

## THE ROLE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

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### **Abstract.**

This article is an attempt to disclose existing international and national practice in creating statistical information databases and streamlining relevant information resources, as well as to develop recommendations for satisfying users' needs for statistical information to analyze the socio-economic development of a country and regions in the national information space.

### **Key words.**

Information technology in statistics, information bases, international statistical standards, international monetary fund, development of information technologies, sources of statistical data



"XXI century" - in the information age, the rapid development of information and communication technologies and the fact that the Internet has become an integral part of human daily life, today allows the user to search and find any information (including statistics).

According to N. Wiener, "living with the right information means living in reality" [1]. Therefore, various statistical databases are being created by international and national organizations based on the needs of users. However, as long as the approaches to the preparation of statistical data available in the information space are not the same, such data do not allow for cross-comparison and correct decision-making. That is why providing the ability to compare statistical data being prepared and published is becoming one of the main issues on the agenda of the global statistical world.

In the field of statistics and the creation of databases, we can conditionally divide the work on the preparation of statistical data on the basis of research of various international organizations, foreign and scientists and place them in specific databases into four categories (2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

1) On a global scale. The United Nations (Statistics Division), its specialized units (UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, etc.), as well as non-UN organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB) and other international organizations.

2) Regionally. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the CIS Interstate Statistics Committee, ESCAP and others are working in this direction in the European region.

3) At the national level. An example is Eurostat, which is designed to provide EU users with reliable, complete and comparative statistics on countries, or the Organization of Islamic Cooperation's Center for Statistical Research (SESRI) for the countries of the Islamic world. The CIS Interstate Statistics Committee serves both regional and national interests.

4) Nationwide. The inclusion of countries in the national statistical systems of statistical offices users provide statistical data in the national information space. Depending on the national legislation of the states (i.e., centralized or decentralized), the providers of statistics may be one or more organizations.

To plan and increase the socio-economic activity of countries, regions, Hudgej today and to conduct research in this area, to conduct and take into account statistical data conducted on a single methodological basis to ensure the comparison of data

Data on the coordination of the activities of national statistical guidelines, operations carried out by special statistical bulletins of international organizations that combat and encourage development based on a single methodology.

The highest body in the world of statistics is the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), which makes decisions on the development strategy of national statistical systems and recommendations on the theory and practice of statistics.

The European Statistical Conference, chaired by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), operates in the European region.

There are also specialized agencies of the United Nations (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc.), whose statistical departments carry out activities in the following areas:

- Interaction with regional organizations for the rational use of resources;
- Assistance in the development of statistical standards (within the scope of its authority, in specific areas) (as the main or subsidiary organization);
- support for the introduction of standards.

Methodological uniformity of indicators of national accounts of statistical systems is one of the most important conditions for international integration.

The introduction of the System of National Accounts (SNA) into the practice of statistical agencies is considered by the UN Security Council as a key direction in the development of official statistics in any country in the world, which in turn facilitates international comparison of statistical observations and calculations.

In addition, non-UN agencies, such as the CIS Statistics Committee, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Eurostat and other international and national organizations, are also involved in the process of improving statistics at the international level. Their role is as follows:

- Assistance in the development of international statistical standards (as a main or subsidiary organization);
- ensuring maximum possible uniformity with world standards;
- monitoring the implementation of international standards in member countries;
- Facilitate technical cooperation in a specific region, on agreed thematic topics.

It should be noted that all international organizations, which are part of the UN system and are completely independent, carry out their activities in accordance with the priorities of the UN Statistical Commission in promoting the development and implementation of statistical standards, taking into account their strategic needs.

One of the important participants in the international exchange of information is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. This organization helps to compare the official statistical methods used in different countries, to develop an agreed position in different areas of statistics, primarily in the introduction of SMEs and international comparison programs.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) maintains a statistical database based on surveys submitted by countries on the production and use of oil, gas, coal, electricity, thermal energy, and more.

The IEA is an independent body established to support the provision of information to the international energy market, to ensure the stability of international trade through the development of cooperation between energy producing and consuming countries, and to coordinate energy programs in countries and regions around the world.

At the national level, Eurostat follows uniform rules for the collection of statistical data from EU member states on the practical application of economic and statistical classifications, interpretations of indicators and statistical observations.

In short, the international exchange of information means that all participants speak a single “statistical” language, or at least have access to data from the national statistical system, which includes methods and techniques and publications.

In addition, international organizations conducted population and housing census, agriculture and business census activities, as well as a number of major national surveys (multi-indicator cluster on maternal and child lifestyles and demographics to study living conditions and health services). and health surveys, etc.). This is because the databases formed on their basis serve as an important and reliable and complete

source of information in strategic decision-making, planning and research in specific areas of socio-economic development of the country / region.

Also, the organization of the participation of national statistical offices in international comparison programs is one of the important directions of the UN Security Council. Under these programs, the physical volumes of gross domestic product (GDP) are compared by country. Because GDP is the main indicator of the scale of economic activity of the country and the level of its economic well-being.

International comparisons require that the procedures for determining GDP be the same in all countries, meaning that this indicator should be expressed in the same currency, taking into account differences in price levels in the domestic markets of the countries.

The international comparison program should be seen as the development of national accounts and the creation of a set of interstate economic accounts. Most importantly, national statistical offices will need to coordinate their activities with other countries on compliance with common standards in the collection of price data. Part of the standards is basic (mandatory for all member countries of the program). They serve as the basis for price observations in regional or group comparisons. A set of goods in a regional group of countries, the majority of which are part of this group covers most of the goods and basic goods offered by the countries.

The national statistical offices of the countries, on the basis of the above generally accepted requirements, compile the necessary statistical data within the country (in terms of its regions and sectors) and publish it in the national information resource.

The single statistical information area of statistical offices consists of a set of information formed on the basis of various statistical observations and departmental data conducted by statistical data producers across the country [7,8]. Typically, in such a national information space, a single policy in the field of statistics is conducted by the national statistical offices as the competent authority and coordinates the activities of all participants in it.

As a result of consistent measures taken to form the state statistical system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the country has formed an integrated system of collection, collection, storage, processing and publication of statistical information that meets international standards and widely uses modern information and communication technologies.

In turn, determines the relevance of information processing at the level of territorial bodies of state statistics in the creation of a database of socio-economic statistics, taking into account the territory of the country, its geographical location and the current state of communications. Therefore, in the system of the State Statistics Committee there are 14 regional and 201 subdivisions (city, district).

As a result, the existence of a comprehensive territorial system of state statistical bodies allows to obtain basic statistical indicators of the socio-economic situation of the country and each of its regions on a monthly basis.

The statistical system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a centralized system. In addition to the State Statistics Committee, there are other government agencies that produce statistics (Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Employment and Labor Relations, Ministries of Health and Education, Customs and Tax Committees, etc.).

The systematic reform of the country's statistics, its integration into the international statistical system has led to changes in the goals, objectives, forms and methods of dissemination of statistical data.

Dissemination of statistical data is carried out mainly in print and electronically using annual statistical collections, quarterly newsletters, monthly press releases in the form of quick materials (enriched with infographics, diagrams and tables, analyzes). Users also have access to information in electronic media (email, the Internet, disks and flash drives). Official websites of statistical offices, Open data portal press releases quarterly report and statistics ballots statistical publications fields publicly available databases (official sites, tables and "National Collection Data Sheet". If we look at each information resource separately:

1) The official websites of statistical agencies are published in 20 sections, more than 1000 data sets (a total of more than 2.0 million indicators) and are regularly updated [9];

2) About 8,000 data sets reflecting the socio-economic development of the country have been published on the open data portal today [10].

3) The Republic of Uzbekistan is connected to the International Standard Fund for Extended Data Dissemination of the International Monetary Fund and has launched a "National Collection Data Sheet" in accordance with the requirements of this system. On this page, the country's macroeconomic, financial and some social indicators are published in the form of 422 indicators in 24 categories [11].

4) Launched a special site on gender statistics by the State Statistics Committee. Through this information resource, users can use and freely download information on gender statistics in 8 sections (more than 240 sets of data in 20 areas) [12].

5) A separate information portal for sustainable development has been launched. This information resource currently publishes indicators developed on 98 of the 206 countries' national sustainable development goals [13].

Additional information (special and specialized) is also available to the user on a paid basis upon request. Typically, the demand for such information is very high and appeals to a narrow range of consumers who are interested in specialized information based on paid information.

The second level is publications (chronicles, etc.) that are dedicated to specific topics or provide comprehensive statistical collections. Given the relative value of statistical products in print, their users are mainly government agencies, research institutions and analytical organizations.

The third level is a quarter in a more "consolidated" form to publications that reflect the performance of statistical agencies

newsletters, statistical bulletins by industry, rapid analytical data, booklets, and more. Such publications are mainly devoted to a single topic and are intended to disseminate the results of completed statistical surveys, analytical materials on specific topics, and more.

The pinnacle of the picture is the quick press releases that are made for mass users. The content of press releases is determined by the most important statistical indicators. As a rule, they are dedicated to a specific topic and are intended to inform the general public for the media.

The State Statistics Committee prepares and publishes analytical press releases on a monthly basis in 7 areas, in 16 quarters and at the end of the year in 21 areas and sectors. These press releases in the form of videos and infographics will also be broadcast on national TV channels.

On the same card, in addition to the State Statistics Committee and its system bodies, departmental statistics are published by other ministries and departments on their official websites. Examples include the Central Bank, the Ministries of Finance, Health, Employment and Labor Relations, the Education System, and others.

Based on the above, we consider it appropriate to do the following:

- Adaptation of statistical methods to international standards, the application of best international practices in accordance with national conditions, and in this work the state in the national statistical system enhancing the leadership role of statistical agencies as an authorized body;
- strengthening cooperation with international organizations and national statistical agencies of other countries and ensuring continuous exchange of information;
- Ensuring the regularity and publication of observations recommended by international organizations (including population, agriculture, business registration, participation in international comparison programs to determine the purchasing power of the national currency, multi-indicator cluster and demographic and health surveys, etc.);
- Wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies in practice;
- Regular study of the needs of users of statistical data and, as a result, expand the scope of statistical data provided in the national information space through the relevant information resources;
- free access to databases based on best international practices for research and development, as well as aggregate statistical data formed as a result of statistical observations and studies (ensuring the confidentiality of primary data);
- to establish effective communication with users to increase confidence in statistical data, to provide explanations on the processes of formation of statistical data;
- Continuous improvement of methods and sources of statistical data and further acceleration of advocacy work in this area.

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