

Prospects for the Rapid Development of Industries and Regions in the Economic Development of the New Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

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As part of the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development for 2017-2021, about 300 laws and more than 4,000 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been adopted, aimed at radically reforming all spheres of state and public life. The initiatives of the respected President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miramanovich have been fulfilled

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Ensuring human rights, strengthening the accountability and openness of government bodies, increasing the role of the media, liberalizing foreign trade, tax and financial policies in terms of reforming the national economy, supporting entrepreneurship and guaranteeing the inviolability of private property, promoting the rapid development of regions, effective measures have been taken to ensure.

The development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 has been defined, consisting of seven priority areas developed according to the principle “From an action strategy to a development strategy.” The interests of the people are the main basis of the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan. It is worth noting the attention of our respected president to our people.

Just as the condition of all its organs is important for the health and development of the whole person, the economic condition of all its industries and regions is equally important for the stability of the economy of the entire country.

The development strategy for 2022-2026 identifies a number of issues related to the development of regions, including increasing the activity of settlements, their financing, strengthening ties between

settlements, deputies, official organizations and the population, ending the fight against corruption, developing human capital, recruitment of personnel on a competitive basis were aimed at solving pressing issues, such as reducing poverty, ensuring the confidentiality of private property, and digitalization of all industries in the regions. [1]

The state of the economic structure of industries and regions plays a significant role in ensuring the balance of the regional economy, creating sustainable rates of economic growth, stimulating diversification and localization of production, which in turn determines the preconditions for increasing the competitiveness of the economy.

The structure of industries and regions implies the distribution of shares of gross product, national income, and fixed production assets between spheres of production and sectors of the economy. Consequently, the structure of industries and regions is one of the most important components of the national economy, and, above all, it is one of the key ones in the study of structural changes in the economy.

The development of industries and regions is an important aspect for sustainable and uniform economic development. Here's why it's important:

1. Job creation: The development of industries in various regions helps create new jobs and increase employment levels. This is especially important for combating unemployment and reducing economic inequalities between different regions.
2. Diversity of the economy: The development of different industries in different regions creates a diverse economy, which makes the country less vulnerable to fluctuations in individual sectors. ✓
3. Increasing income: The development of industries and regions helps to increase the income of the population, as the level of production and overall economic growth increases.
4. Infrastructure development: The development of industries can stimulate investment in regional infrastructure, such as roads, energy, water supply, etc., which improves the quality of life of the population and the attractiveness of the region for business.
5. Social stability: Uniform development of various industries and regions helps reduce social tension and improve social stability in the country. ✓
6. Economic sustainability: The development of diverse industries and regions contributes to the sustainability of the economy, since it does not depend on the success or failure of individual industries or regions. [4]

Thus, the development of industries and regions plays a key role in ensuring sustainable and uniform economic growth, as well as in the social and economic development of the country as a whole.

Reforms related to the networks and territories of our country are being carried out at a rapid pace, that is, a number of decrees and laws are being implemented in this regard. However, there are still many shortcomings in terms of their quality and smooth implementation in the regions.

The underdevelopment of industries and regions can have a number of negative consequences:

1. Economic inequality: Uneven development of industries and regions can lead to increasing economic inequality between rich and poor regions. This may exacerbate social and economic problems such as poverty and unemployment in lagging regions.
2. Population migration: Underdevelopment of industries and regions can lead to mass migration of people from backward regions to developed ones, which can create social and economic problems in both cases. In backward regions this may lead to a shrinking labor force and demographic problems, while in developed regions it may cause overpopulation and additional strain on infrastructure and public services.
3. Threats to social stability: Undeveloped regions can become hotbeds of social tension, as the population may feel deprived and dissatisfied with inequality. This could lead to protests, unrest and even conflict within the country.
4. Limitation of growth potential: Failure to develop industries and regions limits the economic growth potential of the country as a whole. This may hinder the attraction of investment, the development of new technologies and improved competitiveness in the global market.
5. Inefficient use of resources: Underdeveloped regions may have huge potential in various sectors, but due to lack of investment and support, this potential remains untapped. This can lead to missed opportunities for growth and development. [3]

In general, the lack of development of industries and regions is a serious problem that requires attention from the government, business and society as a whole to find solutions and support the development of all regions of the country.

The new Uzbekistan has faced many changes and reforms in various fields, including the economy. Prospects for the rapid development of industries and regions can be determined by several factors:

1. Economic reforms: The government of Uzbekistan is taking steps to eliminate bureaucratic barriers, improve the business climate and stimulate investment. This can lead to faster development of various sectors of the economy.
2. Infrastructure Development: Investments in the development of transport, energy and communications infrastructure can help accelerate the growth of industries such as tourism, manufacturing and agriculture.
3. Human Resources: Developing education and supporting entrepreneurship can contribute to the growth of a skilled workforce and stimulate the development of innovation and technology.
4. Regional Development: Special programs and investments can be directed to the development of less developed regions of the country, which contributes to a more even distribution of economic development.
6. Investment in infrastructure: The government of Uzbekistan is actively investing in the development of infrastructure such as roads, railways, airports, energy and communications. This helps develop the transport and energy network, improve access to markets and reduce transport costs for businesses.
7. Development of agriculture: Uzbekistan is actively developing agriculture, which is one of the main sectors of the economy. The government provides financial support, technical assistance and training to farmers, and introduces modern farming methods and mechanization mechanisms.
8. Industrial development: The government pays attention to the development of industry, especially the light and textile industries, automobile and chemical industries. This includes modernizing production facilities, updating equipment, supporting exports and attracting foreign investment.

9. Development of tourism: Uzbekistan strives to develop tourism as one of the key sectors of the economy. The government is taking steps to attract foreign tourists, develop infrastructure and create favorable conditions for tourism activities.

10. Improving the investment climate: The Government of Uzbekistan is actively working to improve the investment climate in the country by simplifying business registration procedures, reducing bureaucracy, protecting property rights and ensuring the stability of the legal system.

11. Education and human resource development: Uzbekistan pays attention to education and human resource development as a main factor in economic development. The government is implementing programs to improve the skills of the workforce, develop scientific research and cooperate with universities and scientific institutes. [6]

However, it should be remembered that the realization of prospects depends on many factors, such as political stability, governance efficiency, access to financing, etc.

From my point of view, to improve industries and regions, the government can take a number of effective measures:

1. Investment in infrastructure: The government can allocate funds for infrastructure development in backward regions, such as construction of roads, airports, railways, energy networks, etc. This can attract investment, promote business development and improve living conditions.
2. Investment Promotion: The government can provide tax breaks, subsidies or other incentives to investors who are willing to invest in underdeveloped regions or industries.
3. Development of education and science: Investments in education, research and development can stimulate the development of innovation and technology in industries and regions. The government can create programs to support research, training, and development of a skilled workforce.
4. Development of SMEs: The government can provide financial support, training and advice to SMEs in backward regions to stimulate entrepreneurial activity and job creation.
5. Regional planning and coordination: The government can formulate and implement development strategies for backward regions, which include measures to improve infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, tourism and other sectors.
6. Promoting sustainable development: The government can promote sustainable use of natural resources, environmental protection and green development in backward regions.
7. Analysis and identification of potential: Conduct an analysis of industries and regions to identify their potential for development. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of each sector and region, as well as the opportunities and threats they face.
8. Development of a development strategy: Based on the results of the analysis, develop a development strategy for each industry and region. Set development goals and priorities, determine the necessary resources and support measures.
9. Stimulate innovation: Support innovation and technological progress in industries and regions by encouraging their adoption and development. This could include financial support and tax incentives for innovation projects, as well as the creation of innovation centers and clusters.
10. Human Resource Development: Invest in education, training and development of a skilled workforce across industries and regions. Provide access to high-quality education and job training, and create internship and entrepreneurship programs.
11. Partnerships and Collaborations: Foster partnerships and collaborations among the public sector, private business, academic institutions and community organizations to jointly solve problems and

promote development. Create platforms for sharing knowledge, experiences and best practices.

12. Sustainable Development: When developing development strategies, pay attention to sustainable development, taking into account social, environmental and economic aspects. Strive to create sustainable and inclusive industries and regions that promote the well-being of all people and preserve the environment. [5]

These measures can help create favorable conditions for the development of industries and regions, helping to improve the lives of the population and stimulating economic growth..

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