



Place and Role of the Urtachirchik District in the Development of the Economy of the Tashkent Region

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Abstract

This article examines the place and role of the economy of Urtachirchik district in the economy of Tashkent region. The role of regional industrial production, the share of agriculture, the number of small business entities, and the growth rate of service provision in the region was analyzed.

Keywords: *Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy; Chemistry; Production of Building Products; Industry; Food Production; Urta Chirchik District; Services; Agriculture; The Region; The Economy; Republic of Uzbekistan; Reforms*

Introduction

Tashkent region is one of the leading regions of our republic in terms of socio-economic indicators. In particular, the region is the leading region in our country in terms of population, standard of living, the level of urbanization, the number of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, the number of large enterprises and other indicators.

In addition, it is distinguished by a developed ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, production of building products, fuel and energy and food industries.

If we evaluate the place of the Urtachirchik district in the economy of the Tashkent region, then we can see mainly average and low indicators.

Analyzing the data in Table 1, the share of the Urtachirchik district in the gross industrial output of the region is 0.9%. This figure is certainly very low. However, in terms of the share of production of other vehicles, the importation of candles (8.9%) ranks first in the region. The low level of industrial development is due to the absence of large industrial enterprises (especially heavy industry enterprises) in the region.

We see that the share of light industry is much higher. For example, the share of leather and related products production is 10%, furniture production - 6%, textile production - 4.8%, food production - 3.1%.

The share of other sectors is much lower. There are no tobacco, automobile and metallurgical industries in the area. According to the Tashkent Regional Department of Statistics, the total industrial output of the region in 2021 amounted to 749.1 billion soums.

Table 1. The share of districts in the manufacturing industry of the region in 2021, %

Branches	Tashkent region	Urtachirchik district
Industry	100,0	0,9
Food production	100,0	3,1
Beverage production	100,0	0,0
Manufacture of tobacco products	100,0	
Textile production	100,0	4,8
Manufacture of wearing apparel	100,0	0,3
Production of leather and related products	100,0	8,9
Manufacture of wood and wood products (except furniture), straw and textile materials	100,0	0,1
Manufacture of paper and paper products	100,0	1,9
Publication and display of written materials	100,0	4,7
Production of coke and refined petroleum products	100,0	0,2
Production of chemical products	100,0	0,4
Production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	100,0	1,4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	100,0	2,6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	100,0	2,7
Metallurgical industry	100,0	0,0
Manufacture of finished products, except for machinery and equipment	100,0	0,8
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	100,0	0,0
production of electrical equipment	100,0	0,0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not included in other groups	100,0	0,5
Manufacture of cars, trailers and semi-trailers	100,0	0,0
Manufacture of other transport spark plugs	100,0	16,6
Furniture manufacturing	100,0	6,0
Manufacture of other finished products	100,0	9,8
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	100,0	1,1

If we analyze the development of agriculture, which occupies one of the main places in the economy of the Urtachirchik region, then we should pay attention to the information provided.

The volume of agricultural products of the Tashkent region in current prices is 28.8 trillion.

In terms of agricultural production, Urtachirchik district in 2021 took 6th place in the Tashkent region (table 2). This year, agricultural products worth 1,784 billion sums have been produced in the region. According to this indicator, Bustonlik district (2,550 billion soums) is in first place in the region. The following places were taken by Bekobod, Zangiota, Parkent, Akkurgan regions.

Table 2. Agricultural products by districts (at current prices, billion sums)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 January- December ²⁾
Tashkent region	9069,2	10735,5	12034,2	15594,8	18359,1	20417,1	23875,1	28805,2
Nurafshan city		20,9	24,7	31,2	71,8	52,7	53,6	63,9
Almalyk city	41,5	42,4	61,5	76,3	37,0	50,8	58,6	72,2
Angren city.	113,4	116,4	144,7	211,4	200,0	199,7	258,1	317,5
Bekabad city	58,8	68,6	93,1	118,9	175,5	222,6	296,4	344,6
Akhangaran city		25,3	31,2	42,5	38,8	49,5	45,8	54,1
Chirchik city	62,1	69,4	90,9	110,0	162,6	74,6	94,0	116,1
Yangiyul city		11,1	13,4	25,3	14,7	21,7	28,0	32,8
<i>districts:</i>								
Akkurgan	508,9	571,2	651,4	701,6	1052,3	1353,4	1794,5	2170,8
Akhangaran	438,0	501,5	539,0	801,4	823,3	826,0	1080,5	1297,8
Bekabad	775,7	943,6	1047,6	1454,6	1838,0	1708,9	2000,7	2458,0
Bustanlik	727,2	867,7	923,3	1095,4	1402,0	1554,7	2113,8	2550,4
Buka	483,3	573,1	656,5	844,7	992,2	1006,4	1351,1	1629,2
Kuyi Chirchik	494,2	517,4	550,5	636,2	684,7	882,4	1237,9	1380,1
Zangiata	1174,8	910,6	1080,0	1460,6	1669,6	1659,4	1909,7	2338,6
Yukori Chirchik	504,7	604,7	692,7	904,2	984,5	1217,2	1385,2	1705,5
Kibray	768,1	857,5	912,9	1144,2	1184,5	1708,6	1415,1	1722,0
Parkent	532,1	733,8	814,0	1152,3	1766,7	1763,5	1923,5	2219,8
Pskent	494,8	583,1	664,5	898,3	1046,9	1349,7	1418,8	1720,2
Urtachirchik	628,4	738,9	853,4	1189,5	1094,4	1249,3	1478,9	1784,3
Chinaz	580,2	680,4	738,1	931,8	922,8	1072,8	1252,9	1518,2
Yangiyul	663,6	759,5	842,4	929,0	1172,7	1185,3	1324,0	1618,8
Tashkent		510,0	575,5	810,3	991,2	1167,2	1286,2	1595,1
Tashkent city	19,4	28,4	32,9	25,1	32,9	40,7	67,8	95,2

The total number of enterprises and organizations in the Urtachirchik district as of January 1, 2022 is 2,775 (54,768 in the Tashkent region). According to this indicator, the share of the district in the region is 5%. But given the socio-economic potential of the region, this is a low figure for the region.

Since the day of independence, our country has been carrying out large-scale reforms and measures for the comprehensive development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

“As a result of the measures taken to stimulate the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship over the past year, over 100 new small businesses were created in the region, excluding farms and dehqan farms, and their total number was over 2513, which is 3 times more than in 2000 (848).

To date, 2403 out of 2513 small businesses were registered in the region are operating.

Table 3. The number of small businesses in the Tashkent region (without farms and farms, as of January 1, as a unit)

	2022 year				
	Registered	Active	Inactive	Recently created	Discontinued
Tashkent region	48294	44156	4138	7799	5210
<i>districts:</i>					
Akkurgan	1288	1175	113	236	232
Okhangaron	1278	1162	116	219	119
Bekabad	1299	1215	84	291	135
Bostanlyk	2311	2101	210	398	213
Bokinsky	1653	1244	409	266	170
Kuyichirchik	1480	1410	70	222	160
Zangiata	5466	5020	446	760	666
Yukorichirchik	2571	2361	210	368	278
Kibray	4534	4100	434	709	516
Parkent	2159	2103	56	373	202
Pskent	1215	1144	71	178	137
Urtachirchik district	2513	2403	110	465	256
Chinaz	1472	1271	201	212	172
Yangiyul	2576	2383	193	362	226
Tashkent	3542	3178	364	547	440
Nurafshan city	1314	1234	80	263	119
Almalyk city	2031	1884	147	382	312
Angren city	2770	2467	303	397	401
Bekobad city	1435	1373	62	238	97
Akhangaron city	1132	1048	84	225	95
Chirchik city	2615	2479	136	432	127
Yangiyul city	1640	1401	239	256	137

The service sector is one of the promising, rapidly developing sectors of the knowledge-based economy. Services are purposeful human activities, the result of which has a beneficial effect that satisfies any human needs.

Services are various types of human activity, as a result of which material benefits are not created, and which belong to the non-productive sphere. At the same time, the service sector is an important part of the real sector of the economy. In 2021, services were provided in the district in the amount of 776.1 billion soums (12th place in the region).

Analyzing the growth rate of the volume of services provided by regions, it can be seen that the growth rate of the volume of services provided in the Urtachirchik district increased by 18.4% in 2021

compared to 2020. The reason for this is the impact of economic reforms carried out by our government and district authorities. According to this indicator, the district ranked 10th in the region.

Table 4. Growth rate of the volume of services rendered by regions (against the previous year, in %)

	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.
Tashkent region	105,1	107,0	113,4	102,0	117,8
Nurafshon city	149,6	127,6	124,8	104,0	110,7
Almalyk city	103,6	101,9	105,8	100,3	115,6
Angren city	102,3	101,8	105,6	101,7	123,2
Bekabad city	101,7	100,7	103,1	102,7	116,6
Akhangaron city	100,3	101,3	103,7	100,7	106,5
Chirchik city	104,7	107,2	102,9	101,5	111,0
Yangiyul city	102,9	106,5	102,7	103,0	103,8
districts:					
Akkurgan	102,6	101,4	101,9	100,6	118,4
Akhangaran	100,9	101,8	103,6	101,7	121,3
Bekabad	105,6	101,8	101,0	101,4	110,1
Bustanlik	106,6	104,8	106,4	103,3	128,9
Buka	119,6	102,9	104,0	100,9	101,8
Kuyichirchik	102,4	101,7	103,4	102,7	128,2
Zangiota	106,0	104,9	108,1	106,4	125,9
Yukorichirchik	105,6	105,4	105,7	103,2	127,2
Kibrai	99,7	109,7	105,1	100,4	115,8
Parkent	105,8	105,3	105,9	103,0	120,2
Piskent	98,3	100,7	102,9	101,0	124,6
Urtachirchik	106,7	100,3	104,9	100,1	118,5
Chinaz	97,5	104,7	105,4	100,3	108,0
Yangiyul	103,0	100,4	102,0	100,2	119,2
Tashkent	104,0	103,3	105,6	101,4	130,7

Based on the research, the following conclusions and recommendations can be formulated:

1. The important socio-economic problem of the Urtachirchik district is the existing significant uneven level of economic development. In this regard, it is necessary that the ongoing reforms acquire a pronounced social orientation.

The area has the properties of a territorial space in which, firstly, the vital activity of the living population is carried out, and secondly, the production, distribution, exchange, accumulation, consumption of material and spiritual goods, i.e. full cycle of territorial reproduction process.

At present, the region's economy has real prerequisites and objective factors for further progress, however, when identifying directions, methods and reserves for the socio-economic development of regions, it is necessary to take into account various restrictions, crises, inconsistencies that prevent or hinder their more intensive growth.

2. The features of a systematic approach to the socio-economic development of the region were analyzed in the research work.

The main direction of a systematic approach to the development of regions is the formation of favorable stimulating conditions for a systematically organized social and economic environment (taking into account the whole variety of internal relations and the external environment') for the implementation and expansion of various types of civilized activities in certain sectors of the regional economy. This, in turn, implies system-forming transformations, in particular the restructuring of the regional economy, reforming economic entities, developing the institutional environment, state regulation of economic and social processes, stimulating innovations, regional management of certain sectors and activities, establishing appropriate relationships with the center and others. regions.

3. The fundamental conceptual position of the formation of the management system for the socio-economic development of the region is the use of methods of a systematic approach (in terms of resources and potential) to the functioning of various spheres of the region's economy and social sphere and their proportionally balanced development were indicated in the research work.

The most urgent problem is to increase the competitiveness of the region, which implies the growth of competitive advantages of both individual enterprises, industries, territories, and their entirety.

Another important task for managing the development of the region is to create a favorable environment for increasing the business activity of various economic entities.

The important component of the systemic socio-economic development of the region should be considered innovative activity.

The mechanism for increasing the investment attractiveness of the district should include measures for regional support of investment projects and the formation of their market, the development of a venture investment system in the scientific and technical field, support for venture business by the administration, the development of investment infrastructure, etc.

Another important element of the management system for the socio-economic development of the region is the presence of joint responsibility of the regional and local authorities, the population and businesses operating in a particular area.

As a consequence, the organizational and methodological tools developed and substantiated in scientific work will contribute to the formation of sustainable socio-economic development of the region, increase the efficiency of regional management, ensure a decent livelihood for the population and improve the quality of life, and also, the role of the region's economy in the region will be strengthened.

Furthermore, increasing the indicators of socio-economic development of the Urtachirchik district at the level of the Tashkent region is one of the main tasks today. The region's potential for this is very high, and in the near future there is an opportunity to take one of the leading places in the economy of not only the region, but also the republic.

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