

## STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KHOREZM REGION

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### АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада ҳудудларнинг барқарор ривожланишини ифодаловчи статистик кўрсаткичлар тизимини дескриптив таҳлили, ҳудудларнинг барқарор ривожланишини аҳоли турмуш даражасига трансформациясини эконометрик моделлари, Хоразм вилоятининг иқтисодиётини барқарор ривожланишини статистик баҳолаш илмий тадқиқ этилган.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье проведен описательный анализ системы статистических показателей, характеризующих устойчивое развитие регионов, изучены эконометрические модели трансформации устойчивого развития регионов в уровень жизни населения, статистическая оценка устойчивого развития экономики Хорезмской области.

### ANNOTATION

In this article, a descriptive analysis of the system of statistical indicators that characterize the sustainable development of the regions, econometric models of the transformation of the sustainable development of the regions into the standard of living of the population, statistical evaluation of the sustainable development of the Khorezm region's economy are studied.

**Калит сўзлар:** барқарор ривожланиш, иқтисодий, ижтимоий, маданий ва экологик фаровонлик, ресурс, статистик индикатор, статистик гуруҳлаш, қашшоқлик даражаси, кам таъминланганлик даражаси, вариация, диспропорция, сифат омиллари.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, экономическое, социальное, культурное и экологическое благополучие, ресурсы, статистический показатель, статистическая группировка, уровень бедности, уровень низкого дохода, вариации, дисперсия, качественные факторы.

**Keywords:** sustainable development, economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being, resource, statistical indicator, statistical grouping, poverty rate, low-income level, variation, dispersion, quality factors.

### INTRODUCTION

Statistical assessment of the trend of sustainable development indicators in Khorezm region and its districts is very important to ensure the sustainability of future indicators.

Khorezm is a sacred and revered land, which is making our people known and famous all over the world with its great children, saints, unique historical monuments, and the visits of tourists. This indicates that Khorezm is a land with a rich history and culture.

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

The greatest wealth of the region is the people of more than 1 million 893 thousand people (as of January 1, 2021), who, with their honest and courageous work, inquisitiveness and entrepreneurship, ensure the rapid growth of the regional economy. During the visits to the regions, special attention is paid to improving the living standards of the population, increasing the income of the population through the establishment of new enterprises, development of production and services.

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

## DISCUSSION

The total area of Khorezm region is 6.05 thousand square kilometers, which is divided administratively and territorially as follows: 11 districts, cities of republican and regional subordination, 2 towns, 56 towns and 550 rural settlements. The number of permanent residents of Khorezm region by age groups as of January 1, 2021 is shown in the following graph (Figure 1).

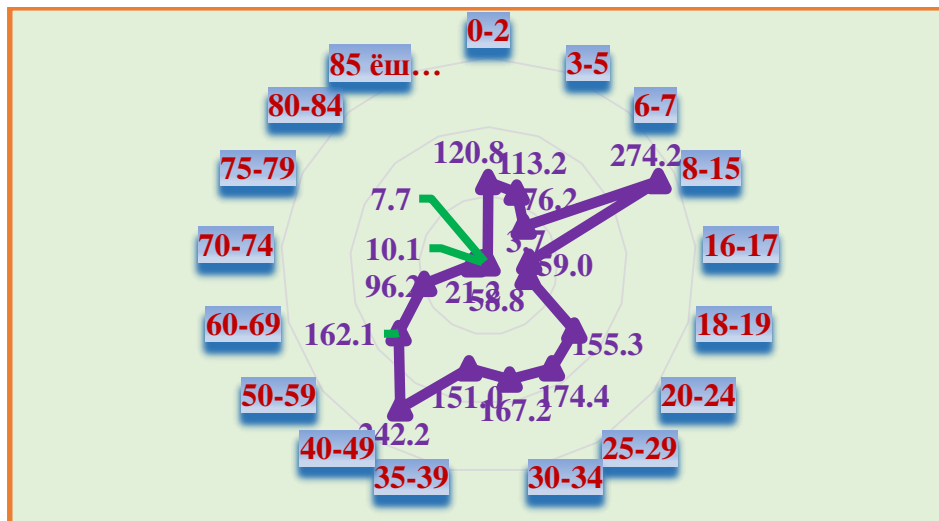


Figure 1. As of January 1, 2021, the permanent population of Khorezm region by age groups, mln

If we look at the picture, the share of the main population in the region was 14.5% aged 8-15, 12.8% aged 40-49 and 9.2% aged 25-29. The lowest share was 85% and adults aged 0.2%, 80-84 years old 0.4%, 75-79 years old 0.5% and 70-74 years old 1.1%.

The highest share of the population in the region was in the districts: Urgench district - 10.6%, Khazarasp district - 10.4%, Khanka district - 9.9% and Koshkopir district - 9.2%. The lowest share is 2.9% in Tuprakkala district, 4.6% in Yangibazar district and 4.9% in Khiva (as of January 1, 2021).

## ANALYSIS

Data on population density in the districts and cities of the region are given in Table 1 below (as of January 1, 2021).

Table 1 Population density and share in cities and districts of Khorezm region

Name of cities and districts of the region	Population density		The share of cities and districts in the population of the region	
	sq.m., person	location of cities and districts	percent	location of cities and districts
<b>Khorezm region</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>x</b>
Urgench city	4832	1	7.7	9
Khiva city	2746	3	4.9	11
Bagat district	379	7	8.8	6
Gurlan district	348	8	7.9	7
Koshkopir district	322	10	9.2	4
Urgench district	447	4	10.6	1
Khazarasp district	97	13	10.4	2
Tuproqqala district	127	12	2.9	13
Xonqa district	432	5	9.9	3
Khiva district	321	11	7.8	8
Shovot district	429	6	9.1	5
Yangiariq district	345	9	6.2	10
Yangibozor district	4580	2	4.6	12

According to the table, the most densely populated area is the city of Urgench, with 4,832 people per square meter, 4,580 people in Yangibazar district and 2,746 people in Khiva. The lowest density area is 97 people in Khazarasp district, 127 people in Tuproqqala district and 321 people in Khiva district. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the demographic indicators of Khazarasp district have the potential to further improve. This can be achieved through the development of undeveloped lands and the efficient use of available resources. The same can be said about Koshkopir district. In Urgench, Khiva and Yangibazar districts, on the other hand, the population is very good. However, it is necessary to work and develop measures to further increase the existing economic potential of the regions. Depending on the specialization of the city and district, approaches are needed.

When we conducted our research on the ground, the driver areas were clarified based on the potential of cities and districts. In particular, the city of Urgench, Bagat, Khazarasp, Koshkopir, Yangiariq and Shavot districts in the field of textile industry; Bagat, Gurlan, Yangiariq and Yangibazar districts in the direction of greenhouse farming; In the direction of construction materials of Tuprakkala, Urgench and Khazarasp districts; Urgench and Khanka districts food production areas; Toprakkala district in the field of automotive and electrical engineering; Khiva district specializes in fishing. In particular, the Svetot joint venture Textile Finance Khorezm plan to launch a project in December 2021 to produce and dye 10,000 tons of yarn a year worth 554.4 billion soums and create 350 new jobs.

In recent years, the Khorezm regional branch of UzAuto Motors JSC operating in Tuprakkala district has invested 372.9 billion soums. As a result of the launch of a new preclash shop, the

production of 70,000 units of Damas and Labo cars of 100 different types per year has been established. As a result of this project, more than 200 citizens of Tuprakkala and Khazarasp districts included in the "Iron Book", "Youth" and "Women's" books have been employed. In addition, the “growth points” and driver areas of each district and city are clearly shown in Figure 2 below.

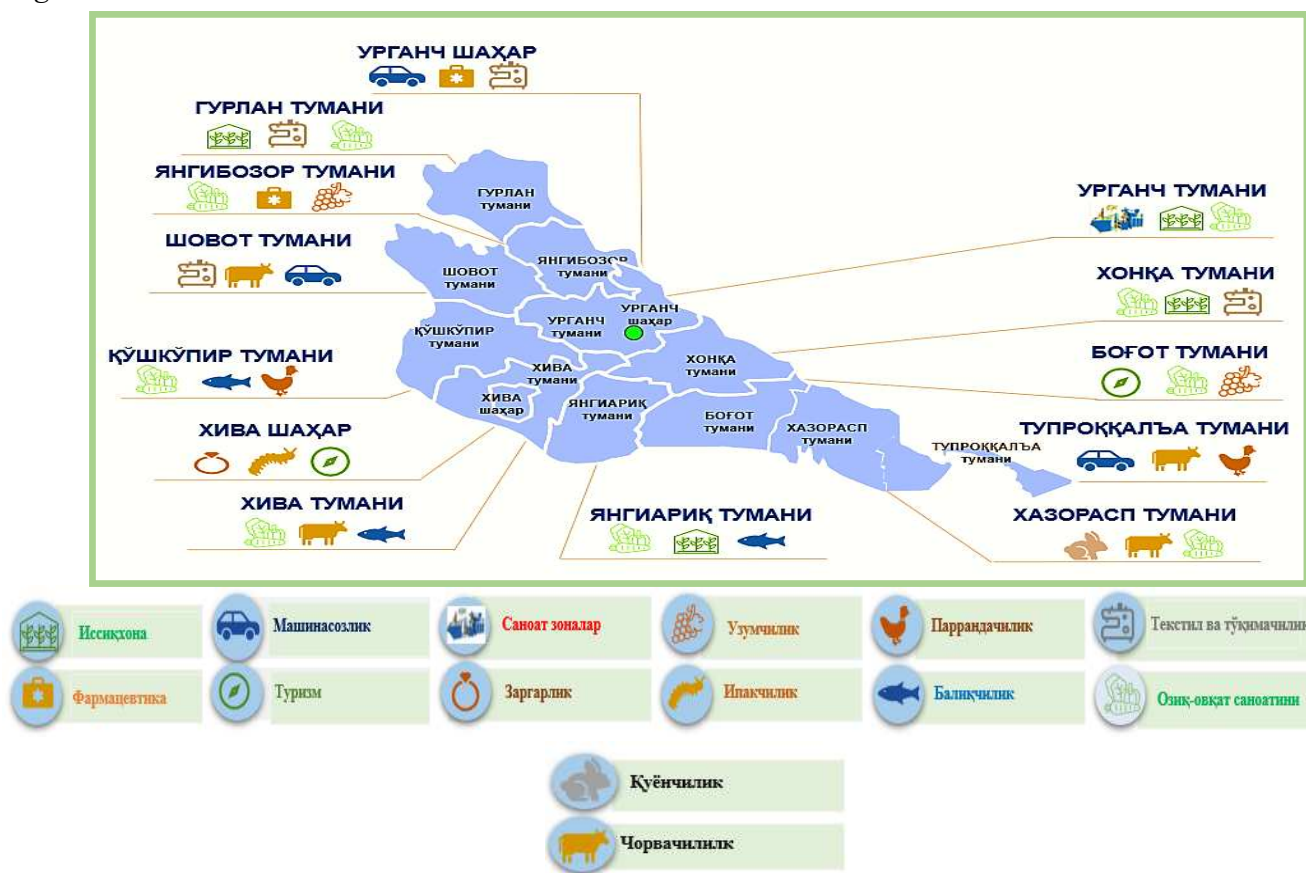


Figure 2. Information on "growth points" and "drivers" in the cities and districts of Khorezm region

Based on the data in Figure 2, it can be said that all districts of Khorezm region are defining their "growth points" and "drivers" mainly through the production of agricultural products. Fishing is organized in 3 districts (Koshkopir, Khiva and Yangiariq). 4 districts (Shovot, Khiva, Khazarasp and Toprakkala) developed cattle breeding. In recent years, Khorezm region has also developed industry, especially the machine-building industry. In addition, the pharmaceutical industry is developing in the region, and its impact (share) on the economic development of the region is growing.

### THE RESULT

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

- Economic development and efficiency indicators (maximum 6,945 points);
- Labor market efficiency indicators (maximum 5,556 points);
- Universality and quality of services in the social sphere (maximum 12,501 points);
- Indicators of infrastructure development and universality (maximum 5,556 points);

- Indicators of competitiveness and diversification of the economy (maximum 4,167 points);
- Quality indicators of business environment and business development (maximum 8,334 points);
- Indicators of financial independence and development of the banking and financial sector (maximum 2,778 points);
- Indicators of the effectiveness of the work of local public authorities with citizens' appeals and data transparency (maximum 4,167 points).

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

- It is necessary to develop programs for sustainable development of mahallas in order to increase the prestige of the mahalla, to make the most of its resources and opportunities;
- Allocation of a certain amount of funds from the local budget to solve the problems of all cities and districts in the neighborhood;
- Introduce a target indicator to identify the target group of the population in order to help low-income citizens. For example, minimum consumption costs. In particular, the use of minimum consumption expenditures in the definition of the poverty line, taking into account the real consumption characteristics and needs of the target population;
- Increase the effectiveness and targeting of the tasks and measures set out in the poverty reduction strategies and programs, as well as their regular monitoring;
- Setting a minimum amount of benefits, as well as using this approach as a criterion for providing other types of state financial assistance to the target group;
- It is necessary to identify the potential of districts and cities, develop strategic programs in line with their specialization and monitor their implementation.

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