

The Problems In The Economy Of Uzbekistan And Their Solutions In The Conditions Of Pandemia

Lola Qilichevna Karshibayeva¹, Urol Xamrayevich Safarov², Nurbol Maidanovich Karakulov³, Mansur Egamberdiyevich Djurayev⁴, Isroil Xaykalovich Allayorov⁵, Ubaydullayeva Shodiya Ravshan qizi⁶

¹Associate Professor of the Department of Ecology and Geography, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan¹

²Associate Professor of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan²

³Senior Lecturer of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan³

⁴Senior Lecturer of the Department of Ecology and Geography, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan⁴

⁵Senior Lecturer of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan⁵

⁶Student of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan⁶



Abstract – This article analyzes the achievements and problems of the Uzbek economy in the context of the pandemic, the level of GDP growth in the country and its regions. It also outlines solutions to economic problems in a pandemic and provides solutions to economic problems.

Keywords – World Bank, economic downturn, GDP, GRP, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, aviation, manufacturing, trade, services, industry, fixed capital investment, freight and passenger transportation, exports, imports.

According to experts from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, 2020 will go down in world history as one of the years of the sharpest global economic downturn. Today, per capita economic growth is expected to be negative in more than 170 countries around the world. Such a global economic downturn has not been observed since the “great crisis” of the 1930s.

According to forecasts provided by World Bank experts, in 2020 the economies of Europe and Central Asia are projected to shrink by an average of 4.7%.

It is no secret that due to the strict quarantine requirements introduced in the wake of the spread of coronavirus infection, the tourism, aviation, manufacturing, trade and entertainment services around the world, including Uzbekistan, are in a difficult situation.

It should be noted that the coronavirus pandemic has had a significant negative impact on the economy of our country. Following the downturn in the economies of China and Russia, Uzbekistan's main foreign trade partners, GDP in some neighboring countries declined in 2020.

Economic reforms in Uzbekistan during the pandemic have not gone unnoticed by the World Bank. According to his report, out of 24 countries in Europe and Central Asia, only Uzbekistan is projected to grow GDP by 1.5% by 2020, in other

countries by either "zero" or decline, and in some countries by a sharp decline in GDP. It should be noted that these predictions have almost been confirmed.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, compared to January-December 2019, the GDP of Uzbekistan in 2020 increased by 1.6% (Table 1). This is one of the best indicators among European and Central Asian countries during the coronavirus pandemic crisis.

But it was not easy to achieve such positive results, of course. We are able to achieve this due to the timely and fair economic policy pursued by our government. It should be noted that these reforms were led by President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev.

According to the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, in 2020 the production of industrial products increased by 0.7%, agriculture, forestry and fisheries by 3.0%, construction by 9.1%, retail trade turnover by 3.2% and services by 2.3%. Only fixed capital investment, freight and passenger transport declined (Table 1).

According to preliminary data, in 2020 the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices will reach 580,203.2 billion soums. soums (\$ 57,698.5 million). In 2020, the average official exchange rate of the US dollar against the soum was 10,055.8 soums, in 2019 - 8,839.0 soums.

The GDP deflator index compared to 2019 prices was 111.9%.

Table 1. Key economic indicators of Uzbekistan (2020)

Key economic indicators	Compared to January-December 2019 (percent)	Key economic indicators	Compared to January-December 2019 (percent)
GDP	101.6	services	102.3
industry	100.7	fixed capital investments	91.8
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	103.0	cargo transportation	95.2
construction work	109.1	passenger transportation	83.3
retail trade	103.2		

During the pandemic, the state of economic and social development in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan was noted at different levels. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates are given in Table 2. According to the table, in 2020, economic growth was observed in all administrative-territorial units of the republic.

The highest growth rate of gross regional product was observed in Navoi region. In this region, the growth in 2020 was 107.1%. The second highest rate was observed in Namangan region (104.8%) (Table 2).

In terms of regions, the lowest results were in Syrdarya (100.1%), Jizzakh (101.6%), Bukhara (101.8%) and Tashkent (101.5%).

The second table also shows the growth rates of gross regional product in the provinces in 2000 and 2019.

The activities of local authorities are very important in the development of economic stability in the regions and employment. Therefore, it is expedient to consider the control and encouragement of the work carried out by them as a key factor of economic development.

Table 2. Growth rates of gross domestic product (as a percentage of the previous year)

№	Name of regions	2010 year	2019 year	2020 year
	The Republic of Uzbekistan	107,3	105,8	101,6
1	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	113,4	107,5	102,6
2	Andijon	109,4	105,9	102,8
3	Buxora	110,2	106,2	101,8
4	Jizzax	109,5	108,7	101,6
5	Kashkadarya	103,0	101,6	102,1
6	Navoi	103,9	105,2	107,1
7	Namangan	110,8	107,6	104,8
8	Samarqand	111,2	105,7	102,4
9	Surxondaryo	111,3	103,7	104,4
10	Sirdaryo	108,7	109,7	100,1
11	Tashkent	109,1	107,5	102,6
12	Fergana	106,8	104,5	103,0
13	Khorezm	107,1	105,8	102,3
14	Tashkent city	113,5	108,8	101,5

The growth rate of GDP (as a percentage of the previous year) in 2020, the city of Tashkent made the largest contribution to the formation of GDP in the country with a share of 15.3%. Tashkent region is next with 10.8% and Navoi region with 8.4%. The lowest share in the formation of the country's GDP falls on Syrdarya (2.1%), Jizzakh (3.0%), Khorezm (3.6%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.7%) (3 table).

In 2020, the GDP per capita in current prices judged to 16,949.1 thousand dollars (or the equivalent of 1,685.5 US dollars) and decreased by 0.3% compared to 2019.

The GDP per capita is certainly much lower than in other countries. Therefore, it is necessary to condemn to increase its amount.

Table 3. Gross domestic product (GDP) produced in 2020

№	Name of regions	2020 year billion sum	2020 year billion U.S. dollars	share in percentage
	The Republic of Uzbekistan	580 203,2	57,7	100
1	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	21 200,9	2,1	3.7
2	Andijon	37 913,7	3.7	6.5
3	Buxora	30 758,1	3.0	5.3
4	Jizzax	17 445,9	1.7	3.0
5	Kashkadarya	34 618,1	3.4	6.0
6	Navoi	49 015,1	4.8	8.4
7	Namangan	26 632,3	2.6	4.6
8	Samarqand	42 378,1	4.2	7.3
9	Surxondaryo	24 003,6	2.3	4.1
10	Sirdaryo	12 186,4	1.2	2.1
11	Tashkent	62 661,7	6.2	10.8
12	Fergana	36 538,9	3.6	6.3
13	Khorezm	20 822,3	2.0	3.6
14	Tashkent city	88 567,7	8.8	15.3

According to the World Bank, in 2019 the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan on purchasing power parity (PPP) judged to 245.4 billion US dollars. In 2019, the GDP of other CIS countries, calculated on the basis of CPI, is as follows: in the Russian Federation - 4 281.8 billion. U.S. dollars; In Ukraine - 562.2 billion. U.S. dollars; In Kazakhstan - 509.5 billion. U.S. dollars; In Belarus - 189.3 billion. U.S. dollars; In Azerbaijan - 150.8 billion. U.S. dollars; In Armenia - 42.2 billion. U.S. dollars; Moldova - 36.2 billion. U.S. dollars; In Kyrgyzstan - 35.4 billion. USD in Tajikistan - 32.9 bln. U.S. dollars

At the end of 2020, the share of GDP in the production of goods judged to 341,467.5 billion. votes (59%), in the sphere of services - 194 363.5 bln. UZS (34%) and net taxes on products ruled to 44,372.2 bln. votes (7%).

In the context of the pandemic, small business plays an important role in the development of the country's economy. It is especially important in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship - trade and services. He is able to quickly change his field of activity and specialization, and actively master the latest science and technology.

Small business and private entrepreneurship contribute to the development of a competitive environment, thereby reducing the level of monopolization of the economy and is one of the main directions in the formation of owners.

The small size makes it popular, and therefore this form of entrepreneurship is useful in life, in practice, in creating new jobs.

According to the results of 2020, small businesses in Uzbekistan will invest 288,608.3 billion soums. UZS, of which 50.9% went to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 12.8% to industry, 9.9% to construction and 26.4% to services. the wolf came.

53.9% of the total value added in the economy was created by small businesses. By major sectors of the economy, the figure was 97.1% in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 75.9% in construction, 39.2% in services and 24.3% in industry.

In 2020, 93.2 thousand new small enterprises and micro-firms (excluding farmers) were created. The largest numbers are in trade (37.8%), industry (19.9%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (16.1%), construction (6.4%), housing and food. services (6.0%), transportation and storage (2.6%).

As of January 1, 2021, the number of small enterprises and micro-firms (excluding farmers) operating in the country amounted to 411.2 thousand. The largest number of them is in Tashkent (85.7 thousand), Tashkent (40.2 thousand), Fergana (36.1 thousand), Samarkand (33.1 thousand) and Andijan (31.7 thousand) regions. Given

One of the most important tasks of our country in the context of the global crisis caused by the pandemic is to maintain economic stability in 2021, increase GDP, provide employment and income, and most importantly, reduce the budget deficit by exporting industrial and agricultural products. .

To accomplish this work this, we would like to make the following suggestions:

- diversification of industry and agriculture and thus the launch of new industries;
- The construction industry is one of the areas with great potential for maintaining economic stability and the full introduction of foreign experience in the further development of this sector;
- Further increase in the number of new jobs due to the increase in production of import-substituting products and the development of a system of "import-free economy";
- Development of measures for the efficient use of farms and household plots, the systematic organization of sowing and increasing the volume of production and increase the volume of soft loans to them;
- to use all available opportunities to increase exports, while fully meeting domestic demand in the country, and to move to the principle of "Every enterprise must export its products";
- Increase production by 10 times, paying full attention to such sectors as beekeeping, ostrich, silkworm breeding, full use of opportunities in forestry;
- Further encourage the full transition to drip irrigation in agriculture to save water;
- Further development of both domestic and international tourism in compliance with the rules of quarantine;
- Development of all services, including increasing the share of services in GDP by attracting foreign investment in insurance, consulting, engineering, auditing, appraisal services;
- Introduction of the Islamic financial system and thereby increase the number of business entities and new jobs;
- Comprehensive support for small businesses and increase its share in GDP from 54% to 65-70%;
- Increase the number of free economic zones (currently 24) to 50 to increase economic stability. Effective use of available economic opportunities and resources, especially through the establishment of free economic zones in the fields of education, medicine, logistics, services;
- Involvement of unemployed citizens in temporary or permanent activities in areas of high demand in times of crisis;
- development of a system of social security guarantees, including unemployment insurance and workers' compensation;

- Allocation of interest-free loans for the organization of activities for remote work;
- Development of employment mechanisms for graduates of higher education institutions during the pandemic;
- Intensification of advocacy and business consulting services for the formation of entrepreneurial skills among the population;
- Formation of entrepreneurial skills and stimulation of social innovations to reduce poverty among the population. At the same time, in order to maintain social distance in the conditions of limited free movement of the population, through the media (television, radio, official Internet publications, official channels on social networks), to expand advocacy for the development and implementation of entrepreneurship lessons and social innovations;
- Further development of measures aimed at employment, education, vocational training, vocational guidance of our women, thereby increasing their financial capacity;

As a result of these measures, we will be able to maintain economic stability, employ millions of our citizens and increase their incomes

It is also important for businesses to take tax and credit vacations, tax benefits, cancellation of rents for state property for a certain period, and measures like moratorium on tax and other inspections until the end of the year and the abolition of penalties for tax debts to economically disadvantaged enterprises are also of crucial importance in this regard.

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