

Improving the Efficiency of Individual Regions in Ensuring the Economic Stability of the Region

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Annotation: The article describes and analyzes the effectiveness of some regions in ensuring the economic stability of the region. In particular, an analysis of the indicators of services provided in the region was carried out using the example of 2020. The features of the Zhondor region, not unique to other regions, and proposals for stabilizing the main macroeconomic indicators and economic growth in the region are presented.

Keyword: "Red zone", social groups, fresh drinking water, green economy.

According to research by Harvard University in the United States, our country has all the opportunities and relative advantages in the production of more than 50 types of industrial products. In particular, all the necessary conditions have been created for the petrochemical, metallurgical, mechanical engineering, electrical, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, textile, leather and footwear, food and other industries related to the "green economy" to become the "drivers" of our economy.

It should be noted that during the pandemic, entrepreneurs made an equal contribution with the state to the sustainable functioning of the economy. This is why we must all stand by and support entrepreneurs at all times. In this regard, ensuring the rights of entrepreneurs, especially the inviolability of private property, should become the main task of state bodies at all levels. The most powerful factor in reducing poverty and increasing rural incomes is the dramatic increase in agricultural productivity and efficiency.¹

In this regard, we have analyzed some macroeconomic indicators using the example of the Bukhara region.

There are 12 districts in Bukhara region, and Zhondor district is one of the largest districts in the region. In the context of the current pandemic, the Jondor area is included in the list of "red zones". The area is 5,17 thousand km², the population is 175,7 thousand people. Including 86,9 thousand men and 88,8 thousand women.²

¹ <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/4057>

² [https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jondor_\(tuman\)](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jondor_(tuman))

Today, small business and private entrepreneurship play an important role in providing the domestic market with goods and services, increasing employment and real incomes of the population, rational distribution and efficient use of resources, reducing income inequality in social groups, and improving relations between various sectors of the economy. economy is the main catalyst for deepening. Small businesses and private entrepreneurship are able to quickly adapt to changes in both market conditions and consumer demand, play an important role in maintaining a balance in the consumer market, and also serve to form a competitive environment. In January-September of this year, industrial production amounted to 445,5 billion soums, of which 249,4 billion soums, or 56,0% of the total volume - industrial products produced by small businesses.

The interaction of the public and private sectors will significantly increase the interest of private business in ensuring a stable socio-economic situation in the country. In turn, as a result of decentralization and privatization reforms in the country, one can see the share of the non-state sector in the volume of industrial production. In January-September of this year, the enterprises of the industry produced goods worth 333,0 billion soums. soums or growth rate amounted to 104,1% compared to the same period last year, and the budget sector amounted to 88,4 billion soums. In the non-state sector, goods worth 357,0 billion soums were produced, which is 19,9% of the total. sum, which is 80,1% of the total.³

The development of the service sector is one of the most important conditions for the formation of a socially oriented market economy. Today's market reforms in the country have a significant impact on increasing the role of the service sector in solving the most important socio-economic problems of society. The variety of services allows a significant part of the population to improve the quality of life and well-being.

We returned to the Boribogi village of the Zhondor region for research. In the course of scientific research, we got acquainted with historical data about the sweet, rich in microelements "Boriboga water" that came out of the ground in this village. This drinking water first erupted underground in 1969. Representatives of the population used this water with the help of an ordinary pump. By 1989, under the leadership of the chairman of the collective farm of Uzbekistan Avezov Amirkul, the area with fresh water was improved and turned into a plot of land with an area of 28 hectares. From 1989 to 1995 the region was headed by Iskandarov Kalandar. Iskandarov Komil aka has been leading his family since 1995. Their salary was 1 200 000 soums. The composition of the water was tested by scientists studying the water content of the republic and found to be drinkable. To date, the alkalinity of water has increased from 5 units to 7,5 units.

In this area, the population is distributed from 50 to 70 tons of water per day. In the villages near the water area, water pipes and taps were built to provide the population with direct water. Due to the fact that this site is under the control of the state, it is called the Boribokh hydroelectric complex, which belongs to the Zhondor regional branch of Suvtaminoti LLC, Bukhara region. The price of water for the population is set at 2450 uzbek soums per 1 cubic meter. It should also be noted that fresh water came from 5-6 places in the village of Boribogi and nearby villages. But the composition of the water and the level of alkalinity are different.

The water of the area where the first water came from is different from other waters. It is characterized by low alkalinity and an abundance of trace elements. But the hydraulic structures are in disrepair, the water pipelines are being repaired. Two years ago, this water was supplied to the neighboring Karakul and Alat regions. Currently, these areas use the Samarkand water.

³ <https://buxstat.uz/uz/haqida/hududiy-boshqarmalar>

If the fresh water facilities in Jondor were repaired, the water sources were further processed and the packaging process was carried out, the needs of other areas would be identified and the water supply ensured. For the Karakul and Alat regions, the use of fresh drinking water in the Zhondor region will be much cheaper.

The question may arise in the process. Zhondor region is rich in internal resources, has historical monuments for the development of tourism, but is in a dilapidated state, we are waiting for answers to these questions from our high-ranking officials.

Based on the above analysis, I would like to give the following recommendations for stabilizing the main macroeconomic indicators and economic growth in the Zhondor region in 2021-2022:

1. All measures should be taken to support private sector initiatives and new projects in the sectors and to promote cooperation. It is necessary to reduce public participation in investment policy and increase the share of private and direct investment. The region has more favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and small business.
2. At the same time, the priority is to increase income per hectare of land from the current average of \$ 2,000 to at least \$ 5,000. For this, it is necessary to widely introduce the most advanced technologies in agriculture, water-saving and biotechnology, achievements in the field of seed production, science and innovation.
3. First of all, it is necessary to increase the interest of farmers and peasants in the land. Where there is interest and fairness, there will certainly be change and growth. Therefore, the time has come to consider the issue of guaranteeing land use rights and converting land into marketable assets.
4. Reconsider the tourism potential of the Jondor region, create a personal website for Jondor, revise its historical and cultural heritage, reconstruct the Kyz Bibi sanctuary and the Mahmud Tarobi sanctuary, study historical sources and find new sources.
5. It is necessary to consider the specifics of cooking in the Jondor area and identify its differences from other areas. On this basis, it is necessary to develop ways to attract tourists.
6. In the village of Boribogi, Zhondor region, for many years they have been producing fresh water, which is rich in minerals and vitamins. Form a cluster in this area for the efficient use of this water. I would like to make proposals for the creation of a network of enterprises for the production of drinks from this fresh water.

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