

# ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF EXISTING FUNDING SOURCES IN THE REPUBLIC AND REGIONS

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## Abstract

To date, in-depth analysis of the current state of socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of forward-looking targeted programs, their comprehensive assessment and the development of comprehensive measures to address emerging problems. there was no single coordinated mechanism for level response. The rating system of socio-economic development of the regions is now used to make decisions in the socio-economic spheres at the national level or in individual regions, to identify systemic problems in the regions, to assess the real economic potential of the regions, to analyze living standards and incomes. It is a unique methodology for increasing the responsibility of the heads of local executive bodies on the basis of constant monitoring of their activities and an objective assessment of their effectiveness.

Keywords: Economic potential, evaluation, scoring criteria, production indicators, rating, district, city, region.

**Introduction.** The problem of developing a strategy for socio-economic development of the region is becoming more and more urgent, because the level of development of the region in general depends on the effectiveness of its implementation. The data of the socio-economic development forecast are analyzed by the legislative and executive authorities and help to make decisions in the field of the socio-economic direction of the state. The results of forecasting the socio-economic situation allow to qualitatively assess and determine the level of quantitative values and macro-economics, scientific and technical development, foreign economic activity, changes in the ratio of production to consumption [1-5].

**Materials and methods.** According to economists T. Akhmedov and Sh. Otaboey, the natural and economic potential of the district (city) is divided into 13 groups (economic potential, social potential, budget potential, entrepreneurial potential, investment potential, infrastructure potential, mineral and raw material potential, land resources, water resources, demographic and labor potential, tourism potential, innovative potential, geographic location and climate), it is appropriate to divide, evaluate and analyze.

According to economist Sh.Mustafagulov, the investment potential of regions is divided into 9 groups of factors (natural resource potential, production potential, innovative potential, labor potential, financial potential, institutional potential, infrastructure potential, consumer potential, tourist potential). can be interpreted without The factors determining the investment potential were divided into 10 groups by the economist B. Valiev (production potential, investment activity, labor potential, consumption potential, natural resources potential, infrastructure potential, institutional, export, innovative, scientific and educational potential ) were studied and based on these factors, the investment potential of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2014 was evaluated. According to the results of this research, according to the level of investment potential, the regions of the Republic are divided into 3 groups (high, middle, lower level), and Kashkadarya region is in the 2nd group (middle level).

**Results and discussion.** The uneven distribution of natural and climatic conditions, mineral resources and other natural conditions in the regions leads to the location of various forms of economic activity. As a result of the emergence of competitive advantages in different regions, specialization of production and trade services is achieved.

The following are included in the category of general

conditions of production placement

Theoretical approaches to production placement were first developed in Germany in the 20s and 30s of the 19th century [5].

As a result, various forms of location of production appeared and developed. In particular, regional production complexes, industrial parks and nodes, industrial zones, growth centers, agglomeration and other forms of production placement can be indicated.

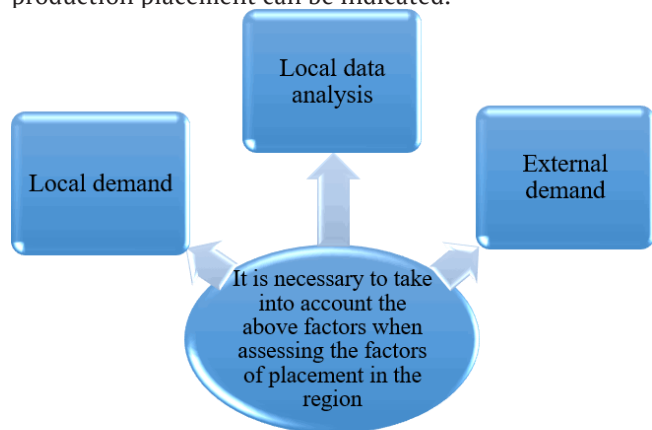


Figure 1. Criteria for assessing the economic potential of the region [6]

In the same conditions, the abundance of rural districts is related to the size of the regional territory, especially the number of inhabitants and its territorial organization.

We focus on factors that explain why some cities differ so much in density compared to other cities. It was determined that the low density of cities depends on the following characteristics of the area:

- Lots of cars
- High level of income
- Proportion of blacks to the entire population
- The width of the city area
- The fact that the cluster of productive forces in the city center is wide and not significant.

The large proportion of the young generation in the population of Uzbekistan, which has a high natural growth rate, in turn, leads to a relative decrease in the proportion of the working-age population. At the same time, high natural growth ensures that the number of labor resources is constantly increasing.

It is known that the entire population of working age cannot participate in production for various reasons. In addition to objective reasons such as study separated from production, serving in the army, health preventing work, some may not participate in social production due

to various subjective reasons. The fact that mothers with many children are engaged in raising children in the family, as well as being busy with personal household chores, are subjective characteristics specific to Uzbekistan, and the norm of using labor resources is important.

Table 2.

Distribution of labor resources [8]

Indicators	1991	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2022
Labor resources (million people)	10,2	14,1	14,5	14,8	15,2	15,7	16,5	17,7
As a percentage of the total population	49,0	55,1	55,4	55,8	56,3	57,4	58,0	58,0
Number of employed people (million people)	7,5	9,9	10,2	10,5	10,7	11,0	11,6	12,2

As can be seen from the logical analysis of the data in Table 2, the number, weight and growth rate of labor

resources in Uzbekistan, their distribution in the national economic sectors and the territory of the republic, in addition, the efficiency of the use of labor resources is unique.

Conclusion. Summing up from the above, it is possible to make a number of recommendations for increasing the investment potential of Uzbekistan's regions and improving investment efficiency. It is appropriate to develop a long-term concept of the regional policy of the whole republic at the initial stage in order to conduct a reasonable investment policy in our country and create the necessary conditions for the active absorption of investments in the regions and their effective use. This concept of the republic is the basis for defining priorities and main goals in the development of long-term socio-economic development concepts within individual regions. In the next stages, it is recommended to develop regional investment strategies based on the concepts of socio-economic development of regions.

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