, ensuring stability and reliability of production infrastructure;
- Increasing the level of competitiveness of the regions, further diversification of their economies;
- Improving the quality of the business environment, continuous support and rapid development of entrepreneurship;
- Achieving financial independence of the regions and development of the banking and financial sector;
- Improving the efficiency of local authorities in dealing with citizens' appeals and transparency of information.

Rating indicators are calculated for the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, the city of Tashkent, districts and cities. The formation of evaluation indicators consists of two steps.

First step (assessment of the state of socio-economic development of the regions on the basis of statistical data):

- Economic development and effectiveness;
- Effectiveness of labor market;
- Quality and abilities of using social services;
- Access to infrastructure and its development;
- Competitiveness and diversification of the economy;
- Quality of business environment and development of entrepreneurship;
- Financial independence, development of the banking and financial sector;

- Work with citizens' appeals of local state authorities
- Efficiency and transparency of data.

Second step (conducting surveys on the situation in the regions on the basis of a special methodology):

- Social self-esteem and quality of life of the population;
- The state of the business environment for entrepreneurs and investors;
- The level of public confidence in the reforms and the quality of public administration and local government institutions.

In the first stage, there are 8 priority areas for assessing the socio-economic development of the regions, which are assessed on the basis of statistical indicators, and in the second stage, the socio-economic situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, Tashkent, districts and cities.

According to the statistics, the highest score for their respective territory is 50 points, and according to the results of the survey, the highest score for their respective territory is 50 points. Statistics that make up the priority areas can be both positive and negative.

The scores on the positive indicators are calculated based on the following formula:

$$X_{ball} = \frac{X}{X_{max}} \cdot Y_{maxball}$$

where:  $X_{ball}$  - a score on a certain indicator of the region;  $X$  - boundary indicator;  $X_{max}$  is the maximum value of this indicator between regions;  $X_{ballmax}$  is the highest score of a given indicator.

Scores on the negative indicators are calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$X_{ball} = Y_{maxball} - \frac{Y_{maxball}}{X_{max}} \cdot X$$

where:  $X_{ball}$  - a score on a certain indicator of the region;  $X$  - region indicator;  $X_{max}$  is the maximum value of this indicator between

regions;  $X_{ballmax}$  is the maximum score of a given indicator.

The total scores for the first stage for the region are calculated by summing the scores of the priority areas. The final score is determined by adding total scores on the statistics and scores on the results of the survey.

In order to effectively carry out comparative analysis, according to the results of the rating, all districts and cities of the country are divided into "green", "yellow" and "red" areas. The "green" area is the area where the reforms are bearing fruit, "yellow" area is the area where reforms have begun, but have not yet shown results, and "red" area is the natural resource, which is the basis of human resources. Areas that do not take advantage of the opportunities created by our decisions

If we look at some examples of districts included in the "green" area, inclusion of this category in the Kamashi district of Kashkadarya region is mainly due to the activity of business entities, the growth of new businesses, new jobs for small businesses and new jobs for investors.

In particular, 802 new small businesses entities have been established over the past three years, 132 inactive enterprises have been re-established and 264 work places have been created. Also, as a result of measures taken to increase exports and expand the geography of exports in the district, compared to the first six months of last year, exports increased by 3.7 times to 2.3 million. dollars. Another example is the launch of 28 new industrial enterprises in Khojaly district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2019-2020. soums of production capacity. As a result of the launch of the enterprise "Khojayli Agro-Industrial Center" LLC with a capacity of 10 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables, 5 thousand tons of processing and 2.7 thousand tons of storage, about 100 permanent jobs

were created. According to the results of the analysis and rating, Uchtepa district of Nukus, Karakalpakstan, Balikchi district of Andijan region, Kasbi district of Kashkadarya region, Kumkurgan of Surkhandarya region, Shovot of Khorezm region and Uchtepa district of Tashkent city are included in the rating. In addition, Nukus district produces an average of more than 24,000 tons of fruits and vegetables a year. Taking into account the proximity of Nukus to the city and the market opportunities to provide the population with food, no measures have been taken to establish modern greenhouses on at least 200 hectares and intensive gardens on 1,000 hectares. Reserves of Yazyovan district are not fully used, and 823 hectares (50%) of the 1,655 hectares of land allocated to 64 fish farms in the district.

Based on the data presented in Table 1, a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic development of all districts and cities in Surkhandarya region was conducted using the rating system.

Out of 14 districts and cities located in the region, 3 of them belong to the "green" zone, 9 to the "yellow" zone and the remaining 2 to the "red" zone. In the process of rating assessment, a comparative analysis of the socio-economic development of the districts was conducted on several criteria.

Table 1

N <sup>o</sup>	City and districts	Total points (30 points)	Economic development and efficiency indicators (max 6.25 points)	Labor market efficiency indicators (max 6.25 points)	Indicators of competitiveness and diversification of the economy (max 3.75 points)	Quality indicators of business environment and business development (max 7.5 points)	Indicators of collection local taxes (max 2.5 points)	Indicators of the effectiveness of local government in dealing with citizens (max 3.75 points)
1	Termiz city	19.68	3.86	4.87	2.46	3.40	1.77	3.31
2	Oltinsoy district	14.66	0.76	3.97	0.53	4.21	1.97	3.22
3	Angor district	14.92	1.02	4.35	0.76	3.97	1.89	2.93
4	Boysun district	18.13	2.06	4.45	0.64	5.71	1.81	3.46

5	Muzrobod district	12.95	0.82	4.08	0.51	4.08	1.87	1.58
6	Denov district	14.96	1.29	3.81	2.16	4.31	1.81	1.60
7	Jarkurgon district	19.17	2.50	4.32	2.49	4.47	1.82	3.58
8	Kumkurgon district	14.17	0.77	4.44	0.37	3.93	1.61	3.35
9	Kizirik district	15.14	1.28	4.15	0.82	3.78	1.85	3.25
10	Sariosiyo district	15.34	1.22	3.91	0.90	3.99	1.74	3.59
11	Termiz district	16.36	2.34	4.51	1.49	3.58	1.91	2.53
12	Uzun district	14.40	0.67	4.56	0.61	3.83	1.92	2.81
13	Sherobod district	16.85	1.70	3.98	1.37	4.79	2.50	2.51
14	Shurchi district	15.54	0.94	4.01	1.50	4.07	1.74	3.29

Out of 14 districts and cities located in the region, 3 of them belong to the "green" zone, 9 to the "yellow" zone and the remaining 2 to the "red" zone. In the process of rating assessment, a comparative analysis of the socio-economic development of the districts was conducted on several criteria. Especially economic development and effective indicators, effectiveness of labor market, competitiveness of regional economy and indicators of diversification, business environment and indicators of entrepreneurship development, cumulative indicators of local taxes, citizen's appeals from local state authorities were made comprehensive analysis.

In case of Kumkurgan district, from existing 224000 hectares, 124000 hectares are pastures and 48 000 hectares are absolute, no proposals have been developed. The establishment of at least 100,000 small and 10,000 large cattle complexes in these areas will increase the volume of meat and dairy products by at least 20 percent.

Due to insufficient attention to the reclamation of irrigated lands in the district, to date, more than 1,200 hectares of land have become saline, of which 700 hectares are in critical condition. In addition, the district is conveniently located in the infrastructure sector, in particular, despite the existence of the railway network and the large amount of

unused land, to date, no industrial zones have been established.

#### CONCLUSION:

By summarizing the above considerations, following conclusions have been drawn in terms of further enhancing the effectiveness of the rating system in the analysis of indicators of socio-economic development in the country:

- Improving the rating information system by automating indicators in the rating system and taking into account the maximum limitation of the impact of the human factor, using the capabilities of modern digital technologies;
- To establish an interregional meeting place and establish a procedure for the exchange of experience for promoting the experience of the districts (cities) that have achieved the higher results than other areas;
- To take measures to systematically address the relevant problems in the implementation of rating assessment, classifying them in the republic, region and district;
- To encourage local leaders, impose fines on the salaries of "yellow" leaders, as well as regularly promote the activities of "red" leaders in the local councils;
- Taking into account the growth rates of the population in the regions and their level of socio-economic development, the establishment of new areas of production and services.

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