



NEW UZBEKISTAN ON THE PATH OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Annotation:

The article scientifically substantiates the mechanism of development of the regional economy and the need for management, as well as the essence of regional policy. The important tasks of the state in the development and implementation of measures to stabilize the economy, reduce poverty, promote the achievement of a stable level of full employment and prices, and stimulate economic growth are highlighted. Opinions on the draft of the project "Sustainable relief measures" for the period of 2030 points adopted by the government of Uzbekistan.

Kalit so'zlar:

Regional economy, economic growth stimulation, regional policy, poverty reduction, gender equality, Sustainable Development Goals.

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The regional economy represents the relations between the regions of the country in the course of its development. The transition to market relations, the change in the flow of resources necessary for economic development presented the regions with the problem of self-determination in the general system of reproduction relations. However, there may be a territorial system, the financial basis of its development, sources of funds and a mechanism for their attraction. The need to manage economic development in the region is primarily related to the general shortcomings of the market economy, its focus on economic profit and the lack of attention to the problems of social justice. The effectiveness of state management of the economy includes the study of the problems of the relationship between the development of the regional economy and regional politics. Development and implementation of measures to stabilize the economy, reduce poverty, help to achieve full employment and a stable level of prices, and stimulate economic growth are important tasks of the state. In the conditions of the market, where incomes are unevenly distributed, the social policy of the state manifests itself in the social policy of the state to reveal the vital interests of a person, to protect a person and help him in his development. The ultimate goal is to help increase public welfare and reduce the number of poor people. In the social policy of the state, such methods as determining the level of employment, establishing the minimum wage in the country, determining the poverty threshold, determining the minimum living wage and the "minimum consumption cost" always reflect the vital needs of people. In particular, preventing inequality in society from becoming too extreme will prevent a sharp separation of the population into the poor and the poor. Here, let's briefly touch on the main tasks of the country's regional policy. Regional policy is the regulation of the socio-economic development of these regions by the state. Its main task is to bring the level of socio-economic development of all regions of the country as close as possible to each other due to the rational use of existing opportunities, to minimize territorial differences in the distribution of material goods between different layers of the population, to reduce the management tasks of the government, to reduce the administrative tasks of the government, and to It should be focused on increasing the authority of self-



management bodies. The purpose of the regional policy is to eliminate territorial inequalities that destroy the overall socio-economic development of the country and serve to create social disagreements. Before implementing socio-economic policy in any country, first of all, the causes of territorial inequalities in the country are studied. It is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- the impact of sharp differences in natural and climatic conditions on the living conditions and business activities of the residents of some regions of the country;
- the size, quality and level of use of existing natural resources in the regions;
- due to the location of the regions in remote areas, the increase in transport costs and the increase in product prices. This, in turn, leads to a narrowing of the market. Poor transport and communication links make the economic development of remote regions difficult;
- the stage of technological development affecting the production of one or another type of products (raw resources, intermediate products, finished products and services);
- the level of autonomy of the region, political conditions, history of development;
- production infrastructure: airports, transport networks, industrial areas, telecommunication systems, etc. to be provided with;
- socio-cultural factors: level of urbanization, education of the population, availability of scientific centers.

The object of study of regional policy is regional inequality in various forms - in the standard of living and living conditions of the population, unemployment and employment, economic growth rates of individual regions and entrepreneurship differences in conditions.

Regional policy means a set of activities that should be implemented at the level of regions, and it is essentially manifested in the state regulation of socio-economic development of regions. The purpose of the regional policy is to eliminate territorial inequalities that hinder the overall socio-economic development of the country and serve as a source of social problems. Regional economic policy aims to bring the level of socio-economic development of the country's regions as close as possible to each other due to the rational use of internal opportunities, to minimize regional differences in the distribution of material goods between different layers of the population, to reduce the management tasks of the central government, to reduce the administrative tasks of the central government and to It should be focused on increasing the authority of self-management bodies. In many countries of the world, the following 2 different methods of regional policy are widely used:

"Fair" method - according to this type of deployment of production forces, regardless of the region where the citizens of the country live, their standard of living is expected to be in almost the same conditions and opportunities. For example, the "fair" method is widely used in the regional policy of the USA, Canada, Japan, and Western European countries with great economic potential and high level of development.

"Efficient" method is a method aimed at rational use of the existing production potential of each region in the interests of the whole state. This method is widely used in Western European countries, as well as in Uzbekistan. Using the world practice, Uzbekistan also conducts its own regional policy. In the economy of our republic, as in other countries transitioning to a market economy, certain works are being carried out to apply the "effective" method¹. In particular, fundamental changes in state administration that began in 2017 have ushered in a new era in the system of social policy management. In particular, with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of

¹ I.O. Yakubov, A.A. Islamov, M.N Sunnatov "REGIONAL ECONOMY"



Uzbekistan” No. PF-4947, the social priority of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 the main tasks were accepted in the direction. According to this decree, concrete measures were determined to further deepen and ensure the effectiveness of democratic reforms at a new stage in the country. Resolution No. 83 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated February 21, 2022 “On additional measures to accelerate the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030” was adopted. According to this decision, the following documents were adopted:

- national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030;
- a plan of measures to effectively achieve national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development in 2022-2026;
- the composition of the coordinating council for the implementation of national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development until 2030;
- updated composition of expert groups in order to ensure intersectoral coordination and integrated approach in the implementation of national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development.

According to it, the following tasks are set:

- halve the level of poverty in the country by 2030;
- strengthening the addressability and effectiveness of the social protection system of the population, improving the quality of social protection services, achieving full coverage of all those who need social protection measures;
- strengthening food safety, improving nutrition and supporting the sustainable development of agriculture;
- to ensure a healthy lifestyle and support the well-being of people of all ages;
- to ensure comprehensive and fair quality education and to encourage the possibility of lifelong education for all;
- ensuring the availability and rational use of water resources and sanitation for all.

The strategy of actions is considered the object of monitoring the implementation of the complex of measures mentioned above, and according to it, the "Goals in the field of sustainable development"² adopted by the Government of Uzbekistan became an official document. The national action strategy for 2017-2021 serves as a program guide for the implementation of the “Goals in the field of sustainable development”. The government has approved 16 national Sustainable Development Goals, 125 targets and 206 indicators to facilitate their implementation. These goals are a call to global action to end poverty, protect the environment and climate, and ensure that all people around the world enjoy peace and prosperity. In this regard, the UN and its partners in Uzbekistan are working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, which consist of 17 interrelated and ambitious goals aimed at solving the main problems faced by the people of Uzbekistan and around the world.

The goals³ that the UN is trying to implement in Uzbekistan are as follows;

1. Eradication of extreme poverty.
2. End hunger.
3. Health and well-being.

² BRM- goals in the field of sustainable development

³ The order numbers of goals and tasks were adopted in September 2015 at the UN General Assembly. The Sustainable Development Goals are compatible with ordinal numbers.



4. Quality education.
5. Gender equality.
6. Clean water and sanitation.
7. Cheap and clean energy.
8. Decent jobs and economic growth.
9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure.
10. Reducing inequality.
11. Sustainable cities and residential areas.
12. Responsible consumption and production.
13. Fight against climate change.
14. Conservation of marine ecosystems.
15. Conservation of terrestrial ecosystems.
16. Peace, justice and effective governance.
17. Cooperation for sustainable development.

The goal of the concept of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 is the formation of a market economy oriented to social policy through high-level human capital, the development of the real sector based on innovations and the implementation of a result-oriented investment policy, according to the World Bank classification of the republic. ensures entry into the group of middle-high income countries. Seven priorities are set in the concept, and the timely implementation of the priorities will lead the country to a doubling of GDP⁴ per capita in 2030, the creation of stable high-income jobs in the labor market, and the halving of the poor population. In order to achieve this goal, systematic measures are implemented within the framework of the following priority tasks:

- to increase the effectiveness and addressability of the public social protection system by the state, to develop ways to involve the population in it by wide use of information technology tools, taking into account the medium and long-term effect of investments in social spheres;
- to fully cover the needy strata of the population with educational services, to create the necessary educational conditions for children, to gradually introduce a skills-based system into practice;
- to determine the effective ways of increasing the quality and coverage of the health care system, to implement appropriate instruments for preferential use of these services by the poor strata of the population;
- based on the current demand in the labor market, increasing the effectiveness of the system of training poor family members in modern professional and entrepreneurial skills, implementing innovative means of ensuring employment of the population;
- mobilization of the existing potential of the regions to increase the income of the poor segment of the population, increase the efficiency of targeted work with the poor population through the "neighborhood" work system;
- determination of priorities for the formation of the necessary engineering-communication and production infrastructures and introduction of new mechanisms of standardization in this field;

⁴ GDP- Gross domestic product



- to increase the level of awareness of the ecological culture of the population, to ensure safety in the conditions of man-made and natural disasters, to widely and consistently introduce the standards of "green" economy into practice.

This program was called "Poverty Reduction Strategy in Uzbekistan in 2021-2030". This strategy is implemented in two stages:

1. Short and medium terms (2021-2025).
2. Long-term (2026-2030 years).

It is planned to achieve the following results in terms of reducing poverty in the country until 2030:

- full formation of social protection of the poor population through the "unified register of social protection", including the coverage of this category of population up to 85% in 2025, and 100% in 2030;
- to achieve full employment of the poor population, in which, through gradual implementation, quota of jobs for more than 100,000 needy citizens per year who cannot compete on equal terms in the labor market;
- allocating subsidies for 50,000 poor people who want to be self-employed, to register, start their activities, purchase work tools and other purposes;
- providing employment for 50,000 poor people with the help of training the poor population in vocational, foreign language and business skills and starting their activities by allocating microcredits in their chosen direction;
- to increase the level of coverage of children from poor families with preschool education from the average level of coverage, by 2025 to 600 thousand, and by 2030 to 800 thousand children of needy and low-income families, one-time education at the beginning of the academic year allocating aid funds for the purchase of weapons and clothes, assisting 2,000 to 5,000 children of needy families to study at higher educational institutions;
- to provide 100% free access to health care services for poor people, to provide 5,000 needy people included in special registers with hospital warrants and referrals to sanatoriums for the purpose of restoring and improving their health every year;
- to provide housing to 1,500 poor people living in difficult living conditions, first of all, to provide housing to 1,500 people per year, to cover rent payments for up to 10,000 people, to 20,000 people from low-income families payment of the initial contribution and subsidies for the purchase of an apartment in cheap multi-storey buildings. Also, by the timely and high-quality implementation of all the above measures, it is envisaged to reduce the level of poverty by half by 2030. In conclusion, it is necessary to pay attention to the following issues when improving the socio-economic policy of the state. Based on the study of foreign experiences, the development and implementation of the assessment methodology based on the normative-legal framework, criteria and regional characteristics aimed at reducing poverty. Poor people's health is a serious obstacle in using their economic opportunities. In many ways, the lack of funds limits the possibility of leading a healthy lifestyle and maintaining health. The reduction of previously free medical services and the expansion of paid medical services make the needs of the poor an unattainable dream. It is necessary to create a system of free medical services for families included in the "Iron Book" in the state social policy. In connection with the increase in prices, it is necessary to develop a general agreement that ensures the indexation of the minimum wage and make it mandatory for all economic entities. We should determine the minimum wage taking into account the funds necessary for the moderate physical recovery of the labor force, that is, the subsistence minimum.



In the educational system, financing vocational education for low-income families from the state, creating conditions for first-time vocational learners or those who learn new vocational education after several years of work experience. Achieving complete liberalization of higher education and providing state grants only to those included in the "Iron Book", complete cancellation of all other privileges in higher education. In addition, to expand the opportunities for women and girls to receive higher education and to organize preferential admission. It is necessary to prevent unemployment and poverty among women, domestic violence and protect women's rights. Providing the population with quality drinking water should be the highest priority of the country. including standardization and digitization of water quality (smart water) and development of underground network development strategy. As a result of the growth of centralized water supply and the achievement of increased coverage of the population with safe sanitation services. In addition, to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy saving of the population and the economy, as well as to significantly increase energy efficiency, to ensure the renewal and modernization of outdated ones. Supporting stable economic growth in the country, ensuring macroeconomic stability (inflation, unemployment), creating additional jobs, and regulating labor migration are among our important tasks. To increase the contribution of the industry in the country's gross domestic product, to ensure the share of industries in production and the introduction of innovations, and to achieve the efficiency of the country's economic growth. We should also widen cooperation in the path of sustainable development.

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