

Eureka Journal of Business, Economics & Innovation Studies (EJBEIS)

ISSN 2760-4950 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/6>

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Karimova Shirin Zokhid qizi

Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor

Department of Digital Economy

Tashkent State University of Economics

Abstract

This article analyzes the formation of a comprehensive indicator system for assessing the socio-economic development of regions in Uzbekistan. The study examines the regional ranking evaluation system introduced under the Presidential Decree PQ-4702 of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Within this system, evaluation methods based on statistical indicators and expert assessments across eight priority areas, such as economic efficiency, creation of new jobs, and quality of social services, are reviewed. The research results demonstrate that this system strengthens interregional competition, ensures effective use of available resources, and expands opportunities for monitoring regional development.

Keywords: Regional development, indicator system, digital monitoring, regional ranking, infrastructure, index.

Introduction

Regional development is one of the key directions of state policy, playing an important role in enhancing the country's economic potential and ensuring the welfare of its population. Ensuring balanced regional development serves not only economic growth but also strengthening social stability. Therefore, regular assessment and monitoring of the social and economic development levels of

Eureka Journal of Business, Economics & Innovation Studies (EJBEIS)

ISSN 2760-4950 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/6>

regions is of vital importance. In Uzbekistan, there are significant disparities in the level of socio-economic development between regions. In some areas, economic activity, investment volumes, and production potential are high, while in other regions these indicators remain relatively low. This leads to an imbalance in regional development. For this reason, the development of a scientifically based system of indicators for assessing the social and economic development of regions is crucial. In Uzbekistan, in order to improve this process, a rating-based system for assessing regional socio-economic development has been introduced based on Decree PQ-4702.

Literature Review

The assessment of regional socio-economic development and the management of these processes is one of the important areas of contemporary economic research. In the article "Uzbekistan–2030 Strategy: Reducing Economic Disparities Between Regions in the Context of Regional Economic Development" by M. S. Ifamberdiyevich, the processes of regional development and the reduction of economic disparities between regions are analyzed. The author emphasizes the necessity of addressing regional imbalances and effectively utilizing the economic potential of regions, and also highlights the importance of developing a system of indicators [1]. In M. Q. Samandarova's article "Formation of a Complex System of Indices and Indicators for Assessing Regional Disparities," a scientifically based system of complex indices and indicators for determining the socio-economic development of regions is elaborated, with an emphasis on the importance of systematizing the indicators and considering their interrelations [2]. In A. F. Ozodovich's article "Practical Aspects of Statistical Analysis of Regional Socio-Economic Development Indicators," the use of statistical analysis methods in determining the level of regional development and identifying differences between regions is discussed [3]. Additionally, the article "Indicators of Regional Development Using Differentiation Characteristics" by S. Aivazian,

Eureka Journal of Business, Economics & Innovation Studies (EJBEIS)

ISSN 2760-4950 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/6>

M. Y. Afanasiev, and A. V. Kudrov explains the scientific and practical significance of using differentiation indicators and a system of indicators in evaluating regional development levels [4]. These studies serve as theoretical and practical foundations for assessing the socio-economic development of regions, identifying disparities between regions, and developing a system of indicators.

Methodology

In this study, statistical analysis, comparison, and ranking methods were used to assess the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan's regions. The primary data sources for the research included official statistical data and the evaluation criteria set forth in the Decree PQ-4702 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In determining the level of regional development, indicators such as economic growth, investment volume, employment rates, and the quality of social services were analyzed. Based on the selected indicators, the socio-economic development level of the regions was assessed, and a comparison of their development levels was carried out.

Analytical Part

Regional development assessment is one of the important areas in the field of economics and management. The theoretical foundations of this direction began to form in the works of classical economists such as Adam Smith and David Ricardo, and were later developed with modern economic theories. Specifically, the new economic geography theory developed by Paul Krugman justifies the importance of the regional distribution of economic activities, transport costs, and market factors in regional development. In international practice, various composite indicators are used to assess regional development. Among them, the Human Development Index and composite indices of economic efficiency allow for the determination of the development level of regions by integrating economic and social indicators. These indices typically encompass indicators such as Gross

Eureka Journal of Business, Economics & Innovation Studies (EJBEIS)

ISSN 2760-4950 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/6>

Domestic Product (GDP), employment levels, infrastructure development, and the standard of living of the population [5].

In Uzbekistan, the regional development assessment system is also being formed with consideration of international experience. Specifically, based on the President's Decree PQ-4702, a system for evaluating the socio-economic development efficiency of regions and forming their ratings has been introduced. In Uzbekistan, the evaluation of the socio-economic development efficiency of regions is carried out based on the President's Decree PQ-4702 dated May 1, 2020. This system is applied to the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, the city of Tashkent, as well as districts and cities. The evaluation process consists of several stages. Initially, statistical data on the regions are collected and analyzed. In the next stage, surveys are conducted to determine the opinions of the population. Based on the obtained data, the indicators are calculated through a points system, and the region's rating is formed. The points are calculated using the following formula: [6]. Afterward, the rating results are analyzed and discussed at the Cabinet of Ministers. The experiences of countries such as Singapore and South Korea have also been taken into account in implementing this system. The results are crucial for improving regional governance efficiency and monitoring development processes.

For assessing the socio-economic development of regions, indicators are divided into several main groups, including economic, social, and infrastructure indicators. Economic indicators include GDP growth, investment volume, and industrial production. Social indicators cover employment rates, the number of new jobs, the standard of living, and indicators related to education and healthcare services. Infrastructure indicators reflect the development of transport, energy, and utility services [7]. In Uzbekistan, over a hundred indicators are used for regional development assessment. These indicators are generalized using a weighted aggregate method, allowing the determination of the regional development index. Similar approaches are also applied in international practice.

Eureka Journal of Business, Economics & Innovation Studies (EJBEIS)

ISSN 2760-4950 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/6>

For instance, in the European Union, regional development indicators are assessed through the Eurostat system, while in the United States, the Bureau of Economic Analysis creates rankings based on regional economic indicators [8].

1-Table Investments Attracted to Fixed Capital in the Regions of Uzbekistan (January-September 2025) [9]

Region	Investment volume (trln UZS)	Share (%)
Tashkent city	71.8	16.2
Tashket Region	63.6	14.3
Namangan Region	51.4	11.6
Navoi Region	32.7	7.4
Bukhara Region	29.1	6.6
Kashkadarya Region	28.9	6.5
Samarkand Region	28.3	6.4
Andijan Region	26.6	6.0
Fergana Region	25.7	5.8
Jizzakh Region	18.7	4.2

According to the data in the table, the volume of investments attracted to fixed capital significantly differs across regions. The highest indicator is observed in Tashkent city, which accounts for a substantial portion of the total investments. Additionally, Tashkent region and Namangan region also emerge as leading regions in attracting investments. In contrast, in some regions, the investment volume is relatively low, indicating disparities in the level of economic development between these areas.

In the process of analyzing regional development indicators, statistical analysis methods are used. Specifically, methods such as descriptive statistics, comparative analysis, and the coefficient of variation are employed to identify differences between regions. In some studies, clustering methods are also used to

Eureka Journal of Business, Economics & Innovation Studies (EJBEIS)

ISSN 2760-4950 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/6>

group regions based on similar characteristics. In Uzbekistan's experience, certain disparities in the level of economic development between regions are observed. In some areas, industrial production and investment volumes are high, while in others, these indicators may be relatively low. Therefore, addressing the "center-periphery" disparity is of significant importance in regional development assessment.

Conclusion

The system for assessing the socio-economic development of regions in Uzbekistan allows for the identification of regional differences, efficient resource allocation, and evaluation of local authorities' performance. The rating system introduced based on Decree PQ-4702 integrates economic, social, and infrastructure indicators, serving as a comprehensive evaluation tool for regions. The analysis results show the leadership of Tashkent and other central regions, while peripheral areas exhibit lower economic development rates. Foreign experience provides opportunities to further optimize the indicators system and automate the monitoring process. Thus, the system of regional development indicators supports the priority directions of state policy, encourages inter-regional competition, and strengthens overall socio-economic stability.

References

1. Ifamberdiyevich, M. S. (2025). O 'ZBEKISTON–2030 STRATEGIYASI: HUDUDIY IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH DOIRASIDA VILOYATLAR O 'RTASIDAGI IQTISODIY TAFOVUTLARNI KAMAYTIRISH MASALALARI. *Economics and Innovative Technologies*, 81-88.
2. qizi Samandarova, M. Q. (2025). MINTAQAVIY TAFOVUTLARNI BAHOLASHDA KOMPLEKS INDEKSLAR VA INDIKATORLAR TIZIMINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MASALALARI. 82(1), 223-227.

Eureka Journal of Business, Economics & Innovation Studies (EJBEIS)

ISSN 2760-4950 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/6>

3. Ozodovich, A. F. (2024). HUDUDLARNI IJTIMOYIY-IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH KO 'RSATKICHLARINI STATISTIK TAHLIL QILISHNING AMALY JIHATLARI. Scientific Journal of Actuarial Finance and Accounting, 4(03), 71-85.
4. Aivazian, S. A., Afanasiev, M. Y., & Kudrov, A. V. (2018). Indicators of regional development using differentiation characteristics. Montenegrin Journal of Economics, 14(3), 7-22.
5. Otajanov Umid Abdullaevich. (2021) Comprehensive Assessment of The Regional Potential Investment of The Republic of Uzbekistan
6. <https://lex.uz/>
7. <https://stat.uz/>
8. <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/regional-development.html>
9. Based on data from the State Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, compiled by the author.