



## THE ROLE OF THE INDUSTRY OF KASHKADARYA REGION IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 8th March 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 8th April 2022 <b>Published:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	The experience of developed countries shows that the highest share of value added in the creation of gross domestic product and the role of industry as a key industry in providing employment is growing. Recently, the industry has become a leading industry in our country in terms of these indicators. That is, the role of industry in the socio-economic development of the country is of particular importance. Therefore, the further development of industry, especially the development of science-based proposals and recommendations for the sustainable development of regional industries, is one of the most pressing issues today. This article highlights the role of industry in socio-economic development, the role of industry in the country, and provides a statistical analysis of its current state

**Keywords:** : Digital economy, forecast values eviws package, trend models, investment, regression analysis, econometric model, trend model.

### INTRODUCTION

The role of industry in the development of any sector of the economy is invaluable. In particular, the tools used in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, services, transport and communications and other socio-economic spheres are developed in industry, as well as most of the products created in other industries are converted into value-added goods on the basis of processing industry. This is very important in the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, in recent years, modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, support of high-tech processing industries, formation of an effective competitive environment for industries, achieving competitiveness of domestic goods in domestic and foreign markets, diversification of export structure and geography, as well as reforms aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy by expanding the export potential of the regions

### ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Therefore, a number of scientific studies are being conducted by local scientists and researchers on the development of the industrial sector. In particular, D.G. Mamadjonov [6; Pp. 1-10] The role of the industrial sector in the national economy, its sustainable development, innovative activities of the sector and the effectiveness of management, O. Begmullaev [7; Pp. 33-36] conducted research on the methodological approaches of industrial enterprises to the problems of insolvency in a market economy. E. from foreign

scholars. Martinaitytė, R. Kregždaitė [8; Pp. 55-70] present stages of industrial development factors, Fan Yang, Yanming Sun, Yuan Zhang and Tao Wang [9; Pp. 1-14] conducted research on the analysis of factors influencing the changes and renewal of the manufacturing industry, globalization and modern economic trends.

Studies show that the sustainable development and reliable operation of industry depends in many respects on the energy and material consumption of the economy and labor productivity, as well as the environmental level of industry, which has recently been used in the experience of developed countries. In addition, industrial security ultimately lies in the economic security of the country. In this regard, these indicators are the most important factors of successful economic development. In general, developed countries and developing countries have different views on economic development, especially industry. Developed countries focus more on high quality and environmental safety in industrial development, while developing countries focus on creating new types of industry, producing more products and increasing its share in exports, localizing the production of import-substituting industrial products



**Table 1**  
**Analysis of indicators of economic development of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
**(as of 2020)**

Name of regions	Unemployment rate (in%)	Volume of industrial production by regions (in current prices; billion soums)	An industrial product produced per capita	Number of active enterprises and organizations by regions	Gross capita income per
1	2	3	4	5	6
Republic of Uzbekistan	<b>10,5</b>	<b>368 740,2</b>	<b>10771,8</b>	<b>398133</b>	<b>12279,1</b>
Tashkent	8,0	66 188,0	25052,6	83846	10240,9
Navoi	9,4	65 084,9	64737,5	17067	9427,4
Average value for group 1	<b>8,7</b>	<b>65636,4</b>	<b>44895,0</b>	<b>50456,5</b>	<b>9834,1</b>
Tashkent	10,5	65 949,9	22356,3	38523	8940,8
Andijon	10,9	36 376,5	11519,2	30740	20533,2
Average value for group 2	<b>10,7</b>	<b>51163,2</b>	<b>16937,75</b>	<b>34631,5</b>	<b>14737</b>
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	10,5	13 981,3	7316,1	18404	25999,4
Bukhara	10,6	17 574,4	9080,0	23459	13301,8
Jizzax	11,0	5 823,8	4170,9	17190	14774,1
Qashkadaryo	11,1	14 612,3	4417,4	25259	9503,1
Namangan	10,6	11 011,9	3878,6	25909	12315,8
Samarkand	11,0	18 383,4	4698,6	31354	10931,8
Surxondaryo	11,1	5 322,7	2004,8	19220	10980,7
Sirdaryo	11,0	7 990,9	9361,5	13169	10696,6
Fergana	10,9	21 701,2	5732,0	35379	9846,6
Khorezm	10,9	9 615,9	5115,1	18614	11146,3
Average value for group 3	<b>10,8</b>	<b>24019,9</b>	<b>8637,9</b>	<b>26468,9</b>	<b>14201,7</b>

In this table, a number of results were obtained based on the division into groups. Group 1 differs from other groups by several indicators. Group 2, on the other hand, differs positively from Group 3 results by several indicators. The main commonalities of the cities and provinces mentioned in the first and second groups are as follows



**Table 2**  
**Growth rates of agricultural, forestry and fishery products in the district economy of Kashkadarya region (as a percentage of last year)**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>January-September 2021</b>
Kashkadarya region	<b>103,3</b>	<b>96,6</b>	<b>101,2</b>	<b>104,0</b>	<b>103,1</b>
Karshi c.	119,6	58,2	108,0	100,8	101,8
Shahrisabz c.	110,9	192,3	96,6	103,2	107,7
Average value for group 1	<b>115,2</b>	<b>125,25</b>	<b>102,3</b>	<b>102,0</b>	<b>104,7</b>
Guzor	91,2	98,5	104,5	104,1	103,2
Dehqonobod	105,9	100,2	103,8	105,4	100,3
Kamashi	104,6	89,4	102,1	106,0	102,4
Karshi	101,2	98,8	101,4	94,5	105,7
Kasan	107,5	92,9	99,6	102,8	105,7
Kitob	103,4	108,1	94,2	99,6	102,4
Mirishkor	103,1	107,2	95,6	104,2	103,9
Muborak	107,6	99,0	101,3	107,9	105,5
Nishon	101,6	86,3	108,2	115,6	102,4
Kasbi	105,3	101,7	100,3	112,5	103,4
Chiroqchi	104,7	94,9	104,8	106,5	100,4
Shahrisabz	106,9	95,8	98,8	94,5	103,4
Yakkabog	97,2	89,1	104,7	104,0	103,3
Average value for group 2	<b>103,0</b>	<b>97,0</b>	<b>101,4</b>	<b>104,4</b>	<b>103,2</b>

Taking into account the above information, it should be noted that the analytical process was carried out by dividing the growth rates of agricultural, forestry and fishery products in the cities and districts of Kashkadarya region by two groups. The results of the analysis of the first group showed that the growth rates of the cities of Karshi and Shakhrisabz (103.2 in 2020 and 107.7 in January-September 2021) were almost better than in the remaining districts. The second group

shows the growth of agricultural, forestry and fishery production in the remaining districts (Guzar, Dehqonobod, Kamashi, Karshi, Kasan, Kitob, Mirishkor, Muborak, Nishon, Kasbi, Chiroqchi, Shahrisabz, Yakkabog). Taking into account these indicators, it is expedient to accelerate the process of digital improvement of the leading areas of the region. This will allow the region to take a leading position in the country.



**Table 3**  
**The role of Kashkadarya region in the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan (percent)**

Indicators	2019 y.	Position in the country	2020 y.	Position in the country	2021 y.	Position in the country
Residents of the area	3213,1	<b>3</b>	3280,4	<b>2</b>	3335,4	<b>2</b>
Volume of industrial products	94,0	<b>13</b>	102,9	<b>8</b>	115,3	<b>4</b>
Retail turnover	103,2	<b>13</b>	105,7	<b>13</b>	110,7	<b>1</b>
Construction works	103,2	<b>12</b>	98,3	<b>11</b>	112,7	<b>8</b>
<b>Group 1 (by industry)</b>						
Gross regional product	101,7	<b>13</b>	102,7	<b>8</b>	107,5	<b>10</b>
Production of consumer goods	110,2	<b>4</b>	110,9	<b>7</b>	98	<b>12</b>
Agricultural products	101,4	<b>11</b>	103,7	<b>4</b>	-101,9	<b>13</b>
Fixed capital investments	131,2	<b>9</b>	76,5	<b>12</b>	72,7	<b>13</b>
Services	111,1	<b>11</b>	106,7	<b>3</b>	+	+
<b>Group 2 (by industry)</b>						

As we have seen in this table, we have considered the role and importance of indicators of the areas of Kashkadarya region that contribute to the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this table, we have divided the sectors into three groups of three-year (2019, 2020, 2021) year indicators.

- In the first group, we can see that the population of the region, the volume of industrial products, retail trade turnover, construction work in the country in 2019-2021 has increased.

- In the second group, from 2019 to 2021, we can see a decline in the country's position in the gross regional product, consumer goods, agricultural products, fixed capital investment and services.

Conclusions and Recommendations In our opinion, taking into account the role of industry in the socio-economic development of the country, it is expedient to take into account the following in the development of promising strategies for its further development and sustainable growth: correct placement of industrial enterprises based on domestic market opportunities; 2. Strengthen support for the modernization and diversification of industries and localization of production, as well as bring institutional relations to a new level of cooperation; 3. Directing the developed investments not to other areas, but directly to the

production process and monitoring their targeted and effective use;

In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of industry is an important sector in the activities of other sectors of the economy, employment, sustainable socio-economic development, economic independence, production of pure added or new value products, access to world markets and a worthy place in it. is Ultimately, it will lead to employment and higher incomes, as well as improved living standards.

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