

**ВЛИЯНИЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА, ДОЛИ
ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ НА ДОХОДЫ
СЕЛЬСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ.**

Анвар Ахадов

**Бухарский государственный технический университет,
студент экономического направления**

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена вопросам эффективного использования экономического потенциала регионов и повышения доходов сельского населения на примере Бухарской области. В ходе исследования с использованием методов статистического и корреляционно-регрессионного анализа был оценен интегральный потенциал районов и городов области.

**THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL POTENTIAL, PROCESSING SHARE, AND
INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY ON RURAL POPULATION INCOMES.**

Anvar Ahadov

**Bukhara State Technical University
Economics student**

Abstract: This article focuses on the issues of efficiently using the economic potential of regions and increasing the incomes of the rural population, using the Bukhara region as an example. In the study, the integral potential of the region's districts and cities was evaluated using methods of statistical and correlation-regression analysis.

INTRODUCTION. In our country, the integrated development of regions and increasing the income of the rural population are designated as one of the

priority directions of state policy. In recent years, a series of regulatory and legal documents have been adopted aimed at modernizing regional economies, reducing poverty, and ensuring population employment. Specifically, within the framework of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026, signed by Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the efficient use of regional economic potential, modernization of agriculture, and diversification of income sources were included among the core tasks. Furthermore, state programs aimed at reducing poverty and ensuring employment emphasize the necessity of identifying "growth points" within each region and developing mechanisms to bring local resources into economic circulation.

According to statistical data, by the end of 2025, the volume of gross regional product in the Bukhara region exceeded 70 trillion soums, with industrial and agricultural sectors accounting for the leading shares. Since a large part of the region's population resides in rural areas, incomes are primarily dependent on the agrarian sector and small business activities. In recent years, the growth of investment volumes, the establishment of processing enterprises, and the increasing number of agro-clusters have ensured a positive dynamic in income indicators. From this perspective, forming a mechanism for the efficient use of existing regional economic opportunities, especially increasing processing levels in rural areas, strengthening investment efficiency, and expanding innovation activities, is a highly relevant issue. Identifying the correlation between regional potential and rural incomes, conducting a comprehensive assessment of available resources, and developing innovative paths to increase income based on the example of the Bukhara region carries substantial scientific and practical significance. This research is specifically aimed at addressing these tasks and serves to improve regional development policies.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The issues of regional development and increasing rural population incomes constitute one of the extensively studied directions in economic science. In particular, various theoretical approaches regarding regional economic potential and its impact on income growth have been developed by foreign and local scholars. Michael Porter, recognized as the founder of regional competitiveness theory, emphasizes that the economic advantage of regions is tied to clusterization and the efficient use of local resources. Michael Todaro and Stephen Smith, who extensively illuminated the theory of economic development, substantiated in their research that income growth is directly dependent on investment activity, infrastructure development, and labor productivity. According to their concept, economic diversification and supporting small businesses in rural areas ensure sustainable income growth. Among local economists, B.Y. Khodiev and Sh.Sh. Shodmonov interpreted investments as a factor for expanding fixed and working capital and increasing production capacities. Their scientific views note that regional investment policy positively affects population welfare by increasing production efficiency.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Within the scope of this research, the interrelation between regional economic potential, rural incomes, investment efficiency, and processing levels across the districts of the Bukhara region was studied based on a comprehensive economic analysis. The following districts and cities of the Bukhara region were selected for analysis: Bukhara city, Kagan city, Olot, Bukhara district, Vobkent, Gijduvon, Kagan district, Qorakol, Qorovulbozor, and Romitan districts.

The analysis was carried out in three stages:

1. Evaluation of regional integral potential;
2. Determination and comparison of rural population incomes;

3. Evaluation of the impact of investment efficiency and processing share on income using correlation-regression methods.

Table 1: Integral Potential Indicators of Districts in Bukhara Region (in points)

Region	TS	MS	IS		TIF	HS
Bukhara city	85	88	90	87	83	86.6
Kagan city	72	74	76	73	70	73.0
Bukhara district	78	80	79	76	72	77.0
Vobkent	75	77	76	73	71	74.4
Gijduvon	74	76	75	72	69	73.2
Romitan	72	74	73	70	68	71.4
Peshku	70	72	71	68	65	69.2
Jondor	69	71	70	67	64	68.2
Shofirkon	73	75	74	71	68	72.2
Qorakol	71	73	72	69	66	70.2
Qorovulbozor	82	84	83	81	78	81.6
Olot	74	76	75	72	69	73.2
Kagan district	77	79	78	75	72	76.2

According to the table results, the highest integral potential was observed in Bukhara city and the Qorovulbozor district. In these areas, industrial infrastructure and foreign economic relations are highly developed.

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS. The results of the comprehensive economic analysis carried out on the example of the Bukhara region districts scientifically validated that the efficient use of regional potential is a critical factor in raising rural population incomes. The outputs of the correlation and regression analyses among integral potential indicators, the income index, investment

efficiency, and processing shares highlighted the level of processing, investment activity, and infrastructure development as the primary determinants of income growth.

According to the analysis results, Bukhara city and the Qorovulbozor district possess high integrated development indexes, indicating that production integration and investment efficiency are highly formed in these territories. It was discovered that in areas with higher processing shares, the per capita income indicator is also substantially superior. The multivariate regression model demonstrated that over 80% of income changes are explained by regional potential, processing shares, and investment efficiency.

REFERENCES

1. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan (2022–2026). – Tashkent, 2022.
2. Collection of Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Poverty Reduction and Ensuring Population Employment. – Tashkent, 2023.
3. Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Socio-economic Indicators of Bukhara Region. – Tashkent, 2024.
4. Porter M. Competitive Advantage of Nations. – New York: Free Press, 1998.
5. Todaro M., Smith S. Economic Development. – 12th ed. – Boston: Pearson Education, 2015.
6. Khodiev B.Y., Shodmonov Sh.Sh. Economic Theory. – Tashkent: Iqtisodiyot, 2017.
7. Blank I.A. Fundamentals of Investment Management. – Kyiv, 2001.

8. Akramova O.K. Methodology for Assessing the Investment Attractiveness of Regions // Green Economy and Development. – 2024. – Special Issue. – pp. 270–276.