

THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CAPACITY OF TASHKENT REGION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN POVERTY REDUCTION

Abdullayev Ixom Xatamovich

Associate Professor of the Department of Geography and its teaching methodology, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

Karakulov Nurbol Maidanovich

Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Geography and its teaching methodology, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

Abstract. This article provides a scientific analysis of the demographic and economic potential of the Tashkent region based on statistical data. The article also highlights the role and importance of the demographic and economic potential of the region in reducing poverty.

Key words: Demographic potential, economic potential, poverty, strategy, inflation, employment, entrepreneurship, labor resources, unemployment, jobs, regional economy.

ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И ЕГО ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В СОКРАЩЕНИИ БЕДНОСТИ

Каракулов Нурбол Майданович

и.о.доцент кафедры География и методика ее преподавания Ташкентского государственного педагогического университета имени Низами

Аннотация. В данной статье на основе статистических данных научно проанализирован демографический и экономический потенциал Ташкентской области. Также в статье освещена роль и значение демографического и экономического потенциала региона в снижении уровня бедности.

Ключевые слова: Демографическая компетентность, экономическая компетентность, бедность, стратегия, инфляция, занятость, предпринимательство, трудовые ресурсы, безработица, рабочие места, региональная экономика.

TOSHKENT VILOYATI DEMOGRAFIK VA IQTISODIY SALOHİYOTI HAMDA UNING KAMBAG'ALLIKNI KAMAÝTIRISHDAGI AHAMIYATI

Karakulov Nurbol Maidanovich

Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti Geografiya va uni o'qitish metodikasi kafedrasida dotsenti v/b

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Toshkent viloyati demografik va iqtisodiy salohiyoti statistik ma'lumotlar asosida ilmiy tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek,

maqolada viloyat demografik va iqtisodiy salohiyotining kambag'allikni kamaytirishdagi o'рни va ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Demografik salohiyot, iqtisodiy salohiyot, kambag'allik, strategiya, inflyatsiya, bandlik, tadbirkorlik, mehnat resurslari, ishsizlik, ish o'rinlari, hududlar iqtisodiyoti.

Introduction. Tashkent region is a region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, located in the northeast of our republic (Figure 1). The region was established on January 15, 1938. It borders the Republic of Kazakhstan to the north and northwest, the Kyrgyz Republic to the northeast, the Namangan region to the east, the Republic of Tajikistan to the south, and the Syrdarya region to the southwest. The territory of Tashkent region (excluding the area of the city of Tashkent) is 15.14 thousand km², ranking 8th in the Republic.

Tashkent region's wealth in mineral raw materials, in particular coal, copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, lead, marble, allows for employment in the region and, on this basis, poverty reduction.

The main part. The population is more than 3,051,800 people (as of January 1, 2024). It ranks 6th in the republic in terms of population, and 8% of the country's total population lives in this region. The average population density in Tashkent region is 200 people per km². The population is very dense in river valleys, in the steppe areas, and in the Tashkent agglomeration. Most cities in Tashkent region surround the capital in the form of a huge ring. The region includes 15 districts (Bekabad, Boka, Bostanlyk, Zangiota, Tashkent, Aqqurgan, Ahangaran, Parkent, Piskent, Chinoz, Yukyorchirkhik, Yangiyul, Orta Chirchik, Qibray, Kuyy Chirchik), 16 cities, including 7 cities subordinate to the region: Angren, Bekabad, Almalyk, Ahangaran, Nurafshon, Chirchik, Yangiyul, 9 cities subordinate to the districts: Boka, Dostobod, Keles, Aqqurgan, Parkent, Piskent, Chinoz, Yangiyobod, Gazalkent), 89 towns (the largest are Alimkent, Bozsuv, Gulbahor, Zafar, Iskandar, Kyzyltog, Nurobod, Almazar, Salor, Tuyabogiz, Chigiryk, Charvok, Eshongozar, Yangibazar, Yangi Chinaz, Yangihayot, Ortaovul,

Qibray), there are 828 rural settlements. The regional center is the city of Nurafshon (Table 1).

The level of urbanization in Tashkent region is almost equal to the republican average (50.1%). The urban population in the region is 1,529,200, and the rural population is 1,522,600.

Table 1. The administrative-territorial division of Tashkent region (as of January 1, 2024)

	Area (thousand km ²)	Total cities	Including cities under regional subordination	Small towns	Villages
Tashkent region	15,14	16	7	89	828
Cities under regional subordination					
Nurafshon city	0,03	1	1	0	0
Olmaliq city	0,10	1	1	0	0
Angren city	0,17	2	1	0	0
Bekobod city	0,03	1	1	0	0
Chipchiq city	0,05	1	1	0	0
Ohangapon city	0,02	1	1	0	0
Yangiyo'l city	0,01	1	1		
Districts:					
Oqqurgon	0,38	1	0	2	64
Ohangapon	3,20	0	0	5	81
Bekobod	0,75	0	0	5	81
Bustonliq	4,92	1	0	17	29
Buka	0,59	1	0		92
Zangiota	0,19		0	10	29
Qibray	0,48	0	0	13	35
Quyichirchiq	0,56	1	0	2	60
Parkent	1,09	1	0	4	22
Piskent	0,79	1	0	2	64
Urtachirchiq	0,40	0	0	4	84

Chinoz	0,34	1	0	9	50
Yuqorichirchiq	0,46	0	0	3	51
Yangiyol	0,41	0	0	4	63
Toshkent	0,16	1	0	9	23

Tashkent region is one of the leading regions in our country in terms of economic indicators.

The volume of gross regional product in 2023 amounted to 118,825.3 billion soums. This is 11.1% of the total GDP of Uzbekistan (1,066,569.0 billion soums). Its growth rate compared to 2022 was 105.2% [11].

Of the main macroeconomic indicators of the region, investments in fixed capital amounted to 47,709.3 billion soums, construction works to 14,339.0 billion soums, retail trade turnover to 30,872 billion soums, services to 32,184.9 billion soums, foreign trade turnover to 5,782.9 million. US dollars, exports to 1,885.1 million. US dollars, imports to 3,897.8 million. US. dollar.

In his Address to the Deputies and Senators of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that the issue of creating new jobs in our republic is a constant focus of our attention, that hundreds of thousands of new jobs are being created through the construction of new industrial enterprises, the launch of service facilities, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, and that ensuring employment of the population on this basis is a priority task for us.

He also noted that the implementation of the adopted programs on reforming the social sphere, which is an extremely important direction of state policy in Uzbekistan, is being gradually ensured, and that our main tasks are to provide our population, especially budget employees and low-income families, with housing. Through these reforms, it will be possible to reduce poverty among the population.

Tashkent region is one of the regions of our country with a highly developed industry. Its geographical location allows its economy to flourish. Currently, the

region produces 16.3% of the republic's industrial output, 26% of electricity, 99% of coal, 43% of cement, 100% of steel and rolled metal, and the main part of non-ferrous metals.

In 2023, industrial production in the region amounted to 106,915.3 billion soums, and consumer goods production amounted to 22,401.4 billion soums. This is 16.3% of the total volume of industrial production of Uzbekistan (658,991.0 billion soums) [11].

The leading industries of the region include energy, mechanical engineering, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, coal, mining, chemical industry, footwear, cotton ginning, food industry, textile and agricultural products processing industries.

The largest industrial enterprises in the region are the Uzbek metallurgical plant in Bekabad, the mining and metallurgical combine in Almalyk, the Angren, Yangi Angren, Tashkent thermal power plants, and the refractory and hard-fusible metals combine in Chirchik.

The production associations "Elektrkimyosanoat" in Chirchik, "Ammophos" in Almalyk, and "Uzbekrezinetekhnika" in Angren are among the largest enterprises in the chemical industry of the Republic. These enterprises produce nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers, ammonium nitrate, and caprolactam for agriculture and other industries. The enterprises "Uzbekkimyomash", "Chirchik Agricultural Machinery", "Transformer" produce cotton seeders, cultivators, seed drills and spare parts necessary for agriculture. The region also has enterprises that produce and process building materials, such as "Ohangaronsement", "Santekhquyma", "Ohangaronshifer", "Ohangaronlinplast", "Bekobodsemta'mir", "Gazalkentoyna", which produce products such as cement, slate, ceramics, glass, bricks, linoleum, reinforced concrete structures.

The food industry is also developed in the region. In this, products are mainly made from local raw materials. This industry includes meat and dairy, oil and fat, flour and confectionery, wine and vodka, tobacco and other sectors.

The food industry is based on cotton products, gardening, viticulture, vegetable growing, livestock breeding, etc. There are many food production enterprises in the cities of Chirchik, Almalyk, Angren, Bekabad, Qibray, Zangiota, Tashkent, Bostanlyk districts.

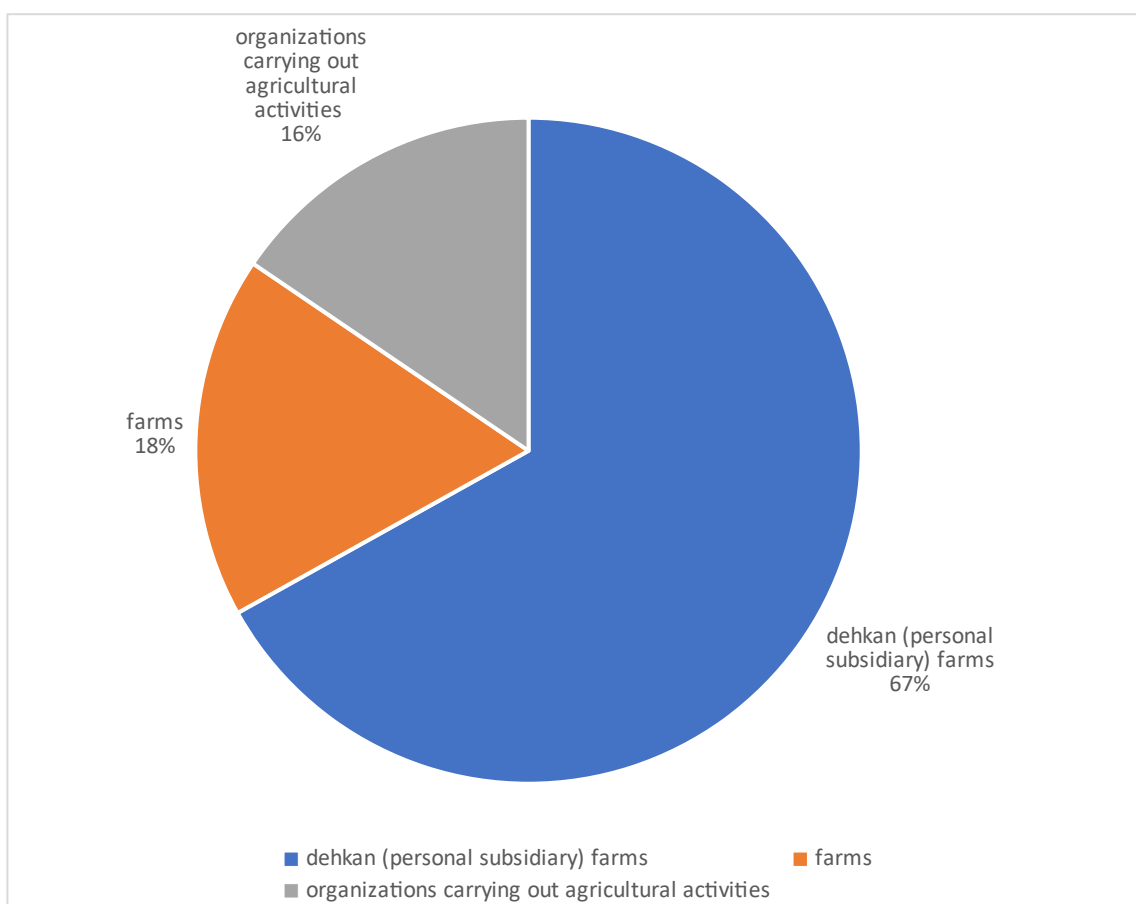
The development of industrial enterprises in the Tashkent region has a significant impact on poverty reduction. This is because new jobs provide jobs for thousands of unemployed people and increase their financial capabilities. The role of large industrial enterprises in the region is especially significant, where thousands of workers receive stable monthly salaries and increase the financial capabilities of their families.

The main branches of agriculture: cotton growing, horticulture, viticulture, cocoon farming; in the foothills of the mountains, small-scale farming (mainly wheat and barley are grown). Especially in the years of independence, diversified types of economy are being formed in the region.

According to the Tashkent regional statistics department, in January-December 2023, the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) amounted to 40,699.5 billion soums, or 104.1% compared to the same period in 2022, including agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting and services provided in these areas - 38,502.5 billion soums (103.8%), forestry - 1,490.2 billion soums (102.9%), fisheries - 706.8 billion soums (135.4%). The share of Tashkent region in the structure of the republic's agriculture, forestry and fishery was 9.6%.

According to the results of January-December 2023, 94.6% of the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) is accounted for by farming and animal husbandry, hunting and services provided in these areas, 3.7% by forestry, and 1.7% by fisheries (Figure 2).

Figure 2. The share of agricultural and livestock products in agricultural production



The analysis by economic categories shows that 66.9% of the total volume of agricultural products falls on dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms, 17.6% on farms, and 15.5% on organizations carrying out agricultural activities (Figure 2).

In Tashkent region, farmers, dehkan farms and agro-industrial clusters are involved in the production of agricultural products. There are a total of 59 clusters in the region. The leading ones are cotton-textile (6) and grain-growing clusters (15). The land area assigned to them is 54,548 hectares [11].

Over the past 10 years, increasing attention has been paid to the development of cotton seed production. As a result of scientific research in the field of cotton selection and seed production in the region, fiber, high-yielding, and early-maturing varieties that meet world requirements are being created.

Until the 1990s, Tashkent region was the only region in the former Union where hemp was grown. Rice is grown on the banks of the Syrdarya and Chirchik rivers. In recent years, special attention has been paid to changing the structure of agricultural crops in the region. The cotton and grain cultivation occupy the main

places. In Tashkent region, the cultivation of potatoes, fruits and berries, and grapes is also increasing every year. The silkworm breeding industry is also well established. The livestock breeding is developed in all districts. The livestock breeding mainly specializes in meat and milk.

All farmers, peasants, and private farms in Tashkent region have 997 thousand head of livestock (including 424 thousand cows), 20.2 thousand pigs, 1,089 thousand sheep and goats, 56 thousand horses and 16,750 thousand poultry.

In January-December 2023, the farms of all categories produced 305.9 thousand tons of meat in live weight (7.5% more than in the same period in 2022), 1,022.8 thousand tons of milk (5.4% more), 1,509.7 million eggs (4.8% more), and 27,124.9 tons of fish (40.6% more) were caught [11].

The Chirchik and Akhangaron valleys are the main regions of irrigated agriculture. The total arable land in the region is 289,297.7 ha, and the Chirchik river, partly the Akhangaron and Syrdarya rivers, are used for irrigation.

Tashkent region supplies milk, meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables to the population of the republic's capital. Potatoes and vegetables are grown mainly in farms around the cities of Tashkent, Chirchik, Yangiyol, and Angren. Zangiota and Qibray districts specialize in providing the population of Tashkent with potatoes and vegetables. The viticulture and horticulture are also well developed in the region. Pears and apples are mainly grown in orchards. The main part of the orchards is located in Bostanlyk, Qibray, Yangiyol, Parkent, Ahangaron, Zangiota, Tashkent, and Kuyi Chirchik districts. In the eastern mountainous and foothill districts, sheep and goats are mainly raised. 40% of goats are Angora goats, and sheep are Hisor and Jaidari sheep.

Tashkent region has great potential for the development of agriculture. Soil salinity in the region is much lower than in other regions. The fertile soils, especially gray soils, are widespread. It is well supplied with water resources. It has very good opportunities for selling agricultural products to consumers. The reason is that the location of the capital and large cities of our republic and the high

population density serve to reduce poverty. In addition, the fact that the region borders three countries is of great importance in eliminating this problem.

The region has well-developed transport networks. In 2023, the volume of services provided by types of transport amounted to 7,274.3 billion sums.

The length of railways in Tashkent region is 941.2 km, which is 15.4% of the total number of railways in our republic and ranks first in this indicator. A railway line connecting the independent states of Central Asia with the cities of the Eastern European region (including Moscow - Tashkent - Turkmenbashi) passes through the region. Railway networks in the direction of the city of Angren and the town of Charvak begin from Tashkent. The railways around Tashkent are electrified.

The region has a dense network of roads. The total length of regional highways exceeds 10 thousand km. The important highways: Great Uzbek tract, Tashkent-Andijan-Osh-Kashgar highway.

The well-developed transport routes in Tashkent region, meeting high-quality and modern standards, in turn, have a positive impact on reducing poverty.

On October 15, 2024, at a meeting on the development of Tashkent region, chaired by the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, he said the following about poverty reduction in Tashkent region: "It is a shame that there is a poor family in the region." Of course, despite the presence of significant economic potential, the existence of the problem of poverty in the region is a sad situation. In addition, there are works aimed at reducing poverty and problems awaiting solution.

Conclusion. Taking everything into consideration, it should be stated that the existing demographic and economic potential of Tashkent region plays a significant role in reducing poverty. The effective measures are being implemented in Tashkent region to eliminate the above problems based on existing opportunities, and we believe that poverty reduction will be achieved in the near future.

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