

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING POVERTY IN TASHKENT REGION AND THEIR IMPACT LEVEL

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Abstract

This article describes the factors influencing poverty in the Tashkent region and issues of assessing their impact. The article also develops and analyzes measures to reduce the impact of geographic factors that negatively affect the growth of poverty in the region.

Key words: Poverty, state program, natural and geographical factors, socio-economic geographical factors, economic factors, political and geographical factors, erosion of fertile soils, inflation, employment, entrepreneurship, investment.

ОЦЕНКА ФАКТОРОВ, ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА БЕДНОСТЬ В ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И УРОВЕНЬ ИХ ВЛИЯНИЯ НА БЕДНОСТЬ

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Аннотация. В данной статье описаны факторы, влияющие на бедность в Ташкентской области и вопросы оценки их влияния. В статье также разработаны и проанализированы меры по снижению влияния географических факторов, которые негативно влияют на рост бедности в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Бедность, госпрограмма, природно-географические факторы, социально-экономические географические факторы, экономические факторы, политико-географические факторы, эрозия плодородных почв, инфляция, занятость, предпринимательство, инвестиция.

The scientific research of geographical factors affecting poverty is relevant today. Therefore, it is very important to assess the factors affecting poverty in Tashkent region and their level of influence.

The factors affecting poverty in the studied regions and the results of the assessment of their level of influence are given in Table 1.

According to the results of the assessment of factors affecting poverty in Tashkent region and their level of influence, there are five: ++++ very strong; +++ strong; ++ average; + low; - divided into levels such as no effect.

Natural-geographic, socio-economic geographic, economic and political-geographical factors were taken as the basis of the factors affecting poverty. Factors affecting poverty and their level of influence were assessed separately by region, cities and districts subordinate to the region.

The results of a sociological survey, statistical and internet data were used as evaluation criteria.

At first, the influence of natural and geographical factors was evaluated in scientific research works. According to the level of the first factors, it was found that there are no administrative units in the region with a very strong level of influence.

The strong influence of natural and geographical factors on poverty in Oqqurgan, Quyi Chirchik, Boka and Quyi Chirchik districts of the region, in all cities subordinate to the region and in Ohangaron, Bekobod, Bostonliq, Parkent, Piskent, Orta Chirchik districts. average, it was found to have a low level in Zangiota, Yuqori Chirchik, Qibray, Chinoz, Yangiyol, Tashkent districts (Table 1). The reason for the low influence of natural and geographical factors on poverty in these districts is the lack of acute water problems in these regions, relatively high rainfall, low soil salinity and degradation, availability of fertile soils, erosion and the like. natural disasters are rare. It was also taken into account that the ecological situation in these areas is relatively stable.

Table-1

The assessment of the factors affecting poverty in Tashkent region and their level of influence

Administrative-territorial units	Factors affecting poverty and their level of influence			
	Natural-geographical	Socio-economic geographical	Economical	Political-geographical
Tashkent region	++	++	+++	+
Cities subordinate to the province				
Almalyk city	++	++	++	-
Angren city	++	++	++	-
Bekobod city	++	+++	++	-
Ohangaron city	++	++	++	-
Chirchik city	++	+	++	-
Yangyol city	++	+	+++	-
Districts				
Akkurgan district	+++	++++	++++	-
Ohangaron district	++	+++	+++	+
Bekobod district	++	+++	+++	+
Bostanliq district	++	++	++	+
Buka district	+++	++++	++++	-
Quyi Chirchik district	+++	++++	++++	-
Zangiota district	+	+	++	+
Yukori Chirchik district	+	+	++	-
Kibrai district	+	+	++	+
Parkent district	++	+	++	-
Piskent district	++	++++	++++	+

Urta Chirchik district	++	+	++	-
Chinoz district	+	+	+++	+
Yangiyol district	+	+	++	+
Tashkent district	+	+	++	+

The table is compiled by the author.

Note: The levels of effect: ++++ very strong; +++ strong; ++ average; + low; - has no effect.

The impact of natural and geographical factors on poverty in the region is increasing today. These factors have an increasing influence on global poverty and its strengthening, which will not affect the studied area to some extent.

The impact of natural and geographical factors on poverty was estimated on average for the Tashkent region.

According to the level of influence of socio-economic geographical factors, it was determined that the administrative units with a very strong level of influence include Boka, Oqqurgon, Quyi Chirchik and Piskent districts. This is due to the disadvantage of the economic and geographical location of these districts, the lack of natural resources, including mineral wealth, the large number of inhabitants and the high rate of natural population increase, the absence of large cities and industrial enterprises in the district, the low level of urbanization, and good transport networks. lack of development is the main reason.

The strong influence of socio-economic geographical factors on poverty in the city of Bekobod, Ohangaron, Bekobod, among the cities and districts of Almalyk, Angren, Ohangaron, only in Bostonliq district, Chirchik, Yangiyol cities, Zangiota, Yuqori Chirchik, it was found to have a low level in Qibray, Chinoz, Yangiyol, Tashkent districts (Table 1).

The influence of socio-economic geographical factors on poverty was estimated on average for the Tashkent region.

In order to reduce the impact of socio-economic geographical factors on the increase of poverty in the region, it is appropriate to implement measures such as

increasing the level of urbanization of the region, increasing the number of industrial enterprises, developing the processing of agricultural products, and improving the transport system. . Through the above works, it is necessary to pay great attention to increasing the employment level of the population and strengthening their financial capabilities.

The economic factors have a great impact on poverty. According to the level of influence of economic factors, it was found that there are no administrative units that meet the criteria of low and no influence. This indicates that the influence of economic factors on the region is significant.

It was determined that the administrative units with a very strong level of influence include Boka, Oqqurgon, Quyi Chirchik and Piskent districts.

It was found that economic factors have a strong impact on poverty in the city of Yangiyol, Ohangaron, Bekobad, Chinoz, and it has an average level in all other cities and districts (Table 1).

In general, the impact of economic factors on poverty was assessed with a strong degree in the Tashkent region.

Therefore, in the development of economic sectors, it is necessary to use the model of advanced countries and learn ways to apply their achievements in our republic, including Tashkent region. In order to reduce the negative impact of economic factors on poverty, it is advisable to carry out the following actions:

- increasing the role of the private sector in economic sectors;
- constant monitoring of price increases;
- reducing the level of unemployment;
- full and effective use of the economic potential of the regions;
- allocating preferential loans for the support and development of private business (in all districts of the region);
- encourage the attraction of foreign investment to the region;
- organization of logistics centers;
- increase financial and economic literacy of the population and x.

According to the impact of political-geographical factors, it was evaluated with only two levels of low and no impact. The impact of this factor on the level of poverty in the region is felt in the Qibray, Chinoz, Yangiyol, Tashkent, Piskent, Tashkent, Ohangaron, Bostonliq, Bekobod and Zangiota districts bordering the neighboring countries of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. is felt.

The impact of political and geographical factors on poverty was assessed at a low level in the Tashkent region. The reason for this is peace and tranquility in the neighboring countries and the establishment of friendly and mutually beneficial economic relations between our countries.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the main goal of each of the suggestions and conclusions given above is to provide employment to the population through the development of all economic sectors in the region, thereby creating favorable opportunities for the population to live, and to increase the income of the population. These works, in turn, serve to reduce poverty and prevent it.

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