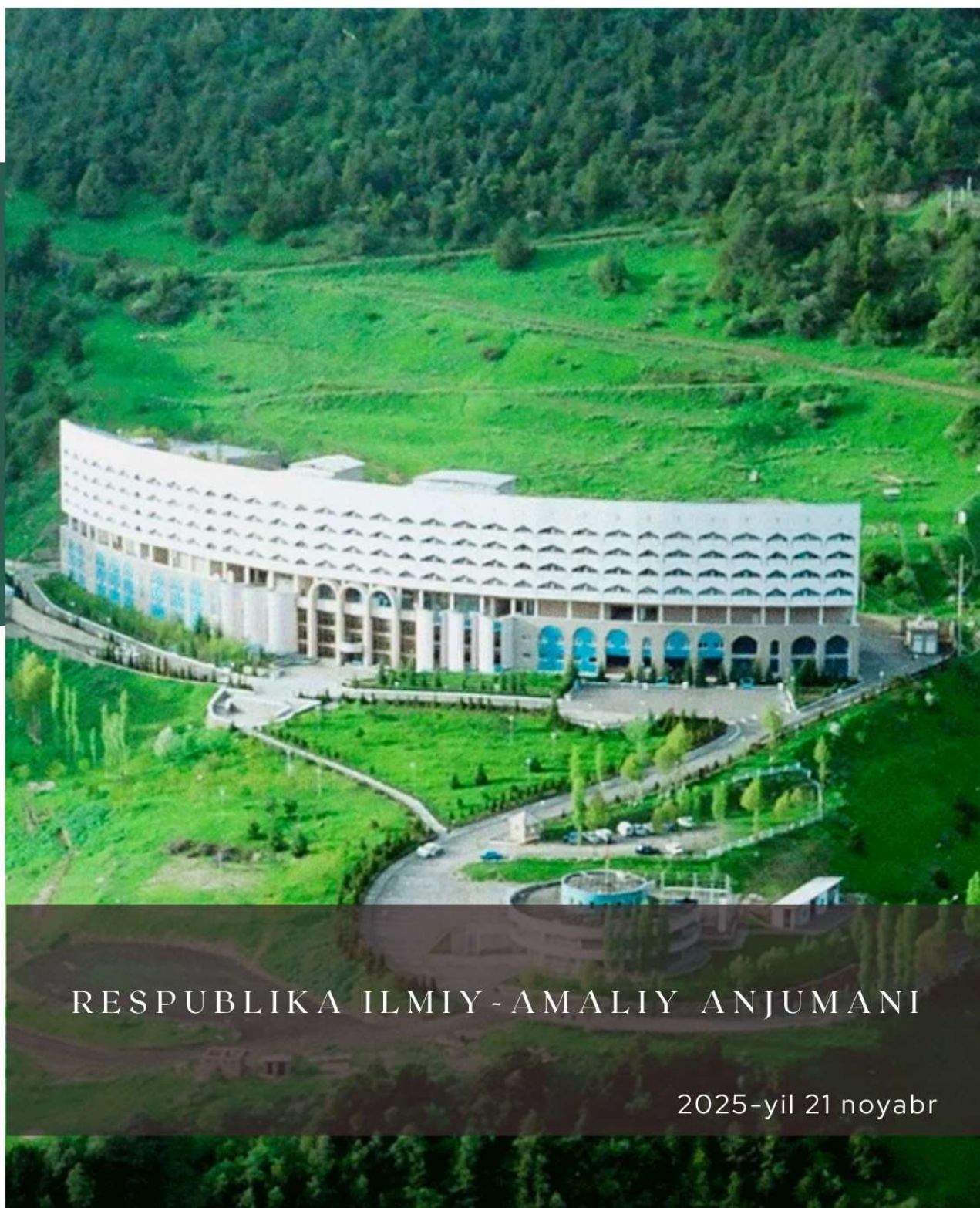# KONFERENSIYA

"JIZZAX VILOYATI IJTIMOIY-IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHINING ASOSIY YO'NALISHLARI: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR"

RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI

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Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma'ruza tezislari to'plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo'nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o'qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan ma'ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar va me'yoriy hujjatlarning to'g'riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

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VALIDITY OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN THE FIELD OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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In the New Uzbekistan, the recognition by the international community of the profound structural socio-economic reforms being implemented to ensure the free and prosperous life of the country's population indicates the high effectiveness of these reforms. In particular, along with other countries of the world, Uzbekistan also joined the United Nations (UN) General Assembly's Sustainable Development Summit held in September 2015, adopting the Global Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) up to 2030 – a clear confirmation of this commitment.

In Uzbekistan, wide-ranging reforms are being implemented to actively promote the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within national socio-economic processes. The foundation of these reforms is formed by existing regulatory and legal documents. In particular, on February 21, 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 83 "On additional measures to accelerate the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030." In accordance with this resolution, 16 goals and 126 targets of the SDGs, deemed relevant for Uzbekistan, were approved for implementation up to 2030.

The formation of national SDG indicators serves to identify socio-economic changes in society, assess and monitor them using statistical methods, and study the needs and demands of the population. In particular, these indicators are used to identify socially vulnerable groups of the population, reduce poverty, create decent new jobs for employable individuals and youth, and develop state programs aimed

at providing the population with food products, clean drinking water, and housing. Ultimately, the indicators and metrics developed under the National SDGs serve as an important tool for making well-founded and prompt management decisions in the field of socio-economic governance.

In recent years, extensive reforms have been carried out to adapt and implement the goals and objectives defined in the SDGs to the socio-economic life of the country. In particular:

In 2020, a parliamentary commission was established in Uzbekistan by a Joint Resolution of the Council of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis to monitor the implementation of the National Goals and Objectives in the field of Sustainable Development for the period up to 2030.

Additionally, six thematic expert working groups responsible for implementing the relevant SDG goals were formed, focusing on the following areas: ensuring economic well-being (54 indicators); environmental protection (43 indicators);

good governance (39 indicators); healthcare (36 indicators); education (10 indicators); and social protection (13 indicators);

For the national SDG indicators, a total of 77 measurable indicators were developed as preliminary target benchmarks for the period from 2022 to 2030 and were approved by the Coordinating Council;

In cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), a dedicated Uzbekistan page was launched on the SDG Tracker platform, and the practice of maintaining the country's national SDG indicators was introduced;

Based on the global SDG indicator framework recommended by the UN Statistical Commission, a proposal was submitted to the Council to adopt 35 national SDG indicators. As a result, a total of 190 national SDG indicators relevant to Uzbekistan were approved. Of these, 152 fully align with global SDG indicators, 28 are proxy indicators, and 10 are unique national indicators.

With the technical assistance of UNICEF, a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2022) was conducted in Uzbekistan in 2021, covering several areas such as education, social protection, healthcare, and child protection. The survey was carried out among selected households across various communities of the republic. As a result, progress toward SDG achievements related to the conditions of children and mothers in different socio-economic groups was monitored. The findings of the survey served as a basis for updating Uzbekistan's data in international databases and were used in calculating the SDG Index.

However, at present, there remain challenges in developing national SDG indicators that are not yet established in Uzbekistan's practice, including tasks related to data collection, analysis, and visualization. To address these challenges, it is essential to create automated systems for monitoring and information processing, which will ensure prompt responses to changes in SDG-related metrics, enable the detection and analysis of trends, and support effective evaluation and forecasting.

The automation of data analysis and monitoring processes requires the development of algorithms and software solutions, which will ensure time and

resource efficiency, improve measurement accuracy, reduce human error, and enhance the reliability of results. This, in turn, will contribute to the digitalization of SDG monitoring and the improvement of data infrastructure in the future.

According to the analyses conducted, it is of great importance to develop methodologies for national indicators related to the 2030 SDGs, which cover and integrate issues of Uzbekistan's socio-economic development, environmental sustainability, and political well-being. These include:

Determining the share of the population living below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age, employment status, and place of residence (urban/rural);

Developing a methodology to determine the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty, based on the national definition;

Creating a methodology to assess the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity among the population in Uzbekistan;

Establishing a methodology to measure the participation of youth and adults in formal, non-formal, and vocational education and training.

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