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IMPACT OF DIGITAL AGRISERVICES ON FARM DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to ways of development and state support for servicing farms, mentions the importance of organizing agricultural services in the service sector, the characteristics of agricultural services as an economic category in modern conditions, the need and ways to systematically develop the activities of entities providing agricultural services to farms.

Key words: service, service, service, agricultural service, agriculture, farming.

Introduction

In the development of farms, it is important to apply digital technologies to the field as an important agroservice direction, especially in the cultivation of high-quality and affordable agricultural products.

Digital agroservice is the process of using digital technologies in the process of production, processing, delivery of agricultural products to consumers and sale of agricultural products, that is, the process of providing services to farms based on digital technology.

Therefore, digital service (service) for farms is to provide high-quality service using modern digital technologies in the processes of efficient organization of production, collection of products and sale (delivery) to consumers.

Literature review

According to the research of the Russian economist Yu.B. Korolyov, management of production development in agriculture is a conscious regulation to increase the efficiency of the production process, increase productivity, and improve product quality [1].

According to G.H. Kudratov and K.J.Mirzaev, the service sector "is characterized by the high need for service and service, as it does not require a lot of money in the countryside and has cheap labor force" [2].

According to G. Ibragimov, the fact that service facilities in the village are mainly of a service nature, their increase creates opportunities to transfer a part of the working population from agriculture to newly established service sectors in rural areas with high labor capacity, but decreasing per capita income [3].

B. Mamatkulov considered the development of production of livestock products on farms as one of the urgent issues of reducing poverty, and researched the implementation of extensive and well-thought-out work on improving livestock breeds [4].

I.Zasada studied the way agriculture responds to urban pressures, socio-economic changes, and development opportunities as the main focus of research, and urban demand for rural goods and services as a driving factor for multi-functional adaptation of farming activities [5].

A number of foreign scholars argued that effective pre-harvest and post-harvest services are important to activate small farm production in high-potential areas, contribute to economic growth, and reduce poverty [6]. According to them, the main problem in providing services to small farms is related to the coordination of service development and delivery.

Analysis and results

The important basis of digitization of the agricultural sector was formed in accordance with the strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030". Therefore, in the provision of farm services (January 5, 2020), the farm service was determined based on the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" strategy. According to this strategy, it is a priority to implement the following.

First, farm service service digital infrastructure development;

Secondly, to develop a data storage and processing system for services based on "Blockchain", "Cloud computing" technologies of the digital economy in farms;

Thirdly, to increase the public's need for services in the implementation of effective activities in farms, to develop the activities of public services and especially in the framework of the provision of public services, the use of "service quality platform", "farm software as a service", "infrastructure as a service" technologies.

Fourth, to create demand for new business models for service services in the farm;

Fifth, it consists of the development of "multi-service" networks, which give consumers the opportunity to support the lives of the population in the development of basic and additional costs for farm service, etc.

Important features of digitalization of service in farms are as follows:

- makes it possible to save time and money in farms;
- one information for farms can be used for several purposes and in several places;
- an opportunity to implement new modern services for farms will be created;
- the possibility of using new modern advanced technologies will be created;
- various corrupt situations, hidden economy in the field of farms will be prevented;
- most processes in farms, calculations, various payments, loan processing, etc. are carried out remotely

"Online".

Therefore, the advantages of "Digital service" for farms are reflected in the table (Table 1)

Table 1. Advantages of digital service for agricultural farms

#	Indicators	Based on the use of digital technologies	In undigital condition
1.	Registration of the contract in the "Agroplatforma" system	in 20 minutes	in 2-3 days
2.	Allocation of credit to the farm	in 3 days	in 15 days
3.	Allocation of land to farms based on the "E-ijara" system	in 20 days	in 6-9 months
4.	Making tax payments to farms	Fully electronic and operational	Manual payment to the tax authorities
5.	Employment of employees in farms	In electronic form "based on online application"	By hand, based on the application
6.	Flattening the land on the farm	Using a laser	Simple, using a tractor
7.	Use of "Smart water" devices in irrigation	Digital technologies are mainly based on "Smart Water" technologies	On the basis of irrigation in the usual way

Important features of the establishment and development of "Smart digital service" for farms are as follows:

- the activities of farms are organized on the basis of "digital technologies", economic growth is achieved in all areas of farms;
- labor productivity is achieved on the basis of service services in farms;
- production, storage and processing, sales costs are saved due to the new digital technology;
- competitiveness among farms increases due to "smart digital service" in farms;
- due to the use of new digital technologies, new jobs will be created, social inequality in the field of workers will be eliminated, and poverty reduction will be achieved;
- various illegal situations and corrupt situations are prevented in farms.

The use of the following digital technologies in the provision of farm services in agriculture opens up new economic opportunities.

1. The Internet of Things is a technology that includes a system of devices that allows the collection and transmission of data through a wireless network without human intervention.

2. Big data is a large array of data, a technology that allows collecting, analyzing and transferring data for various purposes and tasks.

3. Cloud technologies - a technology that includes the process of redistribution of distributed information, in which the possibility of using computer resources is high.

4. Artificial intelligence - human intelligence, intelligent thinking, including artificial technologies that allow a creative approach, opens up new economic opportunities in the development of the industry. The formation of the "Smart digital service" system for farms is of particular importance from the digital technologies "Internet of Things".

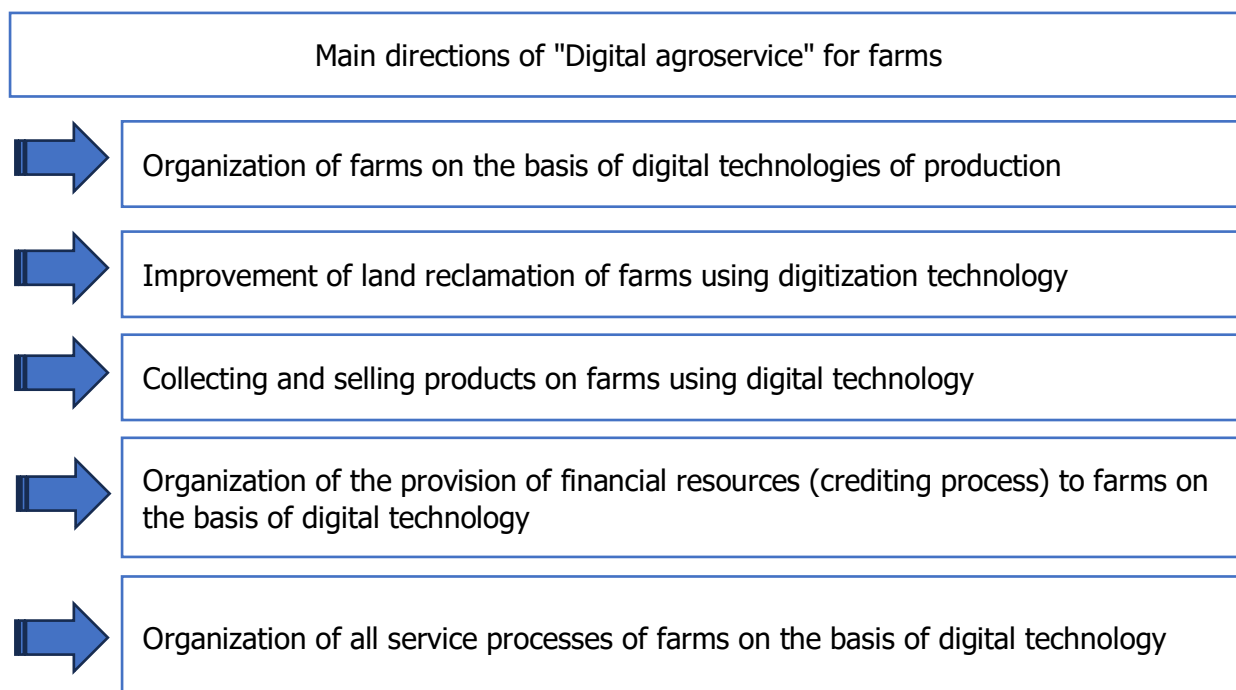


Figure 1. Main directions of development of "Digital agroservice" for farms

The Internet of Things - farm service provides the following opportunities:

- employees of farms will be able to collect and transmit information related to the field without intervention;
- analysis of information on service services in farms based on the customer's needs, draw necessary conclusions and determine the development of the field of farms based on these conclusions.
- It is possible to provide "online" service to farms anywhere in the world and earn from these services (for example, to provide service services in Uzbekistan for US farms)
- Through the "Smart and digital service", farms will be divided into economic roles and problems in the world, and opportunities to solve them.

"Artificial intelligence" is of particular importance in the implementation of effective "Digital service" for farms.

"Artificial intelligence" opens the following new possibilities in providing services to farms:

- in determining the development of farms, the possibilities of artificial thinking and creative approach, which have human intelligence, are used.
- provision of service services to farms without human participation directs the potential of artificial intelligence (robots) working on the basis of the "Intelligent agroservice" system to the development of the agricultural sector;
- it is used to modernize the development of farms, relying on "Artificial Intelligence" advice, suggestions and recommendations in establishing service activities;
- the latest achievements and results of the "Artificial Intellect" system based on the digital platform "Digital-agroservis" providing farm services are used;

"Digital service" in farms generates the following incomes:

- income from digital technologies in the implementation of works (such as plowing, watering, leveling the land, harvesting crops) according to the "Digital Service" system in farms;

- income from money transfers (digital money transfer systems) for farm services;
- income provided to farms using Internet services ("Mobile phone service", "SMS service", "Revenues from information transmission");
- income from other digital services in farms.

Today, there are also economic, financial and organizational-legal mechanisms for digitalization of farm service services, which are as follows.

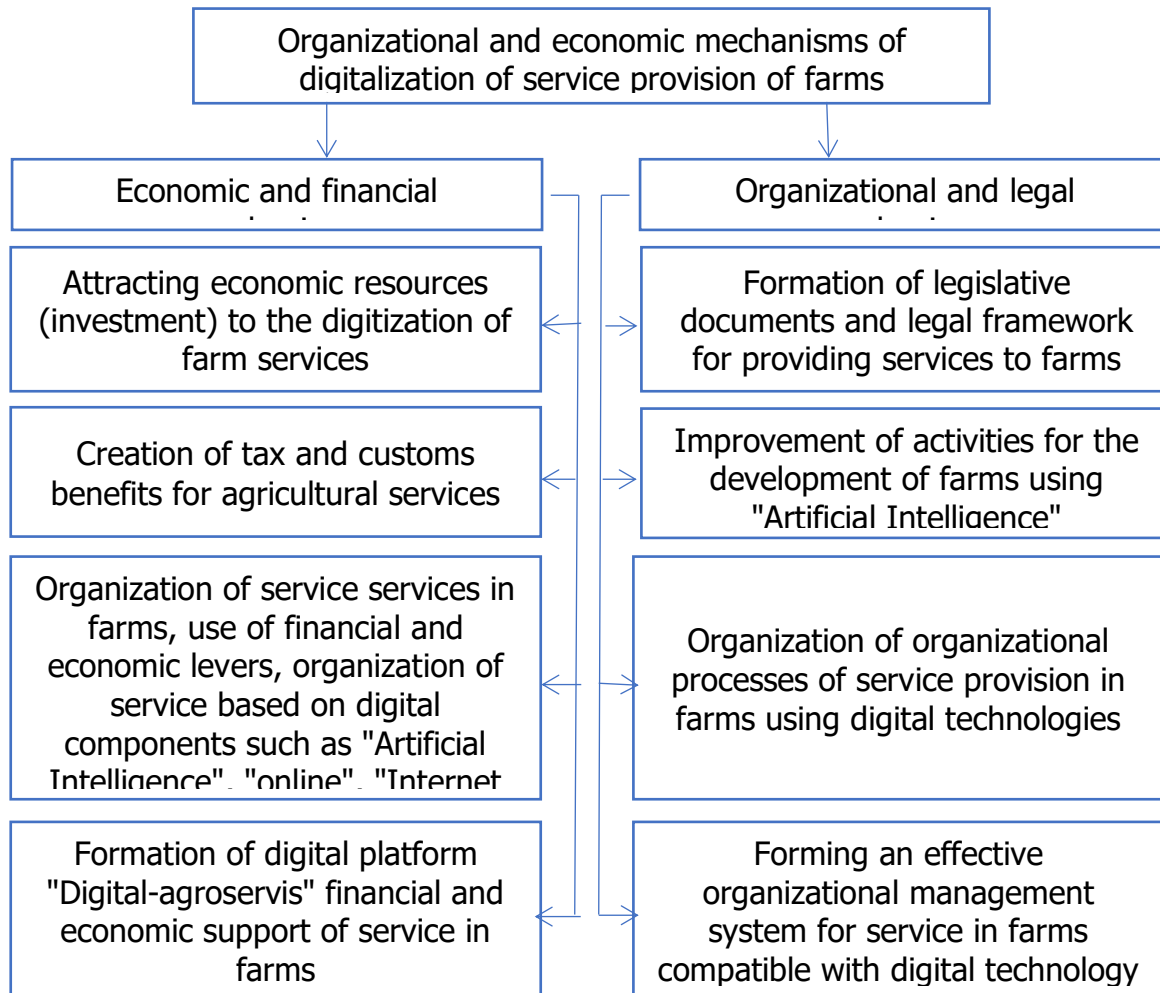


Figure 2. Organizational and economic mechanisms of digitization of service provision through the farm digital service system

Conclusion

The digital service of economic results in the economic activity of production in farms provides the following economic results. Including:

- firstly, it allows to use the information in a digital form, representing the digitization of convenient state services on farms;
- secondly, they will have the opportunity to do effective business using low-quality and secure Internet and mobile communication networks for farms.
- thirdly, thanks to the digital transformation of farms, new services will have the opportunity to provide young people with high knowledge and skills based on technologies.
- fourthly, it will be possible to provide high-quality service at the expense of "blockchain" and "cloud services" in the field of production in farms.

- from the fifth. Agricultural farms in the republic, various corrupt situations in this area will be prevented and the "hidden economy" will be eliminated.

- sixthly, it will be possible to provide the same service to different population groups in the country and to those living in remote areas.

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ON A NEW APPROACH TO THE ISSUES OF INCREASING THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPERTY TAX IN THE FORMATION OF BUDGET REVENUES

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the need for a new approach to the issues of increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues in the context of the modernization of the tax system of New Uzbekistan, the main directions are researched. The problems and specific features of the property tax.

Keywords: tax, property, property value, property book value, property cadastral value, property tax, property tax from legal entities, property tax from individuals, property tax administration, real estate tax.

Introduction

In the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan on the issues of increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues, "...attention is being paid to the formation of a mutually harmonized tax system that has a positive effect on economic growth by increasing the real income of the population on the basis of ensuring stable income from taxes, consistently reducing the tax burden"[1]. Currently, the increased importance of ensuring more full and effective employment of the population, guaranteeing the constant increase in the value of property and assets, equal distribution of the tax burden among the social strata of the population, and the evaluation and optimization of the effectiveness of the existing benefits requires the improvement of the property tax administration.

The essence of the reforms aimed at increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues in Uzbekistan is to encourage the effective and rational use of property through taxes, the fair distribution of the tax burden among taxpayers, and in this regard, "practical measures to expand the taxation base in each district and city" development of measures»[2], focused on scientifically based taxation of property and capital owned and used. Currently, the issue of tax factors for the effective use of property is defined as an important direction in the Roadmap for the implementation of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 in 2022[3].

In general, increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues, increasing interest in the effective management of property in order to improve the procedure for calculating and collecting property tax, increasing the weight of this tax in stabilizing the income of local budgets are problematic issues among our economists-scientists and experts in the field. The research of the problems determines the relevance of the subject of this scientific article.

Literature review

A. Aliev, H. Aliev, A. Maletsky, R. Margulis, N. Savchenko, T. Totikova, S. Shlyankevich and a number of other researchers from modern Russian economists have dealt with some issues of the practice of increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues [4].

Scientific works of O. Abdurakhmanov, E. Gadoev, N. Ko'zieva, Sh.Gataullin, O. Olimjonov, T. Malikov, A. Joraev, I. Zavalishina, Sh. Toshmatov, B. Toshmurodova, S. Elmirzaev, N. Ashurova, Q. Yakhyoev, Sh. Kiyosov, M. Usmanova, A. Adizov, A. Agzamov, M. Imamova can also be given as an example [5].

Increasing the effectiveness of local budget revenues can be found in the scientific works of foreign scientists A. Smith, D. Ricardo, U. Petty, D. Wildasin, U. Outs, R. Musgrave, F. Hayek. Conceptual basis of regulation of revenues of local budgets by CIS scientists A. Babich, L. Goncharenko, V. Panskov, V. Pushkareva, I. Mayburov, N.Milyakov, V.Rodionova, M.Romanovskiy, T.Tkacheva, D.Chernik, T.Yutkina in scientific research.

Some aspects of the research on increasing the efficiency of local budget revenues are based on the

opinion of local economist-scientists, in particular, A. Islamkulov, "local budget revenues are considered as the result of the distribution of the value of the gross domestic product among the participants of the production process, on the one hand, and on the other hand, they are the value that serves to form a locally important monetary fund." [6].

According to A. Khayriddinov, "the stability of local budgets' income bases is called the ability to provide continuous financing of budget activities within the framework of a separate local administrative area, consisting of fixed and regulatory incomes of a certain proportion" [7]. The author analyzed the factors affecting the stability of local budgets, dividing them into direct and indirect groups.

According to Sh.Musalimov, "the income potential of local budgets in a broad sense is the sum of the maximum available resources of the local budgets of the region" [8].

According to T. Tkacheva, one of the foreign scientists, "on the basis of comprehensive improvement of the regional budget in the regions, it will be necessary to form a regional budget map of the financial resources involved for the socio-economic development of the region, to use new means of evaluating the effectiveness of spending budget funds on the socio-economic development of the region" [9].

According to G.Morunova, "the main distinguishing feature of modern municipal funds is mainly related to the fact that they are represented by local budgets, and the term "municipal finance" should be understood as a set of monetary relations for the formation and spending of funds at the disposal of local authorities" [10].

According to D. Nekhaychuk and Yu. Nekhaychuk, "local budget revenues are an important component of the financial basis of the activities of local self-government bodies, redistribution of funds within a certain administrative-territorial unit in favor of certain groups of the population, economic sectors, as a means of regulating their development, social- is the main determining criterion of stability of economic processes and balanced development of society" [11].

The main focus of the above economists is on issues such as formation and stability of local budget revenues, strengthening of their revenue bases, expansion of local budget revenue sources and, on this basis, ensuring the financial independence of local government bodies.

Regulating local budget revenues and ensuring their stability depends on economic and legal factors, and one group of economists considers these factors as factors of increasing the authority and responsibility of local authorities, and one group of scientists considers ways to achieve financial stability by increasing the revenues of local budgets, and another and group economists recognize that it can be ensured by achieving a balance between income and expenditure.

According to H.Kabulov, "timely fulfillment of the requirements of the reforms implemented to ensure the financial stability of the regions is the main condition for the effective activity of local authorities." According to the author, "the presence of a number of problems in the formation of local budgets requires the development of recommendations to increase the financial stability of local budgets, in particular, to strengthen their income base" [12].

According to U. Orovov, it is necessary to "increase the interest of local state authorities in the formation of additional sources of income and determination of reserves" [13].

Analysis and results

If we analyze the process of formation of revenues of local budgets in the regions of Uzbekistan and the dynamics of changes in recent years, we can see that these revenues have regularly changed in the analyzed years (Table 1).

Table 1. Dynamics of changes in local budget revenues

#	Regions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	2241,1	2953,3	2743,9	1869,2	2356,2	2703,3
2	Andijan region	1709,0	2624,6	2105,9	2418,5	3059,4	3802,7
3	Bukhara region	1383,0	2409,5	1782,9	2374,1	2904,0	3817,2
4	Jizzakh region	948,3	1240,9	1058,0	1460,4	1727,2	2184,9
5	Kashkadarya region	2341,1	3783,9	2468,8	2722,1	3483,0	4561,2
6	Navoi region	1217,1	1877,8	1540,9	1948,9	2186,3	2993,6
7	Namangan region	1360,0	2237,8	1763,0	2297,0	2903,2	3713,4

8	Samarkand region	1970,8	2567,2	2385,6	3154,7	3955,5	49588
9	Surkhandarya region	1378,3	1844,9	1605,7	1993,2	2466,9	3042,3
10	Syrdarya region	710,2	816,7	716,5	881,6	1104,5	1406,1
11	Tashkent region	1949,3	3721,5	2395,5	3734,1	4378,9	5866,2
12	Fergana region	1833,2	3836,1	2677,3	3665,1	4242,5	5437,8
13	Khorezm region	1106,3	1467,3	1302,7	1743,1	2220,6	2719,2
14	Tashkent city	2796,4	3752,8	3156,3	4911,4	6044,7	7739,3
	Total	22944,3	35134,2	27702,9	35173,4	43032,9	99575,2

From the data of Table 1, we can see that in the analyzed years 2018-2023, the revenues of the local budgets of the regions had a tendency to increase.

Paragraph 34, subparagraph d of the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4086 dated December 26, 2018, redistribution of the missing amount of expenses to the Councils of People's Deputies of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regions and the Councils of People's Deputies of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the excess income formed in the planning of the budgets of individual districts and cities between the budget levels authorized.

In today's practice, revenues from these attached taxes and fees do not provide the opportunity to fully form the income of local budgets. Problems in this regard have also been noted in a number of studies. "Even if local taxes and fees are considered as the first financial source within local budgets, these taxes and fees cannot be a sufficient financial source to cover the costs of local budgets" [12].

Table 2. Importance of local taxes in the revenues of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2023, in percent*

#	Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Without income of state trust funds - total	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	From this:						
3	Local taxes total:	7,2	4,2	3,2	4,0	4,6	4,8
4	Property tax	3,3	2,1	1,5	1,5	1,75	1,8
5	Land tax	1,9	2,1	1,8	2,5	2,85	3,0
6	Gasoline, diesel and gas consumption tax	2,0	-	-	-	-	-

*Compiled on the basis of the reports of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It can be seen from the data of Table 2 that revenues from taxes assigned to local budgets do not have a significant impact on the revenues of local budgets. In our opinion, this is related not only to the lack of full use of the possibilities of introducing taxes attached to local budgets, but also to the practice used in regulating the revenues of local budgets. The share of legal entities in the income from property and land taxes, which are the accumulated revenues of local budgets, is high, which, in turn, means that the majority of the income from these taxes collected in districts and cities is directed to the higher budget, which affects the stability of the income of local budgets of districts and cities. Therefore, it is possible to ensure the stability of local budgets' income based on the allocation of revenues from property taxes and land taxes to the local budgets of districts and cities.

The goal of a new approach to the issues of increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues in the context of the modernization of the new Uzbekistan tax system is to develop mechanisms and measures to regulate the fiscal importance of property tax and their effective use through taxes.

To achieve the set goal, the following tasks should be performed:

- highlighting the importance of taxes collected from the property of legal entities and individuals in the formation of budget revenues;
- theoretical research of the socio-economic nature of taxes collected from the property of legal entities

and individuals;

- to study the elements of taxes collected from the property of legal entities and individuals and their development trends;
- researching advanced foreign experiences regarding the practice of taxes on the property of legal entities and individuals and justifying the possibilities of their use based on the conditions of the national economy;
- assessment of the fiscal efficiency of taxes collected from the property of legal entities and individuals;
- analysis of the possibilities of forming the optimal tax burden in the conditions of the established rates for taxes collected from the property of legal entities and individuals;
- a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of benefits set for taxes on the property of legal entities and individuals and development of practical recommendations for its optimization;
- development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations on improving tax rates in the context of the new model of the property taxation system of legal entities and individuals.

Conclusion

1. In the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, the issue of increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues is an important task.

2. A new approach to the issues of increasing the importance of property tax in the formation of budget revenues in the conditions of the New Uzbekistan means that, based on it, for the first time, within the framework of the conceptual framework of the state tax policy in New Uzbekistan, the importance of the property tax in the formation of budget revenues, taking into account the future tasks of the country's socio-economic development is to systematically research the issues of increase and develop its improved mechanism.

3. It should be said that, despite the fact that from 2022, efforts to create a real estate cadastre based on the joint accounting of property tax and land tax have begun in our country, there is still a problem of regulating the cadastral valuation of real estate.

The real estate located in the cadastral account is not included in the tax, but its value is not inventoried and not taxed, because it is difficult to determine the taxable base. It also prevents the introduction of a new mechanism for taxation of private property. These properties include garden houses, detached garages and houses registered under the cottage amnesty.

4. Analysis of the main features of the mechanism of property taxation in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the regulation of relations between taxpayers and tax authorities, as well as the identified shortcomings in the implementation of the main functions of these taxes, made it possible to formulate proposals that, in our opinion, could increase the efficiency of the activity:

First, the creation of a cadastral registration system that includes information on all real estate objects and their cadastral value will allow the executive authorities of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local state authorities to objectively justify the income part of the budgets; taxpayers - calculation of property tax payments up to the tax period; tax authorities - exercise control over the taxable base and significantly reduce the costs of tax administration.

Second, real estate valuation procedures, in our opinion, require appropriate regulatory support and high professional qualifications of appraisers, which requires the development and adoption of: guidelines for cadastral valuation of real estate; instructions for checking the results of cadastral assessment of real estate. When determining tax obligations (the amount of tax credits and rates), it is important to take into account the level of income of taxpayers, as this optimizes the tax burden for low-income individuals.

Thirdly, taking into account the problem with calculating the amount of property tax payments of individuals (taxpayers can correctly determine the amount independently and compare it with the value indicated in the notice), to strengthen the provision in the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan indicating the detailed algorithm in tax notices with the necessary explanations is appropriate.

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ISSUES OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF LOCAL BUDGET REVENUE BASE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses ways to ensure the sustainability of the revenue base of local budgets and decisions on the formation of a financial mechanism that stimulates the system of rational use of the economic potential of local governments.

Key words: local budget, investments, income, preference, cost, fixed capital, tax, benefit.

Introduction

In the conditions of developing innovative economy, the success of our country is closely related to the diversification of budget revenues sources. Our President also emphasized on this issue: "It is necessary to expand the revenue base of local budgets based on the development of fields and territories in the financial sector. The most important thing is that the expansion of local budgets in districts and cities should contribute to improving the living standards and living conditions of the population, as well as increasing stability and sustainability." [1] Because in such conditions, increasing the role of local taxes in shaping budget revenues is crucial.

In regions, the development of budget relations is aimed at providing social-economic support, that is, to increase the independence of economic entities in the regions, enhance competition among them, increase local budget revenues and optimize expenses in the direction of targeted use.

Prominent economists such as M.Alimardonov[3], N.Ashurova[4], A.Vahobov, Kh.Jamolov[5], N.Jumayev[6], J.Zaynalov[7], T.Malikov[8] have emphasized the importance of developing and expanding the revenue base of local budgets in shaping and enhancing the local budget system. In their scientific works, the key directions of budget system development have been studied both directly and indirectly.

Despite the scientific and theoretical research carried out within the framework of this topic, the issues of forming and increasing the income base of local budgets have not been fully studied in a comprehensive and systematic way. This situation determines the relevance of the article.

However, the mechanisms for organizing budget revenues are determined by market purchases, at the same time collection of taxes (as well as fees) on budget income in the specified periods, effective use of budget expenditures depends not only on a strong budget tax and credit policy, but also on this financial incentive. It is related to offering investment projects along with tools, creation of an investment environment, growth of goods turnover, production, organization of various funds, export potential and targeted use of available domestic resources.

Expanding the activities of economic entities, i.e. taxpayers, is primarily related to the activities of commercial banks and insurance organizations. As the development of socio-economic processes in general is related to the sources of budget revenues (i.e. taxes), making the activities of the payers less risky and creating an opportunity for them to earn high income remains one of the important tasks facing the district. Obtaining high income and making timely mandatory payments depends on the level of riskiness of the activities of legal entities and individuals, because they operate with resources attracted from outside. Financial resources attracted from abroad made up a large part of their working capital. On the one hand, they are responsible to their community, and on the other hand, they have an obligation to use their private funds effectively and increase their efficiency. This is the basis for the regulation of local budget revenue sources and

reasonable management of budget expenses.

When we consider the 2021 implementation of the local budget revenues of Samarkand region, the existence of shallow situations in the relations that arise within the framework of the budget and tax collections and payments with legal entities and individuals operating in the territories, the non-fulfillment of the plan in some areas of the local budget revenues and we can see the possibility of local budget deficit in these areas (see Table 1). In particular, in the 2021 implementation of the income of the local budget of the Samarkand region, the plan for some types of taxes has not been implemented. In particular, we can see that 87.6% of the allocations to the State budget from the single tax payment, 77.6% of the fixed income tax from legal entities and individuals engaged in business activities, and 95.7% of the tax on the property of individuals have been fulfilled.

This situation was connected not only with debtor and creditor debts of taxpayers, but also with other factors. As a result of the fact that most of the service sector enterprises were presented with an extension of the debt collection period, the budget did not have the opportunity to collect taxes on their income within the specified period.

In tax policy, it is required to establish local budget revenues within specified limits. Ensuring the legal framework for the collection of taxes, increasing the possibility of transferring funds to the budget in a relevant manner, and taking into account the obligations to secure the highest risk level for a certain period are the primary issues.

The growth of local budget revenues depends on the extent to which these economic reforms are implemented in the regions. Today, if we consider the process of formation of local budget revenues and the analysis of changes in the regions, the analysis of the changes implemented with the implementation of reforms can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1
Dynamics of changes in local budget revenues
(in billion soums)[10]

NO.	The name of the regions	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y	2021 y	2022 y	2023 y
1.	Republic of Karakalpakstan	2908,1	2953,3	2743,9	1614,2	2 356,2	2 703,3
2.	Andijan	2262,5	2624,6	2105,9	2352,2	3 059,4	3 802,7
3.	Bukhara	1731,2	2409,5	1782,9	1935,4	2 904,0	3 818,2
4.	Jizzakh	1217,6	1240,9	1058,0	1212,9	1 727,2	2 184,9
5.	Kashkadarya	2973,1	3783,9	2468,8	2570,3	3 483,0	4561,2
6.	Navoi	1542,7	1877,8	1540,9	1535,8	2 186,3	2 993,6
7.	Namangan	1760,4	2237,7	1763,0	1970,6	2 903,2	3 713,4
8	Samarkand	2568,3	2567,2	2385,6	2657,0	3 955,8	4 958,8
9.	Surkhandarya	1794,5	1844,8	1605,7	1754,7	2 466,9	3 042,3
10.	Syrdarya	946,4	816,7	716,5	745,7	1 104,5	1 406,1
11.	Tashkent region	2518,6	3721,4	2395,5	3009,8	4 378,9	5 866,2
12.	Fergana	2405,7	3836,1	2677,3	2904,9	4 242,5	5 437,8
13.	Khorezm	1432,5	1467,3	1302,7	1442,7	2 220,6	2 719,2
14.	Tashkent city	3579,7	3752,7	3156,3	4068,6	6 044,7	7 739,3
	Total:	29641,3	35133,9	27702,9	29774,8	43 033,2	54 946,0

As a result of the work on increasing the level of local budget powers, the dynamics of changes in local

budget revenues have increased over the last years, for example, it can be seen that in 2019, compared to 2018, it increased by 1.65 times. Compared to 2018, it can be seen that it remains unchanged at 1.65 times in 2020, the main reason for this is that it can be seen that the COVID-19 pandemic has occurred. By 2023, changes have been made in local budgets at all levels.

In addition, it can be seen that it decreased by 1.53 times in 2023 compared to 2018, the main reason for this is the corona virus pandemic. Compared to 2018, in 2023 it increased by 1.7 times. Ensuring the stability of incomes has gained urgent importance in ensuring the strength of local budgets.

According to our scientific research, in the past two years, work has been intensified to improve the budget classification and accounting system, and the development and implementation of the information system for managing state finances has been intensified in the last two years, in relation to the full formation of local budget revenues through taxes.

Through the data of Table 2 below, we can see the weight of the forecast indicators of the regional budget revenues of the Samarkand region for 2024.

The forecast indicators of the local budget revenues of Samarkand region in 2024 have a tendency to increase compared to the indicators of previous years.

Table 2

Forecast indicators of regional budget revenues of Samarkand region for 2024. (in thousand soums)[9]

NO.	Budget revenues	2024 yil
1	Total:	2 920 705 800,0
1.1	Profit tax from legal entities	224 007 300,0
1.2	Income tax from individuals	1 659 911 600,0
1.3	Excise tax, total	242 788 800,0
1.4	<i>Excise tax on the use of gasoline, diesel fuel, and natural gas in commercial activities.</i>	<i>242 788 800,0</i>
2	Tax on property of legal entities	96 183 800,0
2.2	Land tax of legal entities	144 724 900,0
2.3	State duty	229 551 000,0
3	Profit tax of state organizations	5 606 000,0
3.1	Revenues from the sale of state property	24 500 000,0
3.2	Penalties	185 151 000,0
3.3	Fees	108 281 400,0
3.4	Tax for use of water resources	18 041 035
4	Other income types-total:	217 596 987
4.1	Penalties	67 467 107
4.2	Local fees	117 950 932
4.3	Other income	32 178 948
5	Total earnings:	2 385 624 128

Changes in Samarkand are considered to be possible to plan their income. As can be seen from the data of Table 2, the local budget has the character of increasing the amount and amount of local taxes in its income. This situation can be explained by the increase in the number of taxpayers in recent years, the expansion of

taxation objects, and the increase in the rates of property tax, land tax, and taxes for the consumption of gasoline, diesel, and liquefied gas for vehicles. This is the basis for the development of budget revenues.

According to the legislation in our country, it is noted that in 2024, it is possible to ensure that the powers of the Councils of People's Deputies to manage local budgets, in particular, to approve local budget expenditures in the section of regional budget funds allocators, and to determine their accountability to the Council, have been expanded. Within the scope of this authority, the following types of taxes were allocated to the budget of cities and districts and to the regional local budget of the region in 2024. In addition, it was allocated to the type of taxes and mandatory fees distributed between the budget of the region and the budgets of cities and districts.

Based on the above, we found it permissible to form the following conclusions:

1. It is necessary to increase the powers of local state management bodies to increase the local budget revenue base. As a result, the following goals should be achieved:

- directing local government bodies to increase the base of local budget revenues by 3-4%;
- to create an opportunity to study and put into practice suggestions and recommendations aimed at effective organization of local budget revenues;
- establishing systematic approaches in determining the revenue base of the local budget;
- clarifying the budget forecasts by studying the internal and external factors affecting the formation of the composition of local budget revenues;
- regulating the mechanisms of distribution of tax revenues between budgets of different levels.

2. By fundamentally strengthening the base of local budget revenues, as a result of effective use of budget expenditures, the compliance of budget expenditures according to the Strategy of Actions [2] is ensured and socio-economic development can be achieved, reducing the dependence of the local budget on higher budget allocations, and providing stable financing of comprehensive development of local areas.

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ON THE ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VALUE ADDED TAX IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the need for a new approach to the issues of improving the value-added tax administration, and the main directions of the implementation of the fiscal devaluation policy implemented in our country since 2019. The advantages and specific features of the system of effective organization of the value added tax administration are scientifically substantiated. In the tax practice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the possibilities of using effective methods of calculating value added tax have been researched and recommendations have been developed.

Key words: tax, tax administration, value added tax, value added tax administration, fiscal devaluation policy, value added tax calculation methods.

Introduction

The process of economic liberalization, fiscal policy and the aggravation of problems of increasing the tax capacity of taxpayers, the use of effective means of modernization of the tax system by the state in many ways, the distribution of added value directly depends on the establishment of an effective tax mechanism. As a special direction of tax system reform, which is the cause of many discussions today, it is important to study the ways of creating an effective tax mechanism, distribution of added value.

Indeed, "consistently reducing the tax burden, simplifying the taxation system and improving the tax administration are important conditions for rapid economic development and improvement of the country's investment attractiveness" [1].

All elements of the economic mechanism must work perfectly for enterprises to function effectively. It is in this direction that special attention should be paid to the procedure for calculating and paying value added tax. It is important to study the experience of developed countries in improving the system of calculation and payment of value added tax.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoev, stated, "The tax administration should be such that even if the value-added tax is widely introduced, this situation should not lead to an increase in the price of consumer goods" [2].

The introduction of value added tax into the tax practice of our republic created a stable source of state budget revenue. As in many developed countries, value added tax is the main financial resource in the formation of state budget revenues. Based on this, the existing problems in this tax mechanism have a serious impact on the tax system and the formation of state budget revenues.

Despite the fact that the innovations introduced on the basis of the tax concept have improved the tax system to a certain extent, there are problems and ambiguities regarding their application in practice, as well as conflicting attitudes of tax authorities and entrepreneurs to some legal provisions. In some cases, violations of certain principles of the tax system are also observed. One of them is the value added tax, which is the subject of much debate among tax payers and economists. We mentioned in our previous article about the complications and solutions related to the application of this tax. Also, there are problems that need to be studied and eliminated in the calculation of this tax base, and scientific research in this regard remains relevant.

The fact that the theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of improving the administration of value added tax in New Uzbekistan are not sufficiently studied as a special, independent research object determines the relevance and scientific-practical importance of the topic of this scientific article.

Literature review

Currently, the concept of "tax mechanism of distribution of added value" in the tax practice of our country is considered extremely controversial in the economic literature. The main reason for this is that this phrase is taken from foreign experience and research, and its translation is not always clear.

A number of modern scientists - B. Aliev, A. Astakhov, L. Abalkin, S. Barulin, A. Bryzgalin, N. Vetrova, O. Vrublevskaya, E. Vylkova, I. Gorsky, L. Goncharenko, A. Gryaznova, A. Dadashev, E. Evstigneev, T. Zhuravleva, V. Kashin, V. Korovkin, Z. Klyukovich, I. Mayburov, L. Pavlova, V. Pansky, I. Peronko, S. Pepelyaev, G. Polyak, V. Pushkareva, M. Romanovsky, The work of A. Romanov, A. Serdyukov, D. Chernik, S. Shatalov, T. Yutkina, L. Yakobson and others is dedicated.

The theoretical basis of newly created value was created in the works of A. Smith, D. Ricardo, and the concept of added value and the concept of production factors were created in the works of J. Sey, Dj. Clark.

The modern theory of economic added value, created on the basis of A. Marshall's researches, is now effectively used by the world's leading companies in the process of value creation.

In accordance with the conditions of the Russian Federation, these studies are well covered in the works of M. Osipov, A. Poluektov, S. Polovkin, A. Rasskazova.

S. Barulin, E. Vylkova, G. Litvintseva, M. Litvin, D. Lvov, D. to the study of the problems of applying the indicator of gross added value at the macro-economic and sectoral scale in the modern economy of the Russian Federation. Maslova, B. Plyshevsky and others make a worthy contribution.

Value added tax as a tax on consumption rather than producers was first proposed by economist M. Lore in 1954 in France and spread to many countries [9]. Since 1992, VAT has become the most important part of the tax system in Uzbekistan, providing budget revenues. Its successful implementation in the tax system includes a number of scientific studies by Uzbek practitioners Sh.Gataulin, E.Gadoev, I.Zavalishina related to the improvement of this tax collection mechanism [7,8,9]. The specific features of the application of the value-added tax, calculation and collection mechanisms were studied in detail by Sh.Toshmatov, M.Komilov, Q.Yahyoev [10,11]. It should be noted that the economic situation in our republic is unique, i.e. national income, production, the number and assets of large enterprises belong to state enterprises, and other forms of ownership are not well developed. allowed to introduce. Foreign economists Jingxian Zou, Guangjun Shen, and Yaxian Gong studied the impact of the VAT reforms in China in 2007 on the investment activities of enterprises, on the growth of economic efficiency through the use of modern technologies, as well as on "income efficiency", "market efficiency" and "liability coverage efficiency". researched by [5]. Mohammad Alizadeh, Masoume Motallabi, researching the relationship between value added tax and government spending, propose reducing government spending to ensure social welfare, and as a result, reducing the VAT rate [6]. In the recent period, changes in economic conditions and development of market mechanisms in our republic, increase in foreign trade operations, enabling the development of private capital, activation of activities of foreign enterprises, increase in the flow of foreign capital, strengthening of relations with international financial institutions, activities of joint-stock companies, activities of the stock market, the improvement of capital market activity legislation required the development of a tax system reflecting further harmonization and improvement of this tax. Due to this, in the development of the new version of the Tax Code, studies were conducted in order to create innovations in the tax collection mechanism.

Analysis and results

It is known that indirect taxes, including the implementation and rational harmonization of VAT functions, have a significant impact on the formation of the budget revenue base (Figure 1).

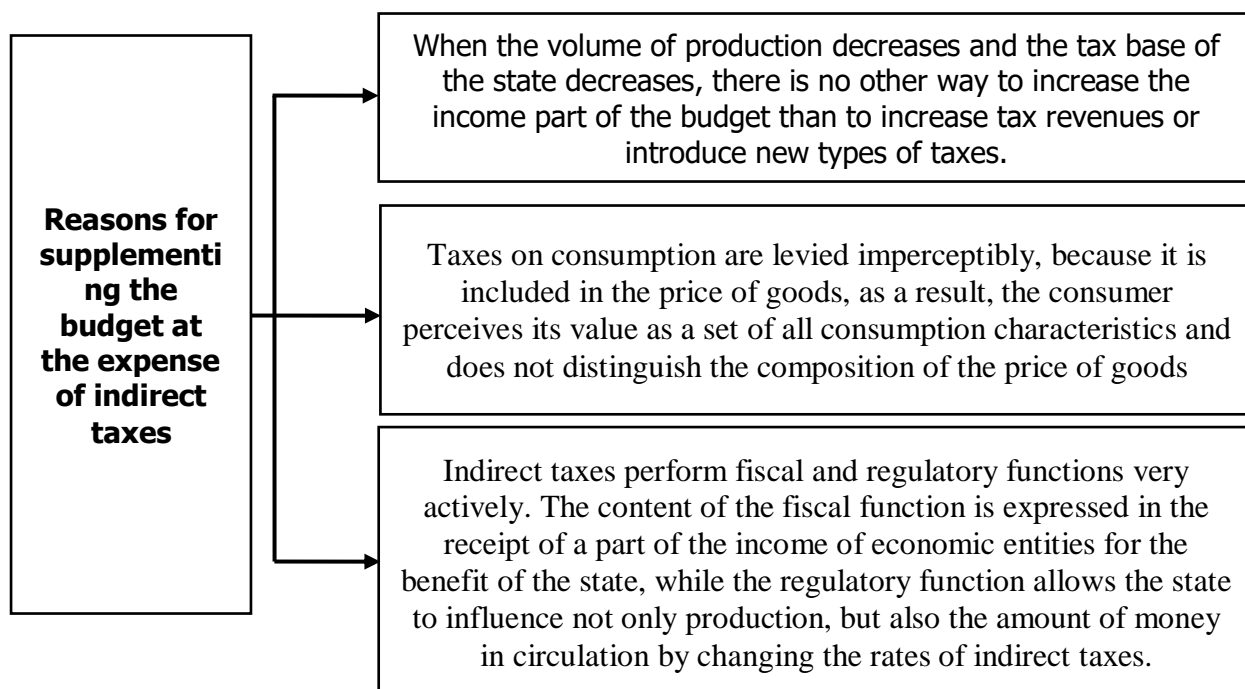


Figure 1. The basics of using the indirect tax system*

* Author development

The economic nature of indirect taxes and their functions are closely related to the pricing mechanism. The relationship between indirect taxes and prices is related to the role of these two economic categories in the process of reproduction. If the price reflects the value of all products produced, work performed and services rendered, the tax is a part of this value, one of the elements of its distribution and redistribution.

The analysis of the fiscal value of VAT revenues shows that, despite the increase in their value in recent years, their share tends to decrease (Table 1).

Table 1. Dynamics of VAT in the composition of taxable income of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2023**

Indicators		Without income of state trust funds – total	Indirect taxes	VAT
2017	billion soums	44469,6	24285,4	14 685,8
	in %	100,0	54,6	33,0
2018	billion soums	62229,5	33404,3	27 876,5
	in %	100,0	53,7	44,8
2019	billion soums	102 627,6	47 029,8	33 809,8
	in %	100,0	45,8	32,9
2020	billion soums	98 186,1	52 165,6	31 177,4
	in %	100,0	53,1	31,8
2021	billion soums	164799,4	56290,5	38363,3
	in %	100,0	34,2	26,5
2022	billion soums	202000,0	71400,7	52189,4
	in %	100,0	52,8	25,8
2023	billion soums	231720,7	83325,8	57885,3
	in %	100,0	36,0	25,0

** www.soliq.uz - information on the website of the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

From the data in the table, it can be seen that at the beginning of the period under analysis, VAT revenues make up 33% of the state budget revenues, and it has a decreasing trend. In particular,

In 2017, revenues from VAT made up 33% of state budget revenues. In 2018, this indicator was 44.8%, and in 2019

It is 32.9%, 31.8% of budget revenues in 2020, 26.5% in 2021, 25.8% in 2022, and 25% in 2023. In general, it is a positive thing that the share of VAT decreased by 8 points (33-25) from 2017 to 2023, as a result of ensuring the implementation of tasks set on the basis of the tax concept.

So, at present, in addition to creating conditions for the full formation of market relations in front of the tax system of our country, it requires providing the state budget with funds and supporting priority economic activities through taxes. Improving the economic activity of economic entities through taxes, especially value added tax, which is one of its most important types, is of great importance.

In today's conditions, measures are being taken to improve the fair and transparent chain of value added tax along with the formation of the state budget, increasing the number of honest and fair business entities.

In order to increase the share of value added tax in the state budget, it is necessary to increase the number of business entities, develop production and re-production, and create broad and favorable conditions for the activity of business entities.

The second way of increasing the income of the state budget is to identify and tax the hidden base of taxation.

If the enterprise does not transfer the estimated tax amount to the budget on time, in this case, a penalty (financial penalty) of 0.033 percent will be applied to the tax amount calculated by the responsible employees of the State Tax Inspectorate for each day of delay. In this case, no administrative measures will be applied to the management of the enterprise. Because the designation of these processes as a tax turnover reduces the incentive of the taxpayer to expand production at the expense of his own capabilities, and has a negative impact on the capitalization of banks. However, today, increasing the capitalization of banks is defined as the priority economic policy of our country.

The goal of the new approach to the issues of improving the value-added tax administration is to develop scientific-methodical and practical proposals and recommendations for improving the methodological basis of the value-added tax collection in New Uzbekistan.

To achieve the set goal, the following tasks should be performed:

- value-added tax: research on its content, genesis and transformation in modern conditions;
- justification of the objective necessity of effective formation of the tax mechanism of the distribution of added value as a strategic direction of improving the tax system;
- elucidating the conceptual bases and conditions for ensuring the effective operation of the tax mechanism of the distribution of added value;
- Analysis of the development conditions of the tax mechanism of distribution of added value in Uzbekistan, its systemic problems and state measures to solve them;
- methodical approaches to the assessment of the efficiency of the tax mechanism of the distribution of added value, analysis of the indicators of the assessment of efficiency;
- economic modeling of the level of tax revenues from the efficiency of the tax mechanism of distribution of added value and development of an integral indicator of the efficiency of the tax mechanism of distribution of added value;
- researching issues of improving the cooperation of tax authorities with state institutions in order to optimize procedures of the tax mechanism of distribution of added value and unify the database;
- identification of tax risks in the tax mechanism of distribution of added value and development of a methodology for minimizing them in the process of planning tax control and transfer;
- scientific substantiation of ways to improve the organization of cooperative relations between tax authorities and taxpayers in value added tax administration, etc.

In the tax practices of individual foreign countries, the study of the effective actions of the state regarding direct and indirect taxes is now of great importance (Table 2).

Table 2. Effective measures of the state regarding VAT in the tax practice of selected foreign countries***

Countries	A distinguishing feature of the event
Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden	The main focus is on ensuring the stability of the continuous chain. VAT is charged at a consistently high rate, has a complex but robust structure of regulation, tax rates and the scope of benefits may vary regionally.
European Union countries	The main emphasis is on indirect taxes, especially VAT. This tax provides constant and significant revenues to the budget, is very strict and stable in reform. A single legal mechanism for VAT applies within the EU, but tax rates and benefits differ between member states.
Japan	The state provides the main part of the income through allocations to extra-budgetary funds, more precisely through allocations to social insurance and maintenance of workers. These deductions also have the characteristics of direct and indirect taxes - they are paid by wage earners and added to the value of goods and services by the producer.
Ireland	A low rate of VAT ensures both the inflow of foreign capital and high rates of domestic production growth. An advanced system of tax consultancy and a special service regime of the tax administration are applied to disciplined taxpayers.
Great Britain, France	The existence of a system of incentives in VAT to support individual regions, production sectors: the availability of one-time payments from the budget for capital investments, the allocation of state subsidies for the construction of production facilities, the application of a wide range of tax incentives and preferences. Due to the formation of a high level of tax culture, the principle of voluntariness of tax payment has become more of a way of life, and tax authorities provide more advisory services to disciplined taxpayers.
Germany	The application of a system of large tax incentives to companies investing in economically backward regions, which are expected to have high potential for future development. The strictness of measures to control compliance with tax payment discipline, the presence of criminal liability for tax evasion.

*** Author development

In the practice of VAT administration of most countries (France, Germany, Switzerland), the national tax legislation stipulates "the obligation of taxpayers to provide appropriate explanations and reasons to auditors during tax audits" and the violation of this requirement is a legal basis for liability.

An important experience that has been effectively used in the tax practice of a number of foreign countries (Switzerland, France, Canada) in the effective measures of subjecting goods (work, services) to VAT is "the transparency of information on the tax history of taxpayers and the ability to systematically use it without special permission for the state authorities who use it is the creation of opportunity".

Conclusion

Analyzing the current tax legislation, we observe that special emphasis is placed on one aspect, that is, if the tax authorities consider that the prices in transactions do not correspond to the market price, the market price is taken into account when determining the tax base. This situation was mainly observed in the customs territory, but now it is determined that this situation will be implemented in all transactions within the country. In recent times, the institute of tax consultancy has been developing. This, of course, is caused by the increase in demand for them. The demand is caused by an 18-fold increase in value added tax payers, complications in calculating the tax base and uncertainties in the tax legislation, different interpretations, and violation of the principles of taxation on the "presumption of the right of taxpayers".

Within the framework of the new tax policy in the context of modernization and liberalization of the economy, taking into account the future tasks of the socio-economic development of the country, systematic research of the ways of effective formation of the tax mechanism of the distribution of added value and its focus is on the important basis of the financial provision of socio-economic development, "state fiscal goals and tax. It is an important task to create an improved mechanism by coordinating and harmonizing the ratio of the levers of the mechanism of effective action.

A new approach to improving the value added tax administration will allow:

- a systematic approach to the content of the concepts "effective tax mechanism of distribution of added value", "criteria and indicators of effectiveness of the tax mechanism of distribution of added value", taking into account the conditions and economic base created for taxpayers based on the prospects of socio-economic development, the priority directions of development a new definition based on;

- on the basis of the research of tax practice, a system of proposals is recommended to identify the systemic problems of the formation of an effective tax mechanism of the distribution of added value and to

solve them;

- based on the effective tax mechanism of the distribution of added value, taking into account the current changes in the tax base expansion and the system of taxpayers' financial capabilities, a comprehensive assessment methodology of taxpayers' satisfaction with the quality of tax authorities is proposed;

- in the practice of taxation of added value, the need to develop an improved mechanism by coordinating and harmonizing the ratio of the "mechanism of effective implementation of state fiscal goals and tax levers", which is an important basis of financial support for socio-economic development, is scientifically based;

- on the basis of a new conceptual scheme of researching the interrelationship of various factors, a complex system of activities will be scientifically based on the directions of forming an effective tax mechanism for the distribution of added value in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- In accordance with the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy, a practice improvement concept model aimed at forming an effective tax mechanism for the distribution of added value in our country will be developed.

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING REAL ESTATE ACCOUNT OF ENTERPRISES IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the tracking and use of real estate and the features of their absorption in accounting accounts. Also, the article examines the changes in the reclassification of real estate in the event of a change in the way the real estate is used. Accounting accounts are offered to reflect the processes of transferring real estate from the composition of real estate in reserves to the composition of real estate and transferring real estate to property of another category in the accounting accounts.

Keywords: real estate, fixed assets, accounting of leasing transactions, international standards.

Introduction

The role and importance of real estate in the socio-economic life of the countries of the world is incomparable. After all, real estate is one of the important factors of production and reproduction in human society. According to sources, more than 50% of the national wealth created in the world corresponds to real estate objects [1]. In economic entities, which are the lower level of the economy, immovable property objects are used as labor tools, investment property, rental property, as well as special goods, to enable them to continue their activities and obtain economic benefits, as well as to fill the state treasury with tax payments, and to provide income to investors and property owners. is the source of bringing. In the current conditions, where the requirements for the rational use of real estate in enterprises are increasing, the improvement of the scientific-theoretical, organizational and methodological foundations of their accounting is of urgent importance.

In international practice, real estate is classified, defined, recognized as working capital, investment property, asset for sale, leased property, evaluated, re-evaluated, tested for impairment, reflected in accounts and reports based on the requirements of international financial reporting standards (IFRS). Improvement of the methods and methods of implementation, wide implementation of the experiences of advanced developed countries in this regard are important directions of scientific research.

In recent years, the real estate market has been developing rapidly in New Uzbekistan. This market covers not only modern housing complexes, but also real estate objects of production, service, trade, catering, transport and other sectors used for commercial purposes.

Large-scale renovation [2] programs have been adopted in Uzbekistan. These programs directly envisage the liquidation and sale of old enterprises, construction of new facilities instead of them at the expense of various sources, modernization and restoration of old facilities. Deepening of economic reforms in our country and harmonization of accounting and reporting with international standards on the basis of them is happening step by step. As a vivid example of this, the inclusion of land (land plots) in the main assets of enterprises, the use of land plots, buildings and structures as investment property, their financial leasing and acquisition, the classification of real estate objects as assets intended for sale, etc. can be recognized. However, these current problems have not yet been fully resolved. Solving them requires conducting deep scientific researches in our republic.

In the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, the role of real estate in the implementation of the activities of enterprises is significant. Because real estate is a component of the main means. Real estate is considered to have a very large part (share) in the composition of fixed assets and mainly participates directly in the production process of products (work and services) and constitutes the material and technical base of production, which is a criterion for evaluating production capacity. So, since real estate is the material and technical basis of production in enterprises, it is necessary to know what its economic content is and to keep the account based on international standards.

It is important to constantly modernize the main tools and use them effectively in enterprises. In this

regard, some work has been done in Uzbekistan, including modernization of production in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, which consists of the following seven priority directions, developed on the basis of the principle "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development" as a result of public discussion, technical and technological. One of the important tasks in carrying out an active investment policy aimed at the implementation of modernization, transport communication and social infrastructure projects is to correctly account for real estates in the performance of the specified tasks and to determine their classification and improve them based on international standards. This indicates the essence, importance of real estate and the relevance of their classification as an object of account.

It allows to make correct and accurate decisions on asset management based on the study of real estates and their condition and composition. This ensures the implementation of reliable measures to increase the continuity, continuity, rapid turnover and efficiency of capital movement.

Literature review

The scientific-theoretical, organizational, methodological and practical issues of real estate as objects of management, accounting, taxation, and evaluation were discussed by classic scientists A. Smith, D. Ricardo, A. Marshal, one of the foreign economists Yu.N. Julkova, Yu.N., O.V. Stepanova, D.A. Smirnov, B. Obuoforibo, E.S. Drujilovskaya, M.S. Kukanova, I.A. Mayburov and others [3-18] studied.

In Uzbekistan, Uzbek economists A. Ibragimov, A. Joraev, B. Toshmurodova, N. Karimov, D. Kudbiev, M. Pardaev, A. Pardaev, B. Hasanov, A. Khashimov, B. Berdiyarov, R. Holbekov, I. In the scientific works of scientists such as Ismanov, Z. Kurbanov, O. Sattorov, B. Maksudov, N. Abdusalomova, U. Gafurov, N. Rizaev, K. Khatamov, M. Kalonov, K. Urazov, S. Tashnazarov [19-34] theoretical and scientific-methodical aspects of improving accounting, auditing and analysis of real estate objects are partially reflected. Including F.T. Abduvakhidov, I.N. Koziev Sh.Kh. In the textbook "accounting" [35] co-authored by Dadabaev, the following approaches to the nature and classification of fixed assets were given:

"fixed assets" means labor tools that retain their natural appearance for a long time, gradually wear out and gradually transfer their value to the value of the manufactured product.

Fixed assets are divided into production and non-production assets according to their function in the process of use in enterprises. The main means of production participate in the creation of material goods. Non-productive assets include housing, utilities, health care, education, and others.

According to the level of use of the main means of production and economic activity:

- in use;
- in stock;
- temporarily unused fixed assets are divided into groups.

The main means are divided into the following groups according to their natural and material composition:

1. Earth.
2. Land improvement.
3. Acquisition of fixed assets under long-term lease agreement.
4. Buildings, structures and transmission devices.
5. Perennial crops.
6. Other fixed assets.
7. Preserved fixed assets.

I.N. Ismanov proposed to consider the account of fixed assets as part of long-term assets: "Long-term assets are property values, funds purchased by the enterprise for long-term use in the production process, characterized by productivity, profitability and control. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the principles of formation and description of long-term assets" [36].

The scientists of our republic classified fixed assets as an object of accounting according to various criteria. For example, A. Ibragimov expressed the following opinion: —The distinguishing features of the classification of the Acociy vocitas into groups are as follows:

- according to the task to be performed;
- according to the level of use of objects;
- according to the natural-material composition.

According to I.N. Ismanov, "...we consider it appropriate to divide the composition of long-term tangible assets (UMMA) into two groups, combining our practice and foreign experience:

1. Building, machine and equipment;
 - a) Buildings and structures
 - b) Machinery and equipment
 - c) Office furniture and equipment
 2. Uninstalled equipment and unfinished capital equipment" [36].
- Khatamov Kobil Khayirevich proposed to classify the main tools as follows [37]:
1. Basic means of production.
 2. Fixed assets in reserve.
 3. Basic tools for repair.
 4. Fixed assets under construction, restoration, modernization and partial decommissioning.
 5. Basic tools in conservation.
 6. On rent:
 - a). Leased fixed assets.
 - b). Fixed assets leased.

Analysis and methods

The next classification of what types of real estate exist is related to their purpose. There is residential and non-residential real estate. The first includes:

- apartments;
- rooms in dormitories and communal apartments;
- separate private houses;
- cottages;
- blocked houses;
- property shares;

social facilities: orphanages, nursing homes, boarding houses, etc.

The main requirement for residential real estate is its suitability for use throughout the year. In addition, it must be provided with all necessary communications, have auxiliary buildings and be capital. Not all plots of land are suitable for the construction of residential buildings, but only have appropriate purposes. For example, it is not possible to build a permanent house on agricultural land.

The list of non-residential buildings is quite long. These include:

- social facilities: schools, clinics, universities, etc.;
- commercial real estate: offices, shops, catering establishments, hotels, etc.;
- production facilities;
- warehouses;
- linear capital objects: roads and railways, pipelines, etc.;
- buildings for special purposes, for example, churches;
- administrative buildings;
- apartments.

In the current regulatory documents, that is, the name "Fixed assets" No. 5 is included in paragraph 3 of BHMS (Registered by the Government of Uzbekistan on 20.01.2004 No. 1299, amended on 16.06.2007 by No. 1299-3) "Fixed assets" shall mean material assets used by the enterprise for long-term economic activities in the process of producing products, performing work or providing services, or for the implementation of administrative and socio-cultural tasks.

The standard of budget accounting of the Republic of Uzbekistan (BHS No. 8) classified real estate as follows in "real estate, buildings and equipment" [38].

Fixed assets are material assets that are used for the organization's long-term (more than one year) performance of tasks, production of goods, performance of works, provision of services or administrative and socio-cultural tasks, as well as can be leased to other legal entities and individuals.

The history of English terminology provides the opportunity to determine the following meanings of the expressions estate, property, real:

In the modern theory and practice of the US real estate market, there are concepts that mean a physical object (real estate) and legal relations related to real estate. Therefore, if we talk about the physical essence of real estate objects, we use the expression "real estate object", if we think about their legal relations (ownership,

that is, ownership, use and disposal), we use the expressions "immovable property" or "real estate". will be appropriate.

estate-property location, large land, property, wealth;

property, property, property, quality;

means real-real, real, honest, natural, not artificial, not deceptive, real (jurid., iqt.), immovable, material, original, material (math.). Since real estate is a component of fixed assets, the above scholars also used the concept of fixed assets. In addition, in MHXS 16 "Fixed assets" the following tariff is given as a fixed asset:

Fixed assets - material assets intended for use in the process of production or delivery of goods and services, for leasing or administrative purposes, and intended for use for several periods.

Nevertheless, the debate on the accounting and utilization analysis of fixed assets is still ongoing. This shows the different approaches of economists to the studied problem, for example, to the economic content of fixed assets (in particular, to the definition of the terms "fixed assets", "fixed funds" and "fixed capital", "real estate").

The concept of fixed assets can be described from different angles. Based on this, we consider the interpretation of the concept of "main means" from the point of view of different authors in Table 1.

Table 1. Different approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "fixed assets"

Author or sources	Interpretation of the concept of "fixed assets"
NAS of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5 "Fixed tools"	Fixed assets are those used in production and non-production, as well as long-term leased and long-term (more than one year) tools.
Statistical Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Fixed assets are material assets used by the enterprise for long-term economic activities in the process of producing products, performing work or providing services, or for the purpose of performing administrative and socio-cultural tasks.
F.T. Abduvakhidov, I.N. Kuziev, Sh.Kh. Dadabaev	Fixed assets are labor tools that retain their natural appearance for a long time, gradually wear out and gradually transfer their value to the value of the manufactured product.
U. I. Inoyatov, S. D. Yusupova, F. R. Salimbekova	Fixed assets are means of labor that retain their natural appearance for a long time, wear out gradually and transfer their value to the value of the manufactured product.
K.B.Urazov	Fixed assets are material assets used by enterprises for long-term production of products, performance of work or provision of services, as well as administrative and social-cultural functions.
A.S. Alisenov	Fixed assets are means of labor that repeatedly participate in the production process and transfer their value to manufactured goods in parts, while not changing their material form.
I. V. Zakharov	Fixed assets in tangible form represent the means of labor.
V. P. Astakhov	Fixed assets of the enterprise are labor assets that belong to long-term assets, used in the production of products, performance of work or rendering of services, for management purposes for more than 12 months or during the normal business cycle. subject to the above limitation.
R.D. Dismuratov	Fixed assets are material assets that are used for a long period of time in the course of the enterprise's economic activities, in the process of product production, performance of work and service, or implementation of administrative and socio-cultural functions.

Z.N. Kurbanov	Fixed assets are the most common type of asset of any business entity, regardless of its ownership and legal form.
I.N. Ismanov	It is proposed to consider the account of fixed assets as part of long-term assets: "Long-term assets are property values, funds purchased by the enterprise for long-term use in the production process, characterized by productivity, profitability and controllability. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the principles of formation and description of long-term assets.
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) #16 "Fixed Assets"	Fixed assets are material assets intended for use in the process of production or delivery of goods and services, for leasing or administrative purposes, and intended for use for several periods.
https://uz.wikipedia.org/	Basic means - means that ensure the material conditions of production (work tools, building, structure, device, etc.).

According to advanced foreign practices and international standards, land, land and buildings, structures (open terraces, walls, water towers, railway stations, pumping stations, canals, reservoirs, paved roads and sidewalks) and land, equipment, ships, aircraft, accounting items such as vehicles, furniture and fixtures, and office equipment are grouped under the term "fixed assets" and reflected in accounts and reports. In this regard, it is important to introduce the term "real estate" and use it in accounting, which is different from the term "fixed assets" that is currently used in the research work.

The rates given above do not fully explain the real estate we are investigating and its nature. Therefore, based on the above definitions and the analysis of the studied literature, we have developed our own definition: "Real estate is a solid and legally integrated property of real estate with land, production, non-production, investment, sale, rent, as well as administrative and material assets that cannot be moved to another place without impairing the function and importance of performing socio-cultural functions and serve for a long period of time (more than one year).

In the regulatory and legal documents on real estate in Uzbekistan and in the practice of enterprises, real estate in use and its accounts are kept. In international practice, depending on the purpose of use of real estate,

- real estate in use (IAS 16 - "Fixed assets");
- as investment real estate (IAS 40 – "Investment Real Estate");
- real estate held for sale (No. 5 IFRS "Long-term assets held for sale");

• classification as real estate in reserve (No. 2 NAS Reserves) with separate standards, their recognition, evaluation and other aspects are defined.

In Uzbekistan, real estate is accounted for only on the basis of NAS No. 5 "Fixed Assets" standard. Therefore, it can be seen that the problems related to the use, recognition, evaluation and accounting of real estate are not fully addressed in the practice of enterprises.

According to the Statistics Agency, as of January 1, 2024, the total number of operating enterprises and organizations (excluding farms and peasant farms) was 485,024. The number of enterprises and organizations operating over the years (as of January 1) [39]:

- 2020 – 398,133
- 2021 – 475,197
- 2022 – 528,929
- 2023 – 592,371
- 2024 – 485,024

Most of the above enterprises and organizations conduct accounting on the basis of national standards developed in Uzbekistan. In particular, BHMS No. 5 has been conducting its activities using the national standards of "Fixed Assets" for real estate accounting. Therefore, BHMS No. 5 "Basic tools" should be adapted to the requirements of the above international standards and its components should be improved based on international standards.

After the above research, we proposed to classify real estates according to their different characteristics as follows (Fig. 1)

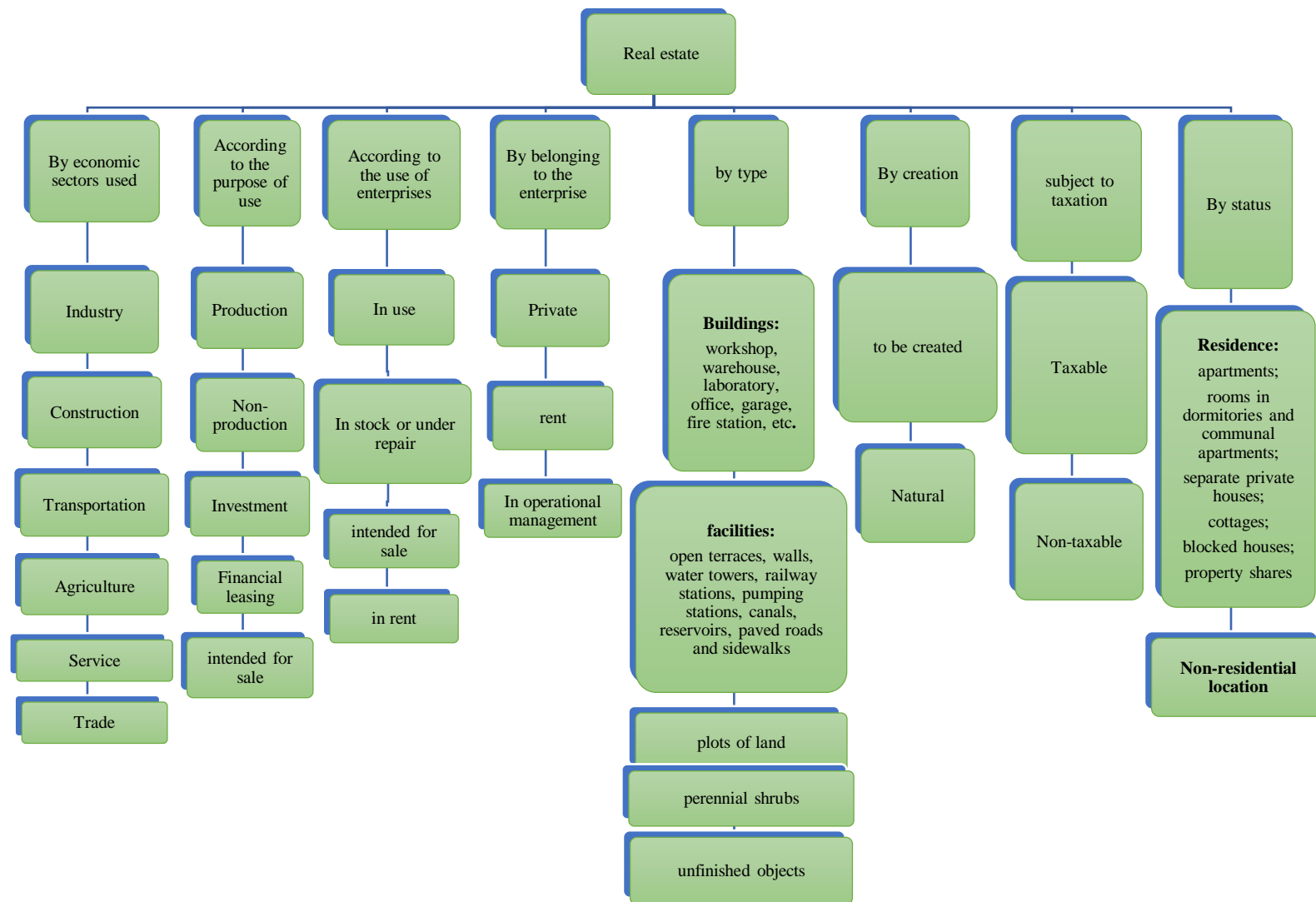


Figure 1. Classification of real estate

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the accounting of real estates of enterprises is carried out mainly in the account 0120 "Buildings, constructions and transmission equipment" according to the National Accounting Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan (No. 21 NAS) "The plan of accounts of financial and economic activities of economic entities and the instructions for its application". This increases the opportunity for enterprises to obtain accounting information according to the types of real estate and the purpose of use. This has a negative impact on determining the state and movement of real estate belonging to the enterprise, as well as its effectiveness, and making relevant decisions with their management. Therefore, in enterprises, real estates are classified as follows, allowing to ensure the systematic management of real estate accounts in the section of their groups: 0121 "Buildings and structures in use", 0122 "Buildings and structures as investment property", 0123 "Buildings and structures intended for financial lease", 2991 "Sale We offer scientific and practical recommendations on the introduction of the system of accounts for the complex of buildings and structures designed for The above accounting accounts provide an opportunity to obtain accurate information about the relevant groups of real estate and to make appropriate decisions about reclassification and reallocation within groups.

In the current conditions, every enterprise can revise the accounting of its existing real estates and improve them based on international standards, carry out modernization processes and create conditions for the production of exportable products that meet world standards. From this point of view, in the development of this industry, the organization of the state and movement of real estate based on international standards of accounting and financial reporting is one of the urgent issues of today.

Conclusion

As can be seen from the above information, it is important to classify the existing real estate in the enterprises operating in our country, and to conduct accounting and its control effectively. Therefore, according to the various characteristics of real estates and the specific features of their work, we found the following conclusions and suggestions regarding their accounting to be acceptable.

- The classification and definition of the real estate of enterprises as an object of account has been improved based on the inclusion of NAS No. 5 "Fixed assets" in the national standard.

- National Accounting Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan (No. 21 BHMS) "The plan of accounts of financial and economic activities of economic entities and the instructions for its application" to 0121 "Buildings and structures in use", 0122 "Buildings and structures as investment property", 0123 "Buildings and structures intended for financial lease", 2991 "Complex of buildings and structures intended for sale" include accounts;

- accounting according to the purpose for which real estate is used;

- to determine and take into account the value of real estate in accordance with regulatory and legal documents correctly and on time.

- reforming the theoretical foundations of real estate accounting and taking a model from the experience of developed countries in the world;

- Comparison of the system of regulatory legal documents in force in our country with IFRS and making changes to them, ensuring the wide participation of accountants and auditors of public professional organizations in the development of the system of regulatory legal documents;

- Use of terms easily and quickly understood by information users in NAS and provision of information system;

- In our country, different from the international standards of financial reporting, there is no clear definition of the term "real estate" in the regulatory legal documents, including concepts such as "fixed means", "assets", "main funds". The conducted research required studying the definitions given to the concept of "real estate" by a number of foreign and domestic scientists.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING INNOVATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Today, in the context of digitalization of commercial banks, one of the important tasks is to organize banking innovations and improve those using existing opportunities. The article describes ways to develop, implement and improve banking services, which is a key element of the development of banks today in the context of digitalization of the economy. As a result of the study, the problems of using digital technologies in banks were studied, and promising areas for their solution were identified. The views of leading scientists on improving banking innovation were analyzed. Also, proposals and recommendations for improving banking innovation in the context of digitalization of the banking system were formed.

Key words: banking, innovation, digitization, transformation, FinTech, banks, banking risks.

Introduction

Today, modern economic development requires more attention to be paid to this area from the point of view of innovation. Therefore, the specificity of certain innovative operations has a positive effect on increasing the level of the economy and the stable operation of all its segments [1]. It is known that innovations have a strong influence on the segment of the financial market, and the minimal and short dynamics of certain processes that occur in this area lead to the stimulation of important economic changes not only at the level of interstate regulation, but also within the framework of the entire international financial system. comes [2]. These or other changes can serve as an impetus for the rapid development of the economy or, on the contrary, lead to a long-term financial deficit. Nevertheless, the realities of the present time show that innovations gain great importance in terms of their impact on the negative dynamic processes occurring in all aspects of society's life.

Therefore, we can conclude that innovation stimulates the level and quality of technology development. It should be noted that there are several reasons for stimulating the innovative process within the developing financial market [3]. First of all, it is necessary to recognize the importance of reducing costs, hedging operations and obtaining high profits. In general, all of the above will help create promising projects. Therefore, we should not forget about the external impact on the economy, because this also allows the creation of new financial products and services.

To date, digital transformation is taking place on a global scale, in the economy, and at the level of individual enterprises. The study of this process is considered one of the urgent issues of today, because companies use innovative technologies in their internal technological processes and carry out digital transformation of their business models, optimizing the management structure to increase competitiveness and maintain market leadership.

The Central Bank can positively influence these processes by continuing to create an environment conducive to innovation for commercial banks and by actively supporting financial infrastructure, including non-traditional institutions for the banking sector, such as accelerators and business incubators.

Literature review

Foreign scientists T. Ablyazov and V. Asaul emphasize the need to widely introduce digital technologies

to ensure the efficiency of the banking system [4]. In the innovative economy, the first task is to constantly improve innovative technologies and thereby transform the entire economy into digitalization.

Today, the development of information technologies makes a great contribution to ensuring the stability of commercial banks in the era of global competition [5].

According to researcher N. Sharipova, the process of digital transformation should be carried out on the basis of a digital strategy developed taking into account the characteristics and requirements of a particular bank [6]. The implementation of such a strategy leads to an increase in the efficiency of the individual bank and, as a result, the entire banking system.

Also, M.Tangishov acknowledges that businessmen want fast, high-quality, cheap and safe payments made by commercial banks, based on an innovative approach to improving banking products and quality in the activities of commercial banks [7].

In order to develop the digital economy, today, commercial banks need to increase the demand for new products and new innovative services. Therefore, in the context of the digital economy, it is emphasized that commercial banks focus on the development of banking products and services as the main direction of strategic development [8].

According to P. Garg, the importance of implementing digital technologies in the financial sector is so important that it not only increases the value of the company, but also improves the quality of customer service and helps to save time [9].

According to Sh.Abdullaeva, the development of telecommunication technologies, the expansion of the Internet, the introduction of digital banking with a convenient interface, the use of electronic banking services in the provision of electronic banking services are the basis for the formation of competition between banks in the field of attracting customers and providing electronic banking services to them [10].

A number of researchers recognize that the introduction of financial technologies in digital banking is useful in making effective decisions on investments and loans, organizing the formation and storage of large amounts of data, their analysis and implementation of results [11].

Researcher O. Melikov has recognized that the use of modern digital information technologies and their software in the banking sector not only gives a competitive advantage in the market of banking services, but also has positive effects such as reducing administrative costs, increasing labor productivity, and reducing excessive time consumption [12].

A.L. Gulyamova states that the current stage of increasing mutual integration of the banks of our republic with the global banking system is inextricably linked with the implementation of digital transformation of customer service processes of credit organizations, and shows that our banks should pay special attention to the implementation of the essence of the digital model [13].

In general, extensive work on the development of the banking system with the help of digital technologies has not been carried out. In the existing literature, the opinions regarding the digitization of the banking system and the introduction of banking innovations in them remain shallow.

The classical definition of innovation was given by P. Druker and B. Santo. According to them, "innovation is an instrument or tool used by entrepreneurs to launch a new business or service" [14]. B.Santo recognizes that innovations bring the best of inventions through the practical use of ideas in social, technical, and economic processes, thereby increasing the chances of bringing profit in the market [15].

I. Balabanov stated that "Bank innovation has its own characteristics and is implemented in the form of a new banking product or operation" [16].

According to O. Lavrushin, "Bank innovation is a synthetic concept, and he emphasized that in the process of creating favorable conditions for the formation and placement of new bank products and services, resource potential, earning or helping partner customers to make a profit" [17].

Analysis and results

First, the introduction of digital technologies began in the banking sector, which drives the world economy and controls the flow of gold and currency. This makes it possible to find advanced solutions in the digitalization process of the financial sector, which is an important element of the economy, especially in financial technologies. Innovations in the field of finance are aimed at improving the financial situation of customers by providing individually tailored services at lower prices [18].

Analyses show that modernization of the banking system with the help of financial technologies opens up the following opportunities:

- use of remote control systems through an application on a smartphone or computer;
- capital storage in electronic wallets;
- use of cryptocurrency as a financial instrument;
- quick processing of information about the borrower, assessment of his solvency, etc.

Based on the above, we can recognize financial technology (fintech) as a technology that can change all the traditional methods used in the money and credit industry to modern methods.

As can be seen from the current stage of the development of the banking sector, it is the international financial crisis, the integration of world financial markets, as well as the competition between banking and non-banking sectors that require the development of innovative activities in banks. Such situations in the market of banking services determine the quality and number of its participants, which can lead to lack of control over the actions of consumers [19]. Therefore, the creation and implementation of certain innovations can be recognized as almost the only solution for banks to stimulate them by optimizing their services for their customers. Bank innovations determine the development direction of the banking sector in the short term.

According to the results of the analysis conducted by the European Financial Management Association (EFMA), in recent years, European banks in the world have been successfully engaged in innovative development [20]. First of all, this is related to the introduction of completely new services. But it should also be noted that many commercial organizations with a developed economy in their country are in no hurry to use the new format of banking services and often hesitate.

At a time when the influence of the macro-regulator is increasing and IT systems are rapidly developing, we believe that the involvement of innovations in the process of commercial banks' activity should be carried out mainly in 3 directions. At the same time, in addition to cost reduction, it is necessary to pay attention to the active development of the retail network by analyzing the methods of customer satisfaction.

The main focus of the bank's activity is primarily on consumers, which in turn also applies to innovations. All innovative products and services are implemented in order to create more convenience for the customer, because the level of development of new services and their direct impact on their activity is determined by the customer.

In the current conditions, the world's major banks implement the following main types of innovation [21]:

- integration of the latest services to reduce all kinds of costs incurred in switching from one service to another;
- prospective combination of offline and online resources to preserve all the advantages of one or another type of services provided by banks;
- 24/7 service;
- using a payment instrument/payment method that shows the level of the bank's image in the market for providing innovative banking services (for example, a contactless bracelet or a biometric tracker);
- to focus the attention of commercial banks on small and medium-sized businesses, which, in turn, is the most profitable sector today.

Favorable conditions are being created for the digital transformation of the banking sector in Uzbekistan. As a result, the number of customers using remote service channels is increasing year by year. As of January

1, 2019, the number of users of mobile and internet banking services in our country was 7,959,1 thousand, and as of January 1, 2024, this figure has almost doubled to 44,099,6 thousand [22]. However, the level of coverage of remote banking services in our country still lags behind the level of coverage with the Internet. This means that there is still potential and opportunity to significantly increase the level of coverage of remote banking services. Many factors contribute to the acceleration of digitization processes of commercial banks in serving customers in Uzbekistan. Including increasing the level of internet coverage.

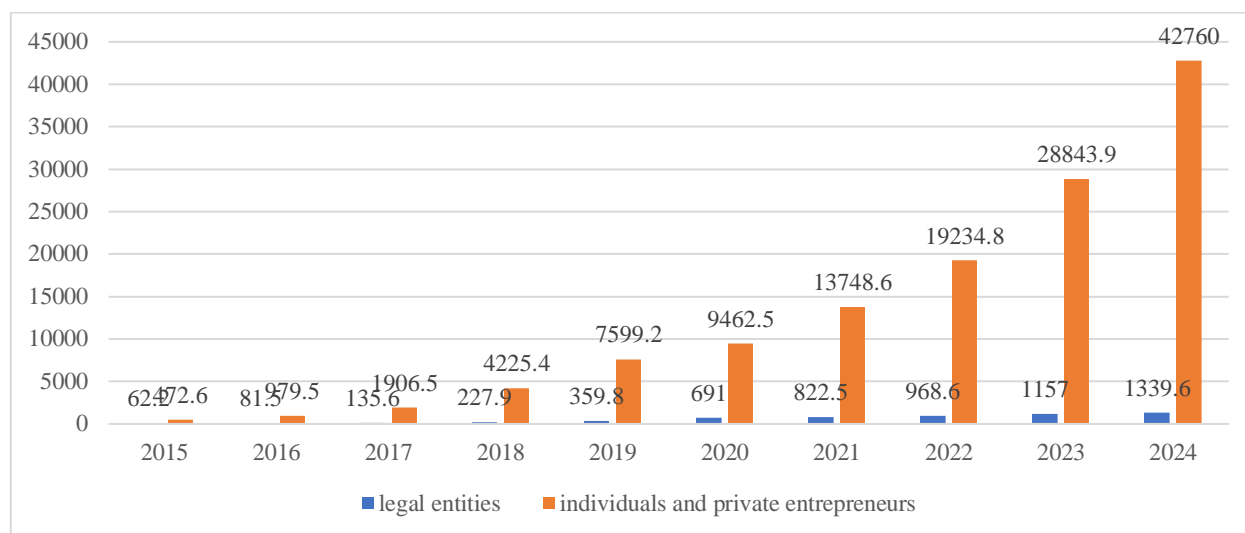


Figure 2. Number of users of remote banking services *

* Information of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Today, modern, convenient mobile and online applications with wide functionality are widespread in our country. The provision of mobile applications by the banks of our republic to customers allows to carry out banking operations along with the banks of the developed countries of the world. Depending on the type of service, 50% of customers use remote banking services (including 15% internet banking, 10% mobile banking and 32% both platforms). Today, in the context of digitalization of the economy, the provision of banking services using new technologies is already the main demand of the time.

Service innovation in the banking sector is based on technological and digital trends such as big data analysis, advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and blockchain, which enable transactions without the participation of intermediaries. With the help of new innovative technologies, services, opportunities and services with new commercial potential are being created. This makes it possible to use the necessary services through the online system, canceling the requirements for the participation of legal entities and individuals in the provision of traditional banking services.

The main goal of creating innovative services in banks is to attract new customers, satisfy their demands and needs, and at the same time retain existing customers. Nowadays, opening an account number in banks and issuing a bank plastic card does not require as much time as it used to, and these operations can be completed in one bank business day. Interbank transactions including money transfers are completed in minutes. The increase in the speed of execution of these operations has led to an increase in trust in the bank by creating convenience for customers.

Therefore, banks are trying to develop new modern innovative products to retain customers and attract new customers. In this regard, many banks are striving to increase the number of applications that allow customers to submit online applications and remotely manage account balances, in order to significantly reduce

their visits to the bank, in order to make it easier for customers. Banks have the ability to remotely identify customers based on their biometric data. As a result, when opening a new account in the bank, it provides an opportunity to conclude a contract between the client and the bank remotely.

In order for banks to increase the volume of innovative services, it is necessary to regularly use new ideas and new technologies. In order to offer new ideas and services with commercial potential, commercial banks should study and analyze decisive factors such as constantly monitoring trends, determining customer demand. In addition, the speed of bringing new products and services to the market is very important for the development of product and service innovation: the faster a bank brings new innovative products and services to the market, the more competitive advantages it will have. Banks can accelerate the process of bringing their products and services to market by partnering with IT companies.

The main resource aimed at providing financial investments for the development of Fintech projects around the world is venture capital, its share, according to various estimates, is about 70% of the total funding [23]. Data analysis shows that in 2019, a record 100 billion was allocated to the development of fintech startups by investors and sponsors. US dollars spent. For comparison, this value in 2017 was 29 billion within the framework of 1134 investment projects. amounted to US dollars (Figure 2). The global situation means that the United States and Great Britain are leading the fintech industry in the world.

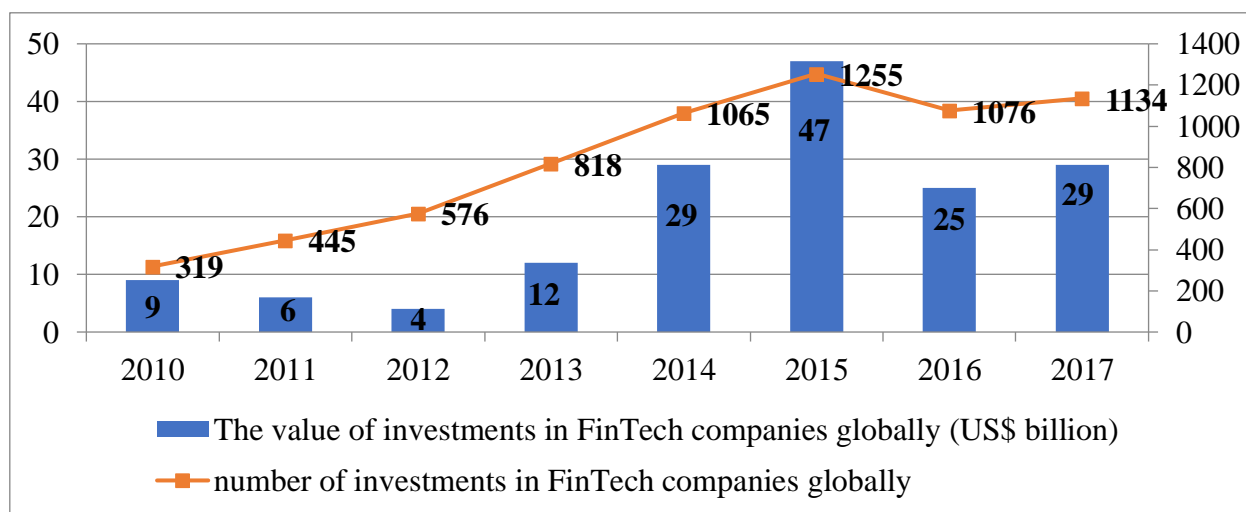


Figure 2. Global investments in Fintech companies in 2010-2017 *.

* It was prepared by the author based on information from the International Auditing Company (KPMG).

To date, financial companies have begun to actively invest in the development of modern technologies in order to catch up with innovative organizations according to this indicator, and today other sectors are also distinguished by the gradual penetration of financial technologies into them. As the main competitors, it is necessary to note various large corporations in the segment of Internet telecommunication technologies. The current situation in the financial market requires that due to the increased competition for fintech projects, banks are forced to reconsider their business models. It is known from practice that as a result of this, new risks appear, the risks of existing ones increase, besides, this process is very difficult and requires a lot of expenses.

Based on the above, and analyzing statistical data, we can mention the following stages that will be implemented in the process of digitalization of the banking sector.

First, the emergence of digital channels contributes to the construction of a new ecosystem, providing the user at the center of it with the opportunity to use the ATM network, mobile banking, and chat-bots. Such a system allows the bank and its client to communicate through any communication channel at any convenient

time.

Second, the development of digital products and services: contactless payments, electronic payments, electronic wallets, Big Data. The availability of modern advanced technologies allows the creation of E2E products designed to meet the financial needs of consumers throughout the day.

The third stage is the introduction of the full cycle of information services. This step allows not only the modernization of traditional products, but also the emergence of a fundamentally new business model that allows the bank to integrate into the global Internet space.

The fourth stage is characterized by the creation of the "Digital Brain" (Digital Brain), that is, it is aimed at automating the study of data in all segments of the economy for the purpose of auditing, which allows the organization to have a better idea of its capabilities in a certain area.

The final fifth stage is the emergence of "Digital DNA". Such a system provides new vectors of development at any period of the bank's activity and, as a result, creates an opportunity to make new strategic decisions.

That being said, there are several positive aspects to the digitization of the banking sector. Firstly, the active implementation of information technologies helped to significantly increase the productivity of employees. Second, it reduced the dependence of economic and production processes on the human factor, which, in turn, led to a sharp reduction in the number of errors and defects. Third, it facilitated the system of taxation and financial control, and as a result, it became possible to monitor all transactions taking place in electronic commerce on the Internet [24]. This has defined a certain development vector for the country trying to develop digital governance. At the same time, it helps to reduce the number of business entities in the "Secret Economy", prevent fraud schemes and ensure the "transparency" of economic processes of organizations.

Conclusion

Thus, below we present proposals that should be put into practice for the prospects of applying and introducing banking innovations:

1. Defining a clear strategy and result-oriented goal, the process of creating and developing new business models with ambitious goals, accurate calculation of the costs of program implementation, digitization measures and identifying the risks arising from digital transformation;
2. Creation and use of unique banking products and services within the framework of the development of modern information technologies;
3. In order to increase the demand of customers for banking innovations, to provide complete information about new products and services to the final consumer;
4. Use of virtual telecommunication financial technologies and increase the level of information transmission channels and their security;
5. Regularly increase the level of skills of bank employees in the field of introducing banking products and services using the Internet or a special social network and developing innovative activities
6. To cooperate with specific companies capable of applying new technologies and, if necessary, to provide banks with unique promising projects (start-ups).

In conclusion, it should be noted that such conditions for the development of banking innovations create the most optimal mechanism for the implementation of innovative processes, increase the quality of the used technologies, products and services, and most importantly, increase the competitive level of innovative services in banks and make the banking system of our country a world leader. It creates the basis for the transformation of the country's banking system into a level system.

In order to improve the banking system in the conditions of the digital economy, it is appropriate to implement the following measures:

1. It is necessary to make up for the backwardness of the development of the banking system through

modern information technologies and to ensure that personnel can improve their skills in the banking system abroad.

2. It is necessary to create a banking system suitable for the information and communication infrastructure and business environment in Uzbekistan. In order to ensure the full functionality of blockchain technologies, they need to be fully used by other participants in the financial market. Also, it is necessary to make changes in the banking legislation regarding the circumstances leading to restrictions.

3. In terms of forming the activity of commercial banks, it is necessary to take measures to ensure capital adequacy and liquidity, increase the bank's asset operations, expand the client base, develop optimal tariffs for the client and the bank, improve the management system and improve other areas.

Nevertheless, it should be emphasized that digitalization has a direct and continuously increasing impact on economic growth, has a positive impact on the dynamics of the gross domestic product, as well as on the productivity and stability of entities in all sectors of the economy. At the moment, the degree of digitization of the economy determines the position of our country in the world. It is for this reason that the issue of improving the digitalization policy of Uzbekistan's economy is becoming more and more important if the country is to increase its competitiveness, labor efficiency and productivity.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the use of innovative technologies is important and relevant in ensuring the competitiveness of commercial banks. At the same time, more research and scientific research should be conducted in this field. In particular, it is necessary to study the foreign experience in improving banking innovations using information technologies, including the analysis of the work being carried out on the introduction of innovations in the banking sector of the developed countries of the world, the prospects of their introduction in Uzbekistan and the problems that may be an obstacle to this. In addition, it should be noted that the need to create a new set of banking tools, its development, study of new technologies of data processing, storage and transmission, determination of the balance between structural and non-structural information resources of new products are urgent problems for further scientific research.

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THEORY OF EFFECT OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX ON OPTIMAL PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Today, in the context of digitalization of commercial banks, one of the important tasks is to organize banking innovations and improve those using existing opportunities. The article describes ways to develop, implement and improve banking services, which is a key element of the development of banks today in the context of digitalization of the economy. As a result of the study, the problems of using digital technologies in banks were studied, and promising areas for their solution were identified. The views of leading scientists on improving banking innovation were analyzed. Also, proposals and recommendations for improving banking innovation in the context of digitalization of the banking system were formed.

Key words: banking, innovation, digitization, transformation, FinTech, banks, banking risks.

Introduction

The impact of corporate taxes on investment and entrepreneurship is one of the central issues of both public finance and development. This effect is important not only for the assessment and development of tax policy, but also for ensuring economic growth.

In the last decade, there has been growing concern about the level of corporate capital accumulation in the United States. According to some indicators, a sharp decrease in the rate of capital accumulation was observed along with a sharp decrease in the valuation of corporate assets in the stock market. The Dow Jones average, measured in 1981, was nearly 2,000 in 1965. Dow Jones Average This decline in investment and market value has been accompanied by significant changes in the effective taxation of capital gains caused by inflation. Although the causal relationships between these developments have not been clearly established, a consensus has emerged in favor of some form of tax relief for business capital formation [1].

Main part

Many economists and policymakers believe that the US corporate tax system is in need of serious reform, and point to the system's 35 percent rate, the highest statutory rate among developed nations, as evidence in favor of reform. To address the higher rate in a way that would not have a significant impact on the federal budget, many proposals have proposed neutralizing the revenues that would pay the reduced rate by broadening the corporate tax base. Despite the widespread support for such proposals, relatively little empirical work has been able to directly assess the impact of corporate tax rate reductions on entrepreneurship [2].

For example, Chirinko found that if the effective tax rate had remained at the 1965 level, the net investment output ratio would have increased by only 16% of its historical value in 1978, compared to the 75% reduction previously reported.

The effective tax rate model, if properly defined and calculated, does not mean that taxes have had a negative effect on business capital formation during the recent inflationary period [3]. According to Simeon et al., 2004 empirical analysis of the impact of the effective corporate tax rate on 85 countries found that in a number of countries, the effective corporate tax rate has a significant negative impact on total investment, foreign direct investment, and entrepreneurship. For example, a 10 percent increase in the effective corporate tax rate reduces the share of gross investment in GDP by 2 percentage points. Corporate tax rates are also negatively related to growth and positively related to the size of the informal economy [4].

Thus, as a result of the empirical analysis carried out using cross-country open data, effective corporate tax rates have been found to have a significant negative impact on corporate investment and business activity.

The effect is also shown to be strong if we control for other tax rates, including personal income tax and VAT, for tax compliance measures, property rights protection, regulation or economic development, foreign trade openness, and inflation. Also, a higher effective corporate income tax is positively associated with debt financing and slower economic growth, as opposed to private equity financing, which increases the size of the informal sector [4].

According to Ohn, the Domestic Production Activities Deduction (DPAD is a deduction in the corporate tax system that allows a percentage of domestic production income to be deducted from the taxable income under this regulation). provides a new opportunity to understand how the decline affects corporate behavior and the economy. Because firms that derive all of their income from domestic production activities and face the maximum statutory corporate income tax rate have an effective tax rate that is 3.15 percent ($=0.09 \times 35$ percent) lower than firms without domestic production activities. DPAD has a major impact on corporate behavior. According to the analysis, a 1 percent reduction in the effective corporate income tax rate through DPAD would reduce equity investment by 4.7 percent, income payments by 0.3 percent, and debt use by 5.3 percent of total assets [2]. It can be seen that DPAD does not increase the taxable base in relation to total assets and, as a result, does not generate higher tax revenues. A 3.15 percent tax rate cut would not only make a significant difference from the perspective of individual businesses, but these policies would also represent significant tax costs at the national level (Table 1).

Table 1. Detailed information on DPAD implementation and costs [2]

Years	DPAD rate, in %	Reduction of the maximum corporate income tax rate, in %	Discount (billion dollars)	Tax expenses (billion dollars)
2005	3,00	1,05	9332	3266
2006	3,00	1,05	11106	3887
2007	6,00	2,10	21058	7370
2088	6,00	2,10	18374	6320
2009	6,00	2,10	14198	4970
2010	9,00	3,15	24365	8528
2011	9,00	3,15	27388	9586
2012	9,00	3,15	31966	11188

The last column of Table 1 lists DPAD's tax costs, assuming a 35 percent corporate tax rate on all income. In 2010, when DPAD reached 9%, corporations deducted 24 billion from their taxable income. managed to save more than \$ 8.5 billion to the US government. cost in dollars. In 2012, DPAD was 11 billion. exceeded the US dollar. As of 2010, the 2010 DPAD has become the third largest corporate tax expense in the corporate tax system, after accelerated depreciation and tax deferral of controlled foreign corporations, according to estimates by the US government's Accounting Chamber. From 2004 to 2017, enterprises engaged in qualified production activities could receive tax credits in the amount of 9 percent of the annual income received as a result of this activity. In theory, the deduction was simple, but the more complex the business, the more complicated the math to calculate what constitutes qualified manufacturing activity. In short, enterprises engaged in manufacturing and other skilled production activities were required to implement cost accounting mechanisms to ensure the correct calculation of tax deductions [5].

The results of the empirical analysis presented above show that a high effective rate of corporate corporate income tax can have serious consequences for the business environment and economic development. Allows companies to deduct a specified percentage of income from qualified manufacturing activities from taxable income. In general, corporations will see lower DPAD rates and corporate income tax rates leading to increased investment and payments and reduced use of debt capital. Any increase in revenues resulting from lower corporate tax rates is the product of real effects such as investment rather than a reduction in tax avoidance activity. These results are especially important for the effective implementation of the corporate tax reform. Contrary to the neutrality of the investment effect, these two types of investment promotion policies are very different in other respects. In fact, estimates show that using the proceeds from the repeal of accelerated depreciation to finance corporate rate cuts would have little effect on corporate investment. In contrast to the neutrality of this investment effect, the two types of investment promotion policies are very

different in other ways. Companies respond to lower tax rates by raising payouts and raising equity capital by issuing shares. Firms responding to accelerated depreciation, on the other hand, are less likely to pay dividends and prefer debt financing for expansion. While larger companies with more cash flow are responding to lower corporate rates, smaller, more financially challenged companies are responding to more amortization policies [2]. As a result, tax policymakers should choose to support income-neutral reforms, provided they seek to encourage corporate payments and equity financing and favor policies that favor large corporations with high financial potential [2].

In general, the marginal tax rate of the US corporate income tax is low compared to the marginal tax rates of income taxes and property taxes, but corporate tax rates were much higher in periods prior to 1993, with a top corporate income tax rate of 35 percent since 1993 (Fig. 1). Much of the academic and policy debate about the US corporate tax rate cut (which took effect in 2017) has focused on its impact on income distribution.

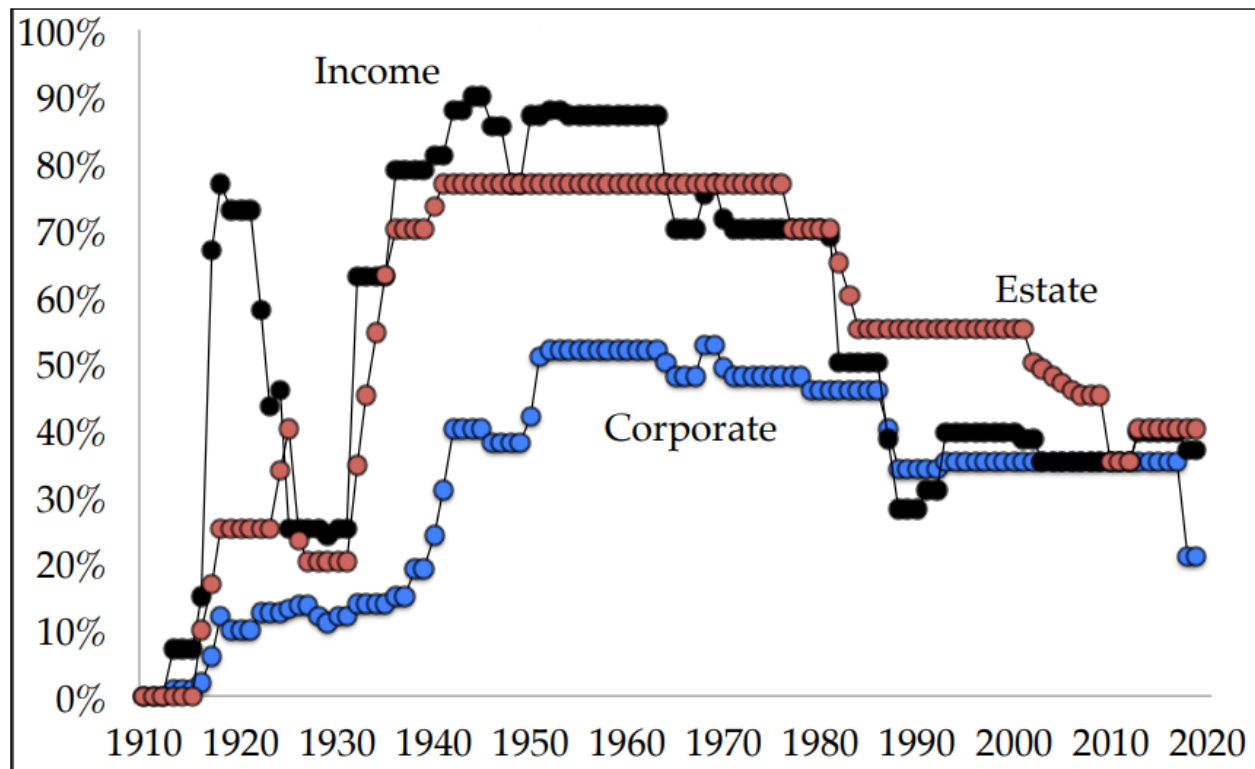


Fig. 1. The dynamics of the highest marginal tax rates in the US [6]

On December 20, 2017, the US Senate and House of Representatives passed the Tax Cut and Jobs Act (TCJA). A change in the corporate income tax rate A change in the tax rate can be expected to affect a firm's optimal production and consequently factor allocation decision. Among other provisions of the law, an effective corporate tax rate of 21 percent has been established on the profits of companies from January 1, 2018 [8]. Before and after the adoption of this law, the scientific literature discussed the economic consequences of lowering the corporate income tax rate. Much of the research discussion has focused on the redistributive effects of tax cuts, particularly on increases in dividends paid to shareholders, share buybacks, and bonuses and/or wages paid to employees.

Most economists argue that lowering corporate income tax rates can have two consequences for corporate behavior. An increase in a corporation's after-tax earnings can be reflected in the distribution effect. In the long run, the impact of lower tax rates on firms' investment policies is much more significant. An increase in shareholdings leads to more potential investments to meet capital budgeting criteria, which means that potential investments in companies can enrich shareholders in the long run. However, the third effect of lowering the corporate tax rate does not seem to have caught the attention of analytical models. It affects the firm's production decision under uncertainty if the tax rate is changed [8]. The model developed above is used to

analyze how the corporate income tax can affect the firm's output. Suppose that the average effective tax rate applied to the firm's profits is denoted by T by the firm's after-tax corporate profits $\pi_T(Q, x)$. Profit after tax is calculated as follows [8]:

$$\pi_T(Q, x) = (1 - T)[D(Q, x)Q - C(Q)] \quad (1.11)$$

If the corporate income tax rate is fixed, the Taylor series expansion leads to an approximation to the equality given in equation (12). This is the after-tax alternative to equation (1.8) [8]:

$$E[U(\pi_T)] \cong (1 - T)\pi(Q) + (1 - T)^2 \frac{\theta}{2} Q^2 \sigma^2 \quad (1.12)$$

By taking the derivative of equation (1.12) with respect to Q , setting it equal to zero, and solving it, the first-order condition for the after-tax maximum in equation (1.13) was obtained [8]:

$$MR = MC - (1 - T)\theta Q \sigma^2 \quad (1.13)$$

Equation (1.13) can be compared with equation (1.10) to infer the effect of corporate income tax on the profit-maximizing output of a firm facing an uncertain demand curve. The after-tax ratio $(1 - T)$ is less than 1, reducing the difference between the firm's profit-maximizing marginal revenue and its marginal cost, regardless of value θ . Thus, the application of a fixed rate tax on corporate profits will tend to moderate fluctuations in output due to the firm's tolerance for alternative risks. Based on this, the following conclusion can be formed. For a firm facing a downward-sloping demand curve containing an additional random variable, if the firm's profits are taxed at a uniform rate, the effect of the tax will be to reduce the deviation of the firm's output from the risk-averse firm's output, regardless of risk attitude [8].

It can be seen that if the average effective tax rate on profits is high, then the effect of the tax on the optimal production volume is closer to the optimal production of the risk-insensitive firm. Based on the above, it is possible to consider the effect of the change in the parametric tax rate on the firm's production. For a profit-maximizing firm facing a downward-sloping demand curve representing an additional random variable, if the tax rate applied to the firm's profits is reduced, its subsequent effect on the firm's optimal output is determined by the firm's attitude to risk. That is, if the firm is not risk-averse, a decrease in the tax rate will lead to a decrease in optimal output. If a firm is risk-averse, its optimal output will not be affected by a change in the tax rate. If the firm is risk-averse, a decrease in the tax rate leads to an increase in the optimal production volume [8].

Conclusion

In our opinion, the conclusions made regarding the consequences of the application of the corporate income tax are of great importance in the improvement of the corporate tax system, and it is assumed that the reduction of the tax rate can stimulate the firm's optimal production volume (therefore, the location of the factors of production) only by risk-prone ($\theta > 0$) firms. If the firm is risk-averse, a reduction in the corporate tax rate may have the opposite effect, encouraging firms to invest in expanding their capabilities. If the firm is risk-averse, one would expect that a reduction in the corporate tax rate would not affect the firm's ability to invest. In general, the corporate behavior to lower the corporate income tax rate is to transfer the main part of the tax-exempt profits to the shareholders.

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THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX ON BANK PROFITABILITY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines theoretical and empirical research on the impact of corporate profit tax on bank profitability. In the conducted empirical studies, it was determined that there is a positive correlation between the corporate tax and the profitability of commercial banks, and its statistical significance is high. It has been confirmed that corporate income tax paid by banks will be passed on to their counterparties and affect pre-tax profits. As a result of the analysis, relevant conclusions were formed.

Keywords: bank, profit, profitability, taxation, corporate income tax, JEL classification: C53, G20, G21

Introduction

In modern conditions, taxes are one of the main instruments for ensuring the development of the priority directions of economic sectors and increasing the competitiveness of enterprises. Modern taxation should help not only to collect the necessary funds for public expenditure, but also to redistribute income, to stabilize the distribution of resources, and at the same time to support economic growth. Tax efficiency and especially tax structure play an important role in achieving economic growth and fiscal consolidation (Desislava, 2017). Looking at a simple production function, it turns out that taxation affects economic growth through its effects on capital, human capital, and total factor productivity.

Taking into account the financial intermediation activities of commercial banks, both wholesale consumers (firms) and retail consumers (individuals) are connected, the negative consequences of the imbalances in the taxation of banks' profits are related to the loss of efficiency and who actually bears the financial burden. The main channel of impact of corporate income tax on banking activity is the fact that this form of taxation applies directly to bank shareholders.

For this reason, the study of the effect of corporate tax on the profitability of banks is important for the effective regulation of their activities by means of taxes.

Literature review

Ramsey's research is considered the foundation of the scientific literature on optimal taxation. Ramsey pointed out that effective taxation requires the introduction of a whole set of taxes, not just one tax. However, it is also important in the taxation of interest income. Ramsey (1927) considered consumption and savings as two different goods and argued that capital should be taxed at a much lower rate than wages. Also, according to Chamley (1986), based on theories of optimal taxation of capital, tax policies that directly affect capital should be avoided, including taxes on capital growth, dividends, and interest income. Atkeson, Chari, and Kehoe (1999) argue that, in the stationary state, taxing capital gains at a zero rate is optimal if the additional constraints are independent of capital, and vice versa. A flat-rate taxation of capital gains is not a distortion if capital expenditures are allowed to be deducted from the tax base of the purchasers of capital. However, even though this specification of capital gains tax imposes a zero effective capital tax rate, capital gains tax can generate significant revenue (Andrew, 2007). The financial sector is mainly a direct source of income from capital, and they benefit by providing a variety of financial services. It is clear that taxation of capital gains has a direct impact on the value and profitability of financial services. When tax rates rise, banks pass on their fiscal costs (tax burden) to their customers by raising interest rates on loans and lowering interest rates on deposits.

Schandlbauer (2017) argues that an increase in the corporate income tax rate will affect banks' financing and operating choices, that is, banks with high capitalization will try to take advantage of the extended tax shield by increasing long-term non-deposit loans, while banks with low capitalization will reduce lending because of the high tax. As interest rates increase the cost of financing, the loan margin turns into a loss. As a result of scientific research, it has been found that the value of financial intermediation services is relatively higher when compared to the imposition of VAT on financial services or the partial accounting of VAT paid to suppliers of goods (work) services. This problem is considered as "non-refundable VAT" and is accepted as a hidden cost by the banking sector (Yilmaz and Baydur, 2018.). In the results of the analysis, it was found that direct and indirect taxes have a significant impact on the interest spread and profitability of banks, and that direct taxes are transferred to bank customers to a certain extent, leading to an increase in the pre-tax profit of banks (Demirgüç-Kunt, Huizinga (1999). In other empirical studies conducted by banks, It is found that the profit taxes paid and VAT lead to an increase in the value of bank products, that is, an increase in the rate of profit tax and VAT paid by banks leads to an increase in the price of banking services. Thus, there is a positive relationship between the profitability of commercial banks and corporate profit tax, an increase in the rate of corporate profit tax it has been determined that it leads to an increase in profitability.

Research methodology

The methods of scientific abstraction, analysis, induction and deduction, expert assessment, descriptive statistics, scientific approach to theoretical and empirical literature were used in the research work.

Analysis and results

According to the current tax legislation, commercial banks pay the following main taxes and mandatory payments as a large taxpayer under the general procedure: profit tax; value added tax (when carrying out activities other than exempt financial transactions); property tax; land tax; tax for the use of water resources; social tax. In general, although the amount of taxes and mandatory fees paid by commercial banks has increased in recent years, different trends can be observed in their share of state budget revenues (Table 1). In particular, in 2020, compared to 2015, the amount of profit tax paid by commercial banks increased by approximately 2.86 times, but its share in the total profit tax revenue decreased by 6.1 percent. This includes the increase in the general profit tax rate (12% in 2018, 15% in 2020), the cancellation of tax benefits and a sharp increase in the number of profit tax payers in 2019 (the number of profit tax payers was 49,420 in 2019 or 2018 increased by 41,845 compared to the year) can be cited as the main reasons. Property tax, land tax, tax on the use of water resources, and social tax paid from the profits of commercial banks are part of operating expenses and lead to an increase in the cost of banking services. However, over the past 5 years, the share of these taxes in operating expenses has decreased, which is mainly due to changes in the base and rates of social tax and property tax.

Table 1. Information on taxes and mandatory payments paid by commercial banks to the state budget
¹, (billion soum)

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I Total tax revenue	1 126,3	1 332,8	1 385,1	1 835,2	2 650,0	3 220,5
including:						
corporate income tax	282,5	252,1	377,6	746,6	1 272,3	1743,7
VAT	25,3	18,8	28,3	49,5	85,4	144,0
property tax	47,7	64,7	77,3	72,7	33,5	46,0

¹It was compiled by the dissertation student based on the information of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Tax Committee.

land tax	7,2	7,8	9,6	10,1	11,8	12,5
income tax	172,6	201,5	284,5	356,3	444,0	544,6
Social tax	287,5	340,7	467,2	622,4	802,9	522,3
II Share of budget tax revenue (in %)	3,1	3,2	2,8	2,3	3,2	3,1
<i>including:</i>						
corporate income tax	23,9	20,7	25,6	21,3	8,4	6,1
VAT	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,7
resource and property tax	1,1	1,4	1,3	0,7	0,2	0,3
income tax	4,5	4,9	5,8	5,6	3,5	3,7
social tax	4,1	4,3	5,1	5,1	3,9	2,6

In general, the share of interest income in the total income of commercial banks is high (75.47%), and the main part of this income is contributed by loan interest. In non-interest income of banks, commission income (9.97%) and other received income (8.59%) make up a significant share, and the share of income from investments in securities (0.37%) is very low. The share of interest expenses in the total expenses of commercial banks is high (54.05%), and the main part of these expenses is interest payments on the resources involved and deposits. Operating expenses include wages (12.96%), the percentage of reserves for possible loan losses (13.63%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Composition of income and expenses of banks ², (%)

Composition of earnings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Interest income	60.97	61.23	52.49	67.44	72.49	75.47
Non-interest income, of which:	39.03	38.76	47.52	32.56	27.51	24.53
<i>commission income</i>	27.49	27.97	22.78	16.94	12.56	9.97
<i>foreign currency income</i>	5.20	4.24	18.58	9.15	5.91	5.59
<i>investment returns</i>	0.71	0.83	0.78	0.54	0.53	0.37
<i>other income</i>	5.63	5.73	5.38	5.93	8.51	8.59
Cost structure						
Interest expenses	39.49	39.97	34.18	44.85	50.57	54.03
Interest-free expenses	5.75	8.56	16.51	8.00	10.36	8.62
Operating expenses	44.75	40.80	33.00	33.30	24.08	20.01
<i>including: salary</i>	24.10	23.60	19.39	19.59	15.82	12.96
<i>other operating expenses, including taxes</i>	20.65	17.20	13.61	13.72	8.27	7.05
Other expenses	10.01	10.67	16.31	13.85	14.98	17.34
<i>of which, provision for losses on loans</i>	5.33	5.43	11.45	8.95	11.78	13.63
<i>income tax</i>	3.74	4.13	2.80	3.75	3.21	2.84

According to the results of scientific studies, corporate profit tax of banks (tax on bank capital) is equivalent to tax on loans, and due to prudential regulation, banks are required to have sufficient capital. An increase in the corporate income tax rate has a positive effect on the interest rate on loans and a negative effect on loan activity, and the effect on the net interest margin can be any number of cases. The effect of corporate income tax on other revenues is always negative, and it can be concluded that a high level of income tax reduces investment from the corporate sector and reduces the demand for banking services. Also, the effect of

²Rating Agency Ahbor-Reyting (2021). Analytical overview of the banking sector of Uzbekistan 2015-2020.

the increase in the corporate profit tax rate on the required reserves for operating expenses and possible loan losses is negative, mainly reflecting the effect on the amount of loans and services provided. Finally, according to the results of the empirical analysis, it was confirmed that approximately 90% of the significant part of the corporate profit tax burden paid by the banks can be transferred to the customers (Albertazzi & Gambacorta, 2010).

Abdullaev (2022) estimated the effect of corporate profit tax on the profitability of commercial banks through the Pooled OLS model. In this model, if the estimated probability value (p-value) is less than 5% significance level, regression analysis was performed using Random effect and Fixed effect method (Table 3).

Table 3. Regression analysis results

	Pooled OLS	Random effect	Fixed effect	OLS with Hetero & Serial Correlation
Constant	-1.257** (-2.02)	-2.184*** (-3.04)	-2.334*** (-3.03)	-1.257 (-1.17)
Ln CIT	0.427*** (6.09)	0.300*** (4.96)	0.275*** (4.42)	0.427** (3.04)
Ln Asset	-0.064 (-0.96)	-0.052 (-0.74)	-0.047 (-0.62)	-0.064 (-0.55)
Ln Form	0	0	0	0
Breusch-Pagan LM test	27.30***			—
Hausman test	—	3.36		—
Observations		73	73	
Multicollinearity (vif<10)	—	—	1.07	—
Heteroscedasticity (χ^2 -stat)	—	—	2461.16***	—
Serial correlation (F-stat)	—	—	0.893	—

Standard errors in parentheses ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1

As a result of the performed regression analysis, it was determined that there is a positive relationship between the profitability of commercial banks and the profit tax, and its statistical significance is high. An increase in the profit tax paid by commercial banks leads to an increase in bank profitability. Empirical research on the impact of corporate profit tax on banks' profitability found that corporate profit tax paid by banks is transferred to their counterparties and has a positive effect on pre-tax profit. This means that the profit tax paid by banks increases the costs of legal entities and individuals who consume banking services and products (in the form of interest on loans and income from other services) and leads to a decrease in their profits. Especially if we take into account that business entities mainly use loans from commercial banks as a source of financing investment projects, the continued negative impact on the general economy may increase.

Conclusion

Theoretically, the impact of the bank tax can fall on various parties: in particular, shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers of bank resources and the state itself, including the payment of VAT on the resources received by the bank.

As a result of the empirical analysis, the increase in the corporate profit tax rate has a positive effect on the interest rate of loans and a negative effect on the volume of loans in the conditions where the deposit market

has not changed. The overall impact on the net interest margin on loans varies, with a positive (negative) trend at relatively low (high) tax rates. It has also been found that banks have the ability to transfer a large part of corporate income tax, approximately 90% of the tax burden, to clients.

In the conducted analysis, it was confirmed that the corporate profit tax paid by banks is transferred to their counterparties and affects the profit before tax, determined as a result of scientific and empirical research on optimal taxation of income from capital.

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INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS AND LIMITING BARRIERS TO THE TOURISM SECTOR BASED ON THE CLUSTER APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the conditions and limiting barriers to the development of innovation within the tourism industry through the lens of the cluster approach.

Keywords: tourism, cluster, innovation, efficiency, economy, consumer, labor, productivity, enterprise, entrepreneurship, competition, population, social efficiency.

Introduction

Currently, it is imperative to investigate the existing limiting barriers and contradictions in the cluster development of the tourism sector within our country's economy. This involves identifying vector scenarios for resolving these issues within the context of globalization and innovation. We begin by addressing the most pressing problems that have been thoroughly examined in both foreign and domestic scientific literature. The inconsistency lies in the network principle of creating tourist clusters versus the territorial principle. Typically, the emergence of tourist clusters follows the Porter model, based on geographical proximity, while clustering operates on a network principle. For certain small states and regions, unifying tourist organizations by territorial and sectoral principles is straightforward. However, for larger regions, simultaneously considering both principles poses a significant challenge in the tourism sector.

Literature Review.

The advancement of the market economy and the expansion of commercial tourism have introduced complex tasks, such as designing and forming a network of specialized tourist areas to effectively develop domestic and international tourism. For example, D.A. Yalov proposes moving away from the network principle, suggesting that the network logic of economic development is significantly outdated. He argues that the network has become a more virtual concept, lacking both an object and subject of economic development. Consequently, managing the entire network through clusters becomes impossible, as there are no clear boundaries between regions, areas, and activities, which are all interconnected in complex ways. Yalov envisions further development of the cluster principle as a shift from the network principle to territorial-functional principles through clusters.

Numerous UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) tourism projects are also noteworthy in terms of clustering. The most active UNDP tourism projects are implemented in some CIS countries. Within the framework of poverty reduction programs and regional tourism development planning, several tourism projects akin to UNDP's essence of tourist clusters have been successfully executed. These include forming specialized agroecotouristic regions, organizing interstate cooperation for cross-border tourism development projects, and creating cultural and educational routes and excursions for foreign visitors.

Many UNDP tourism projects qualify for cluster formation based on several criteria: a) they are grounded in marketing research and territorial proximity influence; b) they emphasize attracting local residents and the business community; c) the state provides optimal conditions for supporting and implementing these projects, establishing an investment system and public-private partnerships.

It is crucial to apply foreign tourist cluster models in our republic. To reconcile the conflict between network and regional cluster principles, the following measures are necessary: a) focusing more on the organizational and managerial structure of the tourism cluster; b) developing the information and communication system of the tourism cluster; c) uniting cluster members and enhancing cooperation; d) increasing the level of entrepreneurship and corporate engagement.

As noted by several authors (S.I. Andreyanova, A.A. Nifantova, D.Yu. Andreyanov et al.), the clustered approach in science emerged from the search for effective strategies to enhance state competitiveness, but it began to be utilized in tourism only in the late 20th century. The cluster approach and concepts of territorial recreational systems share similar ideals regarding the optimal organization of tourism activities in a given area. In addition to other anthropogenic formations, the idea of natural complexes retaining their integrity is integral to the theory of TRS. This approach is grounded in principles of tourism, society, and natural development.

Consequently, the authors emphasize the importance of the territorial principle of tourist clustering and the principle of sustainable development. Competitiveness is evaluated not at the level of individual tourist products and services but at the level of entire states. According to researchers, the primary objective of tourist clustering is the optimal organization of tourist activities within a specific area.

Research Methodology. The study employs methods of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, multifactorial and dynamic comparison, periodization, and economic-mathematical modeling.

Analysis and Results. The flexibility and efficiency of a tourism cluster can be enhanced by developing vertical and horizontal links between cluster participants and the external environment. This includes fostering interregional and cross-border cluster cores and corridors to promote tourism development. To ensure the effective functioning of tourism clusters in our country, it is crucial to improve the system of contractual relations among cluster participants and to introduce concessions, subcontracts, franchises, and other forms of cooperation.

The main contradiction in cluster development within the tourism industry lies in the tension between network competition and cooperation. This tension exists both among organizations within a single tourism cluster and among several network clusters interacting within a specific area or region. This opposition, inherent in the essence of clustering, is succinctly captured by the phrase "compete, cooperate." It is not about eliminating this opposition but achieving a balance between integration and competitive elements.

This contradiction is rooted in the fact that a tourism cluster represents the most effective form for attaining the required level of competitiveness for a specific tourist area or an entire country. It serves as a competent organizational form of corporate cooperation among various entities, including service sectors, souvenir and food industries, financial institutions, governmental bodies, educational and scientific organizations, and non-profit organizations. All participants in the tourism cluster can gain additional competitive advantages through the combined effects of scale, coverage, synergy, and emergence.

These approaches highlight the need to integrate, rather than isolate, vertical and horizontal links within and between clusters. Recognizing that the driving force of a tourism cluster is not merely its network and territorial units but its innovation component, it is noted that the innovation of a tourism cluster is contingent upon considering and analyzing all types of existing communications. Developing a cluster without horizontal connections is impractical, as these connections ensure that entrepreneurs equally perceive innovations and adopt relevant state policies in the field of tourism.

O.V. Lavrov, in one of his works, delineates the comprehensive system of contradictions inherent in cluster development.

Firstly, territorial authorities are actively involved in supporting entrepreneurial activities within the tourism sector. Therefore, the cluster approach aims to foster competitive relations between organizations, establish an innovation system, and create optimal conditions through state authorities at the level of tourism policy.

Secondly, interregional competition for investment resources between individual organizations and local

structures within the tourism sector generates contradictions between tourism cluster participants and authorities regarding the goals and directions of territorial tourism development.

Thirdly, individual tourist organizations within a territory compete in various forms for material and other resources, such as capital investments, loans, investments in authorized capital, and leasing. This competition not only occurs between organizations in different regions but also internally, among tourist organizations within the same territory or cluster. Consequently, the divergent interests of tourism organizers lead to conflicts and hinder the integration of entrepreneurs within tourism cluster projects.

Fourthly, the competitive struggle for external resources negatively impacts the socio-economic development of a territory and is undesirable for state power and administration authorities. While competition can have positive effects, especially between local structures, it can also lead to situations where some economic entities harm others, weakening the territory's importance and economic potential for tourism development. A significant contradiction lies in the strong players' lobby in the tourism market, which supports dominant tourism organizations to the detriment of weaker ones, thereby hindering the development of the tourism cluster by regional authorities and local organizations.

Fifthly, the organization of tourist clusters should be based on a clear territorial foundation. Regional tourism organizations with vertical integrations can play a crucial role in this regard. Effective state and territorial tourism policies are necessary to ensure that cluster goals align with the mission of these integrated corporate structures. Utilizing the cluster approach can provide both scope and flexibility for the further development of the cluster and its individual enterprises.

"Economic development of territories through the creation and promotion of tourist clusters necessitates the initiative and activity of business entities, as well as joint efforts between business entities and the government. The roles of entrepreneurship and government in cluster creation and development vary across regions but are essentially complementary. An industrial cluster with a horizontal structure will never conflict with a vertically integrated business" [4]. This perspective should be supplemented by recognizing two additional contradictions related to the development of tourism clusters at the state and territorial levels.

One such contradiction is closely linked to the fact that the cluster approach in tourism directly enhances the competitiveness of the tourist area, simultaneously affecting productivity and employment while resolving contradictions between them. Labor productivity within the tourism cluster increases due to specialization and outsourcing of non-core tourism activities, while population employment rises through the involvement and formation of new business entities in the tourism sector" [5].

Considering the two primary conditions for tourism cluster activities—favorable market conditions and relationships with strong partner tour operators or government representatives—it can be asserted that there is a conflict of interests among participants. This contradiction can be mitigated through effective benchmarking and the comprehensive application of marketing and other strategies that form the marketing complex of both individual tourist enterprises and the cluster tourism structure as a whole.

In our view, the organization and development of tourism clusters require the following actions:

Firstly, it is essential to identify the fundamental principles for creating tourist clusters, their characteristic features, and to develop a typology of clusters in general and tourist clusters in particular.

Secondly, developing organizational and economic mechanisms for tourist clustering is crucial, including establishing relationships between tourism organizations and other entities involved in entrepreneurship, education, and scientific activities within the clusters.

Thirdly, it is necessary to enhance the regulatory framework, define state and territorial cluster policies, and coordinate the interests of innovators, entrepreneurs, government representatives, and employees of educational and scientific organizations.

Fourthly, a comprehensive analysis of the key areas of clustering as an innovation factor for the development of the tourism industry in our republic and its territories is required.

Fifth, it is essential to enhance the integration of entrepreneurial structures and develop an effective system of measures to increase the innovation activity of tourism organizations operating within cluster formations in specific regions.

In our view, conclusions regarding the effective utilization of the innovation potential of tourism cluster initiatives, based on the analysis of theories on existing tourism clusters both domestically and internationally, should include the following:

1. Planning and creating tourist clusters should be promoted by representatives of local structures, provinces, state authorities, and management bodies. This would involve shifting the state regulatory system from a "top-down" model to a "bottom-up" approach.

2. Within any tourist cluster, the establishment of an appropriate territorial-functional structure with a specific communication system is necessary. One of the main components of this system should be the educational and scientific sector.

3. To increase the innovation activity of enterprises in the tourism sector, it is crucial to establish proto-cluster structures based on partnerships in the form of "business-state-education-science."

4. The innovative nature of cluster development in tourism should also consider marketing aspects. Specifically, it should focus on the actual needs of regional and national tourism markets and aim to develop domestic and inbound tourism.

5. To enhance the innovation activity of cluster structures, it is necessary to revise the methodology of cluster design and planning. This revision should prioritize geographical features and available tourist resources, transitioning from the territorial and network paradigm to the organizational-management and marketing paradigm.

Based on a targeted regional tourist cluster in cross-border regions, the resources and conditions in a specific area should be considered alongside carefully selected elements of tourist potential. This should account for the preferences and requirements of consumers in neighboring countries. The formation of this tourist cluster involves a sequence of tasks within certain stages, with the foundational element being the determination of potential consumer demand (Figure 1)

The core objective of the tourist cluster is to fully meet consumer requirements and ensure that tourist resources align with these needs, forming the basis of the tourist product. The tourist cluster creates a flexible structure by incorporating various elements, allowing for expansion and supplementation. However, the crucial aspect of the cluster—completely satisfying consumer demand—remains constant. For tourists from different countries, the levels of the tourist cluster will include both common and unique components, reflecting the varying tourist demands of travelers from these nations.

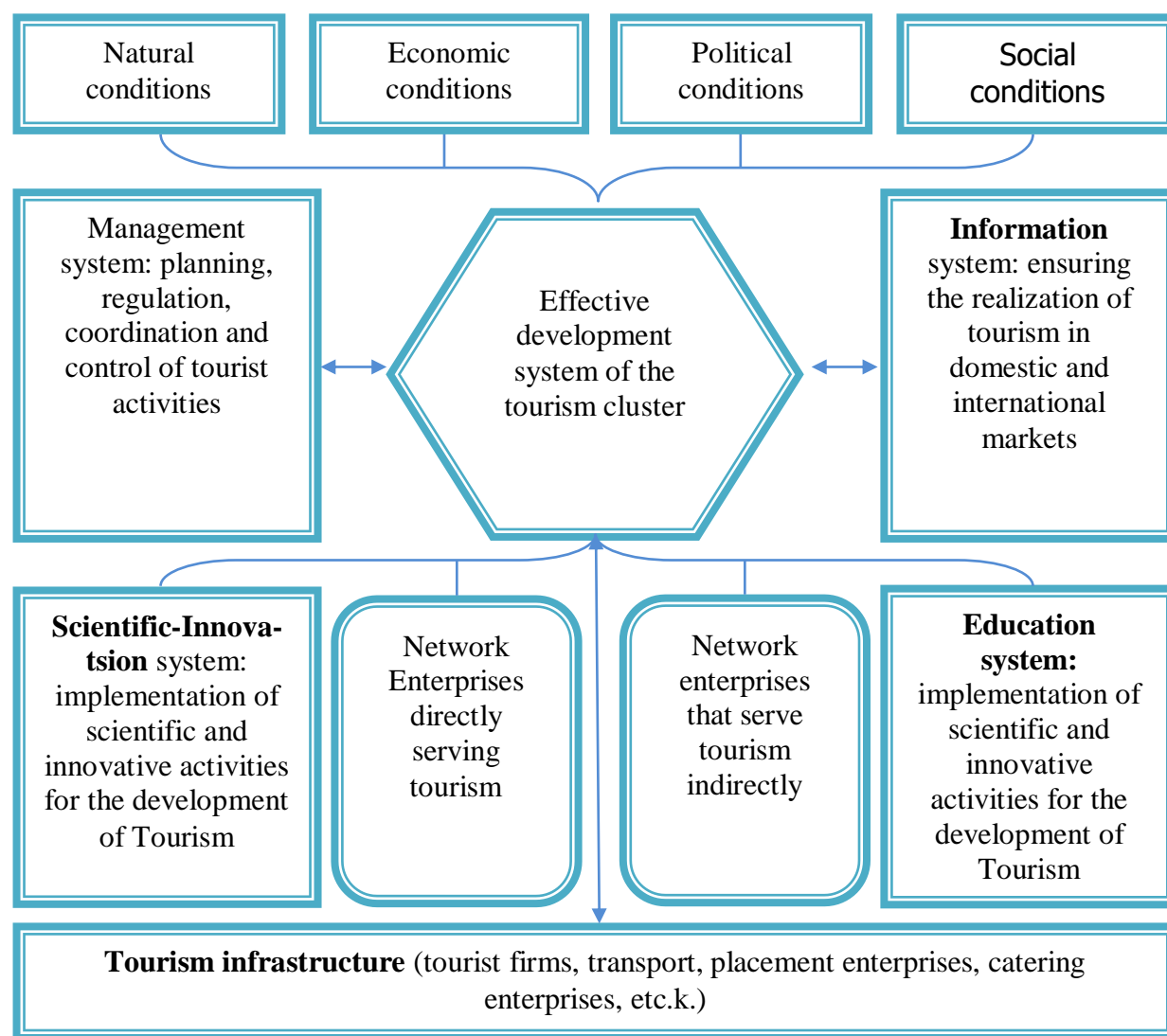


Figure 1. Effective Development System and Target Structure of the Regional Tourist Cluster³

Conclusion and Suggestions:

The primary advantages of implementing a cluster approach in the Republic's regions include:

- Concentration of funds directed toward tourism development in specific regions.
- Creation of synergistic opportunities for developing and offering integrated tourism products.
- Enhancement of the effective utilization of recreational resources, which form the foundation of the tourist cluster.

Suggestions:

To practically realize the cluster approach in the development of recreation within our national tourism system, it is necessary to establish a favorable external environment that encourages potential participants to join the cluster. This involves creating a conducive investment climate from economic, organizational, and managerial perspectives. Additionally, it requires maintaining an active (preferential) credit policy by territorial executive authorities, promoting the development of foreign relations between international entities and local

³ Developed by the author

businesses, and fully leveraging available opportunities to support the integration of small businesses and private entities into the cluster.

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THE PROCESS OF PEDAGOGICAL INTERACTION IN THE CONDITIONS OF DISTANCE EDUCATION REPRESENTS NATURAL BARRIERS BETWEEN INTERACTING SUBJECTS

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ABSTRACT

This article recognizes distance education as a key factor in the digitalization of the economy, and the article presents some considerations.

Keywords: Distance education, scientific, pedagogical, information and communication, educational process, educational service.

Introduction

In online distance learning courses, the learning environment is important for careful planning of the curriculum, including the following elements. Online learning environments are places where students access online resources, use online courses and communication systems, receive tutor support, and take assessments. People learn best in learning environments that are supportive, calming and relaxed. Therefore, the learning environment should be conducive in all aspects such as fitness, trust, respect, support and freedom. At the same time, the online learning environment does not have a significant impact on learning outcomes, but can potentially create an appropriate learning environment in an online learning course.

Second, a course management system facilitates student registration, online course content delivery, tracking, and testing. It can also allow you to manage training sessions conducted by teachers. Provides a set of tools and templates that make it relatively easy for an instructor to create online course content and then teach and manage that course, including providing a variety of interactions with students in the course.

Thirdly, technical infrastructure.- Technology plays an important role in achieving learning outcomes as students interact more in online learning environments to achieve success. The university should have quality assistive technology with up-to-date and relevant translation information for online courses.

In the conditions of distance learning, the process of pedagogical interaction is complicated by the presence of natural barriers between interacting subjects, but this point can be skillfully used. Pedagogical interaction is a specially organized process, the result of which is mutual changes in the behavior, activities and attitudes of the teacher and students. We are talking about unlocking the learning potential of the environment (computer), which helps to increase the efficiency of the teacher and students.

We W. Thurmond, K. Wambach, G. R. Connors and B. B. Frey on the division of pedagogical interaction into 4 types of distance learning conditions: student - course content; student - student; student - teacher; student interface.

Grebenyuk T.B. and Bulan I.G. developed a model of pedagogical cooperation between teachers and students in distance learning. Based on this model, the first type of interaction is "student - course content", the interaction between the student and the content presented in online courses, including the clarity of the content. Here, time and environment determine the degree of effectiveness of this interaction.

The author's course is focused on the use of active and interactive teaching methods as part of the analysis of the features of existing methods and forms of work in distance education. University students have their own views on the use of certain teaching methods, and in this regard, there is an opportunity to put their

practical skills into practice in distance learning. In this regard, collaboration between teachers and students is organized through active and interactive teaching methods.

We are talking about developing the future teacher's ability to interact with the distance education system, in particular, in research activities aimed at creative search and implementation of new forms of interaction, including online consultations, offline tips, online videos. lectures, offline video lectures, interactive computer video lectures and seminars.

Online consultations are carried out by creating a general chat between students and the teacher using instant messaging systems (WhatsApp, Viber, Telegram). This helps to convey information instantly by getting feedback from the teacher and students. This type of counseling can also be used as part of an individual approach to students. In offline consultations, participants in the educational process use email. In the digital economy, distance education is an improvement in the quality of education for a wide range of people, regardless of place of residence, presence or absence of work activity. Including ensuring access to higher education, rapid response to changes in the labor market,

Modern global trends in the development of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the educational process show that the main trend is the implementation of the idea of a mass bachelor's degree. The implementation of this principle lies in the use of open educational technologies, which are based on the network organization of interaction between participants in the educational process.

It should be noted here that with the development of modern information and communication technologies, the application of the principles of distance education is becoming increasingly relevant. One of the main factors is the need to work with large volumes of data. This implies their processing, analysis, storage and rapid transmission. This determines the relevance of using the Internet in distance educational technologies. The study shows that the population with education based on communication technologies is located mainly in countries with widespread access to the Internet.

Thus, we can conclude that one of the main factors in the spread of network educational technologies is the use of the Internet and, accordingly, the skills of university staff and students to work with databases and global networks.

It should be noted that the current level of quality of educational services provided in the republic by region still has significant differences, which determines the corresponding differentiation. socio-economic efficiency of the education system. Based on this, the use of modern innovative educational technologies makes it possible to minimize inequality in the level of quality of education in higher educational institutions of the country.

The effectiveness of providing educational services is usually considered from two sides. The first area is to assess the internal state of the service, including factors such as faculty qualifications, education and training. teaching materials, software and hardware;

the student population, the existing infrastructure of the educational institution, the state of the internal and external environment, which determine the conditions for the functioning of the educational institution.

The second direction is to assess the level of demand and supply of educational services, which depends on the quality of educational services and the opportunities for graduates to enter the labor market. It is important to conduct national (regional) and international assessments. In our opinion, it is necessary to take into account both directions in order to optimize the provision of educational services. This is especially true for distance learning technologies.

Currently, much debate surrounds the proliferation of online courses and whether the use of this technology has replaced the traditional classroom format environment. The question needs to be answered.

Using video hosting allows you to broadcast information, but interaction occurs through comments in the chat.

Another method of teaching in distance learning is offline video lectures or recorded video lectures using multimedia. Offline video lectures allow you to listen to lectures at a time convenient for you and return to certain

topics again and again.

A special place is occupied by interactive computer video lectures with simultaneous slide shows. This program allows you to display a window with a video image of the teacher and a slide window on the computer screen, which changes automatically in accordance with the reproduced fragment of the video sequence. The advantage of this method is the availability of tools for navigating through the content of a video lecture using hyperlinks.

Seminars are conducted using online technologies (Zoom, Skype, Chat). In this case, it will be possible to discuss the most important and complex topics of the course.

The purpose of this article is that pedagogical interaction in distance learning is an integral part of the educational process, this is the interaction between teacher and student, which is carried out remotely and carried out through an automated educational system through mediation. To organize pedagogical interaction, it is important to combine functional-role and personal interaction, characterized by activity, awareness, bilateral subject-subject relationships, the result of which this interaction is to determine the joint goals and objectives of the mystery. The identified features of distance learning make it possible to use teaching methods (active and interactive - business game, brainstorming, master class, case method, etc.), which allows for full pedagogical interaction. In the context of distance education, it is also recommended to use: online consultations, offline consultations, online video lectures, offline video lectures, interactive computer video lectures, organization of seminars. Tutoring ideas can be implemented in a traditional educational environment and have a proven track record of success. Rassokhin A.A. shows prospects for the development of tutor support for students in higher educational institutions and notes that it contributes to the personal growth of the latter. online consultations, offline consultations, online video lectures, off-line video lectures, interactive computer video lectures, seminars. Tutoring ideas can be implemented in a traditional educational environment and have a proven track record of success. Rassokhin A.A. shows prospects for the development of tutor support for students in higher educational institutions and notes that it contributes to the personal growth of the latter. online consultations, offline consultations, online video lectures, off-line video lectures, interactive computer video lectures, seminars. Tutoring ideas can be implemented in a traditional educational environment and have a proven track record of success. Rassokhin A.A. shows prospects for the development of tutor support for students in higher educational institutions and notes that it contributes to the personal growth of the latter. can be implemented, and there is a definite track record of such implementation proving success. Rassokhin A.A. shows prospects for the development of tutor support for students in higher educational institutions and notes that it contributes to the personal growth of the latter. can be implemented, and there is a definite track record of such implementation proving success. Rassokhin A.A. shows prospects for the development of tutor support for students in higher educational institutions and notes that it contributes to the personal growth of the latter.

Distance learning is one of the new educational approaches widely used in academic institutions. Most of the training is conducted online. Distance learning technologies allow teachers to remotely deliver educational materials to course participants. It can be used both in educational technologies themselves and in online pedagogical methods. Advantages of distance learning:

- round-the-clock access to information;
- modern materials;
- self-education;
- individual courses;
- economic efficiency;

The rapid transition to distance learning affected all participants in the educational process. Firstly, all university professors and teachers are required to work with students online. If initially the teacher's desire to work using DOT was taken into account, now it is excluded in the context of a global pandemic. Therefore, many teachers were not ready for the new working conditions. Secondly, many students have faced similar

difficulties because it is impossible to study all subjects through distance learning.

As part of this study, a survey was conducted to obtain answers to questions related to the attitude of the public and teachers to the transition to distance learning.

The choice and implementation of a control system when using distance education is an important issue that the teacher must also decide. Through collaboration, teachers can provide personalized attention to each student's needs.

Based on this, the interaction between teacher and students can be considered as follows:

- relations of their activities (HILiimets;
- their joint activity (BPBitinas, SEXose;
- a special type of joint activity;
- a special way of organizing joint activities.
- Andreeva A.D. sees two sides in the process of pedagogical interaction - functional-role and personal. In her study, Balashova E.D. defines the basic principles on which modern pedagogical interaction is built:
- acceptance of the partner's personal interests;
- Teamwork;
- the art of creating subtle incentives for development.

Distance learning helps explain why higher education institutions today use success factors as part of their online learning strategies. The rapid development of the economy encourages science to seek new opportunities in the field of education. And education, accordingly, in response to public demand, becomes a more flexible and dynamic learning process with its own characteristics and limitations.

This is another feature of distance education – an asynchronous type of communication, which allows you to transmit and receive information independently of each other at a convenient time for each participant in the process. On the one hand, this is convenient for the student - the opportunity to study at any time of the day does not interfere with correspondence with the teacher.

Our analysis showed that distance learning has both advantages and disadvantages. The theoretical analysis of the issue revealed the following shortcomings:

- decrease in the quality of education due to independent work of the student and irregular control by professors;
- lack of individualization of the educational process;
- lack of a system of targeted interaction between teacher and student;
- The need for constant access to the Internet and adequate technical equipment;
- geographical distance from the university and the inability to ask questions to the teacher at any convenient time; availability of a written interpretation of the presented material, absence of the oral membrane.

The next feature is related to the process of adaptation of the teacher to new working conditions. This is a traditional pedagogical technique. It becomes unnecessary for the teacher or undergoes changes. This is a question to which every teacher must seek the answer himself. The daily workload of the teacher is entrusted with the constant pedagogical search for new forms and methods of work. As a result, this issue is either not addressed at all, or the forms of work used do not correspond to the objectives of the course.

In order to improve the quality of education, this article developed the subject and object hypotheses:

- theoretical justification of pedagogical interaction between subjects of the educational process in the conditions of distance education;
- determination of teaching methods in distance education, taking into account the identified features of

pedagogical interaction;

- development of an original course that reveals the features of pedagogical interaction between participants in the educational process in distance learning, conducting a section on testing the module and determining its effectiveness in pedagogical interaction;

- development of methodological recommendations for effective pedagogical cooperation in distance learning conditions.

To effectively implement mutual cooperation in distance education, it is necessary to create certain conditions that will help:

- active involvement of all participants in the educational process in the discussion and completion of tasks;

- organization of joint research;

- implementation of continuous communication (synchronous and asynchronous communication means);

- develop empathy and thinking.

Bespalko V.P. The computer “can be considered as a participant in the educational process along with the teacher.” Of course, we are talking about an automated training system that includes a computer as technical support.

Harmonization, mutual adaptation and mutual enrichment of these scientific disciplines, united by the common goal of increasing the effectiveness of multifaceted educational activities, is not only difficult in itself, but is also a new task for them.”

Distance educational technologies are aimed at organizing the process of interaction between students and teachers using information and telecommunication technologies. The key word “interaction” in this context defines and emphasizes the success of the learning process between teacher and student. Organized interaction between participants in the educational process using distance learning technologies is the main and important factor in learning. It is important to understand the need to create unique educational content, which will become the basis for the implementation of distance education, the development of methodological equipment for distance learning, and special training of teachers.

The work of foreign researchers contributed to the development of distance education. B. Holmberg is one of the first theorists in the field of the issue under study. In his most famous work, “An Empathy-Based Theory of Distance Learning,” the author shifts the emphasis from the adjective “didactic” to understanding. M. G. Moore defined distance education as “a set of teaching methods in which the learning activities are carried out separately from the teaching activities”...thus, communication between student and teacher is separated from print, electronic, mechanical and can be facilitated by other means.” The future, writes B. S. Gershunsky, is the priority of the personal qualities of each person, his knowledge, skills, worldview and behavior, and therefore, ultimately, society,

The active introduction of information technologies into the educational process has raised many questions that are awaiting solutions. Many scientific teams (E.S. Polat, M.Yu. Bukharkina and M.V. Moiseeva, specialists in the field of distance education offer their views on emerging problems, talk about the exact definition of DL, systematize existing experience in working with such technologies. Authors under The leadership of Yu. Weiss developed a draft section of Distance learning presupposes a distance between the teacher and students, this distance is filled through the use of technological resources.

G. Kearsley and M. Moore offer the following definition.

“Distance education is instruction organized according to a curriculum, which is usually carried out in another location. The location of the teacher and, as a consequence, a special methodology for creating a curriculum, special teaching methods, special methods of communication and technology also require a special

organizational and management structure." The information and educational environment of distance education - means of data transmission, information resources, communication protocols aimed at meeting the educational needs of users, is a systematically organized set of technical, software and organizational - methodological support." Education is a specially organized process of acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities, and education is human learning, which is the result of upbringing and development. Under this definition A.A. Andreev considers learning through interaction with distance learning resources and academic subjects organized with the help of information technology and telecommunications. Yu.V. Golovanova, for example, notes the transition of the development of society from the technological sphere to the information sphere, and considers the information sphere as a combination of basic knowledge and innovative information, which is constantly updated and changed.

The educational practice of distance education is based on the opportunities provided by information technologies, especially on the implementation of various methods of knowledge transfer and interaction with subjects of the educational process.

The adoption of the concept of creating and developing a unified system of distance education in Uzbekistan contributed to widespread coverage of the problem of distance education in the scientific literature. The Law "On Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" defines concepts such as "e-learning" and "distance learning technologies". The concept includes the first official definition of the term "distance education" and describes its basic principles. Legislation establishing the possibilities of using distance education serves to accumulate theoretical and practical experience in introducing a distance education system into higher education institutions.

In the field of distance education, innovations occupy a strong place and become a competitive form of higher education along with traditional forms of education. The advantages of using this form of training are obvious:

Currently, serious attention is paid to the search for all types of educational forms that meet all the requirements for the educational process. Distance education is recognized as a fairly effective form of learning. Therefore, emphasis is placed on distance education as the only form of education that can maintain its effectiveness despite various circumstances and force majeure in the world. But the difficulties of implementing traditional forms and methods of work in a computer environment require the search for clear and new solutions. University students face and face problems when using distance learning in their professional activities. Distance learning at the university, in order to meet all the requirements for professors and teachers, it is already necessary to create conditions for acquiring work skills in Lima. In order to improve the entire educational system, it was considered necessary to prepare teachers for activities in distance learning.

Definitions have been clarified as part of this study

"distance learning" and "pedagogical interaction". This study was based on a term that reflects the entire essence of distance education. This is training in which all educational processes are carried out using modern information and telecommunication technologies with territorial dispersion of teachers and students. An important role is played by the information and educational environment of distance education, which includes means of data transmission, information resources, interaction protocols, hardware, software, organizational and methodological support, user support, aimed at meeting the needs of the community. An automated educational system, in which a computer acts as a technical component, is a pedagogical tool in distance learning.

Pedagogical cooperation in distance education is considered as a specially organized process aimed at solving educational problems. Organizing mutual cooperation in distance education requires professional skills and significant time resources. If all educational activities are carried out on the basis of a strategy for developing the teacher's influence on students, then this process will be effective if it is organized as intended.

Pedagogical interaction in distance learning conditions is characterized by features that indicate the

presence of unexplored aspects in teaching practice. Among them:

- technical organization of the educational process;
- asynchronous communication type;
- long-term adaptation to work and study in distance learning;
- increase the share of independent learning among students;
- the emergence of additional tasks for the teacher in the form of tutor support for the educational

process.

Each of these problems performs special tasks that determine the choice of methods and means that allow for pedagogical interaction in distance education.

Teaching methods have been identified that serve to increase the effectiveness of pedagogical interaction in distance learning conditions. A special place is occupied by active and interactive teaching methods (business game, brainstorming, master class, case method, etc.).

As well as methods that reflect the specifics of relationships in conditions of territorial dispersion of teachers and students - online consultations, offline consultations, online video lectures, offline video lectures, interactive computer video lectures, seminars.

Based on the analysis of the teacher's activities in organizing pedagogical interaction in the conditions of distance education, the fifth type of interaction in the conditions of distance education was determined - "teacher - distance education system". This led to the conclusion that it is important to combine all five types of interaction to create an effective learning process.

The creation of the author's course "Features of pedagogical interaction in distance education" helps to acquire practical skills in implementing pedagogical interaction necessary for successful activities in new educational conditions. The course is structured in such a way that it reflects all the main features of a teacher's activity in the context of distance education, reveals the essence of distance education and is aimed at gaining primary experience in organizing pedagogical interaction, since it combines training with both. traditional format and computer use. Active and interactive methods of online work are designed to bring students' knowledge closer to real conditions of professional activity.

A variety of active and interactive teaching methods fills the educational process with personally significant forms of work (virtual laboratory, case method, simulator tasks, discussions) for interest and motivation. One of the important and voluminous modules of the author's course on filling it with practical material is the module "Pedagogical interaction in distance learning conditions".

Students receive the necessary information that allows them to move between different methods of interaction and adapt the forms of organizing pedagogical interaction within the framework of traditional education to the conditions of work in a distance education format.

University students have their own views on the use of certain teaching methods, and in this regard, there is an opportunity to put their practical skills into practice in distance learning. In this regard, collaboration between teachers and students is organized through active and interactive teaching methods.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the author's course "Features of pedagogical interaction in distance learning" with 4th year students of the course "Psychological and Pedagogical Education", a section was held on the lessons developed in the course. , which reflected the positive dynamics of the following indicators:

- "enthusiasm", "independence", "professional flexibility",
- "professional identity", "communication", "cognitive needs" and "creative orientation".

Thanks to the combination of different forms of work (traditional teaching and distance learning), students have the opportunity to gain experience in pedagogical cooperation, develop an adequate attitude towards distance learning, and a clear understanding of the teacher's responsibilities in teaching. formed. These are the

conditions. Subject to the application of the course in the educational process of the university, students will acquire basic skills in organizing pedagogical cooperation in a distance environment.

training and improving your professional skills. The cutting result appears confirms the effectiveness of the author's course.

The above allows us to emphasize that the tasks posed in the study were solved and the goal was achieved.

The conducted research cannot solve all the problems associated with the organization of pedagogical interaction in distance learning. The findings obtained during the study indicate the need to determine the educational capabilities of interactive teaching methods in the organization of pedagogical interaction, and further study of pedagogical interaction in distance learning conditions.

With the full disclosure of the didactic capabilities of teaching methods and the possibility of studying the mechanisms for organizing effective pedagogical cooperation, as well as adapting teaching methods to distance learning, the practical significance of the research will be deeper. .

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MECHANISM FOR FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

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ABSTRACT

The mechanism of financial and economic support plays a decisive role in the formation of the innovation ecosystem of the region. By combining various financial instruments such as venture capital, public grants, public-private partnerships and support programs such as incubators and accelerators, regions can create a dynamic environment that fosters creativity, attracts talent and stimulates economic growth. Understanding the interplay between these components is critical for policymakers, investors, and entrepreneurs seeking to achieve sustainable innovation and prosperity in the region.

Keywords: Innovation, economic development, financial support, investment, investments, public policy, market, infrastructure.

Introduction

In today's competitive economic environment, regions are increasingly using innovative financial mechanisms to support economic development. This article explores the key components of a financial-economic support mechanism to stimulate innovation in the region. The main components of the mechanism:

Venture capital: Financing high-potential start-ups and innovative businesses through venture capital investments will stimulate innovation and stimulate economic growth in the region.

Government grants and incentives: Governments can support innovation and encourage businesses to invest in innovation by providing grants, tax breaks and R&D subsidies.

Public-Private Partnerships: Partnerships between the public and private sectors create innovative financial mechanisms that attract investment, stimulate innovation, and create an enabling environment for business development.

Incubators and Accelerators: Supporting startups with funding, mentoring and networking opportunities through incubators and accelerators helps entrepreneurs develop their ideas and contribute to the economic prosperity of the region. Silicon Valley shows how innovative financial mechanisms can catalyze regional economic development. Thanks to a combination of venture capital, government support and an entrepreneurial culture, Silicon Valley has become a global center of technological innovation.

Research methods.

It is important to study the financial and economic support mechanisms for regional innovative economic development, as they play a key role in stimulating innovative processes and ensuring sustainable development. This literature review aims to review and analyze the available sources of financial and economic support for innovative economic development.

Joseph Schumpeter's *The Theory of Economic Development* explains the relationship between innovative development and economic growth. This theoretical framework reveals the importance of financial support for innovation processes.

Michael Porter's book *"The Competitive Advantage of Nations"* is based on the theory of competitive advantages and shows the necessity of economic infrastructure and financial resources for innovative development.

John Howells's "The Management of Innovation and Technology" provides a detailed analysis of innovation process management and financial support strategies.

Henry Chesbrough's book "Open Innovation" illuminates the concept of open innovation and explains the importance of financial support in innovation processes.

Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Technological Change by David Audretsch and Albert Link provides important theoretical and practical information on innovation development and entrepreneurial processes.

Freeman and Soete's The Economics of Industrial Innovation highlights the economic aspects of industrial innovation and shows the role of financial support.

Mahmudova Z.S. and **Rasulov A.A.**'s articles highlight local experiences in supporting the innovative economy.

As a result of literature analysis, theoretical and practical knowledge necessary for the formation and development of financial and economic support mechanisms for regional innovative development is gathered. This analysis allows effective measures to be taken to support the innovative development of the regional economy.

Result and discussion.

In today's rapidly changing economic landscape, regions are increasingly turning to innovative strategies to stimulate economic growth and development. One of the key aspects of this is the implementation of financial mechanisms that support innovation and entrepreneurship. This article examines the importance of such mechanisms in ensuring regional economic development and shows effective strategies for their implementation.

The importance of financial support for innovation:

Financial support plays a crucial role in the development of innovation and entrepreneurship in the region. By providing funding and resources to innovative start-ups and businesses, regions can stimulate economic growth, create jobs and increase competitiveness. In addition, financial support helps bridge the gap between research and commercialization, bringing innovative ideas to market and creating economic value.

The main components of financial mechanisms:

Venture capital: Venture capital firms play an important role in financing high-potential start-ups and innovative businesses. By investing in early-stage companies, venture capitalists help boost innovation and economic growth in the region.

Government grants and incentives: Governments can support innovation through grants, tax breaks, and subsidies for research and development. Such financial incentives encourage business entities to invest in innovations and contribute to the development of the regional economy.

Public-Private Partnerships: Partnerships between the public and private sectors can create innovative financial mechanisms that support economic development. By pooling resources and expertise, these partnerships can stimulate innovation, attract investment and create an environment conducive to business growth.

Incubators and Accelerators: Incubators and accelerators provide startups with access to funding, mentoring, and networking opportunities. These programs help entrepreneurs to develop their ideas, expand their business and contribute to the economic prosperity of the region.

Case Study:

It serves as a vivid example of how innovative financial mechanisms can influence regional economic development. Through a combination of venture capital investment, government support, and an entrepreneurial culture, Silicon Valley has become a global center for technological innovation and economic growth.

Management system and politics: Management system and state policy are important in financial and economic support of innovative development. Such systems play a role in teaching innovation in a wide range of ways, attracting foreign investment and determining the means of financial support.

Investments and investment: The importance of financial support for the attraction of financial resources for innovative projects, the growth of the capital market and the implementation of innovative right agreements is very high.

Infrastructure and communications: The necessary infrastructure for the development of the innovative sector, as well as the development of electric power, communication networks, transport and other sectors, is implemented through financial and economic support mechanisms.

Entrepreneurship and systematic settlement: In order to develop innovative activities, it is important to provide financial support to entrepreneurs and innovators, for example, to establish financial support systems for innovative start-ups and attract them to investment support.

Emerging Markets and Trade Policy: Mechanisms of financial and economic support are essential to create and provide access to new markets for innovative products and services. The country's trade policy, financial conditions of export and import, development education and creation of conditions for innovative industries are also one of the main parts of this. As science and innovation parks, business incubators and other similar organizations are important elements of the innovation infrastructure in the developed countries of the world. For example, in Sweden, there is an organization called Technopol in the Ideon science park (Lund metropolis), where specialists from various fields work. The Innovation Bridge organization promotes and commercializes research and development. In Stockholm, Kista Science City is home to an information technology business incubator called Sting (Stockholm Innovation and Growth). This business incubator supports the creation of modern firms by attracting the best innovators and entrepreneurs, providing them with effective support in business development. In addition, Karolinska development is organized by the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. This organization was established to provide economic and consulting support for the implementation of projects carried out by Karolinska Institutet researchers. The analysis of international practice shows that most universities have become large scientific centers, combining many industrial and scientific organizations. In order to form a base of scientific developments and train highly productive specialists in modern science and production, active mutual cooperation of scientific, technical and entrepreneurial activities is necessary. Research institutions form the backbone of the US innovation infrastructure. They have collected most of the country's scientific and applied research. Scientific and educational institutions act as a powerful force in the formation of regions by establishing technological parks on their basis. The first scientific and technological park established at Stanford University had favorable conditions for its operation, in particular, low rent, availability of venture capital and close cooperation with technological companies and universities. Cooperation between universities and private companies has developed in the USA.

The mechanism of financial and economic support for innovative economic development in the region, or financial and economic support under another name, is financial measures, policies and mechanisms that include the process of innovation and economic development for developing countries. These mechanisms are designed to provide the necessary financial support for the development of innovative activities between countries and regions, the introduction of new technologies and the introduction of innovative products into the markets, as well as attracting investments. The mechanism of financial and economic support may consist of the following main components:

Public policy and legislation: To encourage innovative economic development, the policies and laws established between the states are very important. These policies ensure faster organization of finance for innovation, attraction of investments, presentation of technological innovations and study of innovative projects.

Attracting financial resources: Attracting financial resources necessary for innovative activities and the main part of financial and economic support. These resources are used to organize investments, develop innovative projects, and make the right agreements for new technologies and products.

Attracting investments and investment funds: It is necessary to attract investments and investment funds for innovative economic development. The mechanism of financial and economic support is related to the establishment and implementation of appropriate investment policies to ensure the attraction of investments and their bringing to innovative areas.

Encourage entrepreneurship and innovation: A mechanism of financial and economic support for entrepreneurs and innovators, for example, providing financial support programs for innovative startups, raising investment capital, etc. This is important to encourage the development and market introduction of new technologies and innovative products.

Infrastructure and communication networks: Development and provision of infrastructure and communication networks necessary for innovative activities. The mechanism of financial and economic support, for example, plays an important role in providing the necessary infrastructure and high-speed Internet networks for the study and implementation of innovative technologies.

Emerging Markets and Trade Policy: Financial and economic support systems necessary to create and enter new markets for innovative products and services. One of the main parts of the state's trade policy, financial conditions of export and import, development education and creation of conditions for innovative industries. The mechanism of financial and economic support includes management and policy systems, attraction of financial resources, provision of investment capital, development of infrastructure and communication networks for innovative activities, important incentive measures for entrepreneurs and innovators. . These mechanisms contain innovative economic development in a single country or region and play a major role in ensuring its development.

Conclusion. In short, the mechanism of financial and economic support for innovative economic development is important for regional growth and competitiveness. By implementing effective financial mechanisms, regions can support innovation, attract investment and create a thriving ecosystem for business development. It is essential that policymakers, investors and entrepreneurs work together and use these mechanisms to unlock the full potential of regional economies.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL BANKING FINANCIAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the reforms implemented in the banking and financial system of our country, the order of convenient and fast service to customers through the digitization of banking services, the implementation of the PESTO method on the activities of ATB "Anorbank" on the development of the integrated activity of the regional banking financial system, and the improvement of the integrated activity of the banking system suggestions are made.

Keywords: banking financial system, integration, innovative solutions, operational efficiency, regulatory standards, payment systems, IT platforms, Fintech companies.

Introduction

In the Uzbekistan-2030 strategy, digital banking services are used wisely in the process of development of the banking and financial system, digitization and introduction of technologies. By digitizing banking services, convenient and fast customer service is ensured. By expanding mobile and internet banking services, fintech startups will be supported and the process of integrating them with the banking system will be implemented. This will create new innovative financial products. The topic of development of the integrated activity of the regional banking financial system was specially emphasized by the President in the Uzbekistan-2030 strategy. This process is aimed at strengthening regional networks of banks and bringing them closer to the international financial system. For the mutual integration of regional banks, it allows to strengthen cooperation, exchange information between regional banks, create cooperation and experience exchange systems, increase operational efficiency of banks and implement innovative solutions.

Literature review.

The scientific-theoretical aspects of the integrated activity of the banking and financial system are discussed by foreign scientists such as Joseph Stiglitz (Nobel laureate, specialist in economics), Paul Krugman (Nobel laureate, specialist in economics), Christine Lagarde (President of the European Central Bank) and others covered in scientific research works on the system.

The scientific works of local scientists such as Akmal Saidov (leading economist in Uzbekistan), Shavkat Mirziyoyev (President of the Republic of Uzbekistan) and Nodira Karimova (Professor of Tashkent State University of Economics) are aimed at expanding cooperation with international financial institutions and increasing the financial stability of banks is devoted to the scientific research of improvement of methodological aspects of improvement.

The opinions of foreign and local scientists complement each other in the development of the integrated activity of the regional banking financial system. Foreign scientists emphasize the importance of digitization, adaptation to international normative standards and implementation of innovations. Local scientists note the need to expand international cooperation, increase financial stability and green financing. These considerations help to increase the competitiveness of the regional banking system and contribute to national economic development.

Research methods.

Methods such as systematic analysis, logical and comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, comparative comparison were used in the research process.

Analysis and results.

The subject of development of the integrated activity of the regional banking financial system is of great importance in the financial sector. This process is aimed at strengthening regional networks of banks and bringing them closer to the international financial system. Strengthening cooperation in mutual integration of regional banks, regional it allows to create systems of exchange of information, cooperation and exchange of experience between banks, to increase the operational efficiency of banks and to implement innovative solutions. In creating common infrastructure, creating common infrastructure for regional banks, such as payment systems, IT platforms and security measures, allows them to combine resources and improve service quality.

In order to integrate commercial banks into the international financial system, in the process of adapting to international standards, regional banks must revise their internal processes to adapt to international financial standards. This is important for entering international markets and working with international partners. In order to attract foreign investment by banks, regional banks should improve their financial performance and provide reliable financial reports.

In the process of innovation and digitalization, digital banking services, Fintech cooperation, increasing financial and economic knowledge are gaining special importance. Regional banks should implement modern technologies to develop digital banking services and provide more convenient and fast customer service.

New financial products and services are created in cooperation with fintech companies. In the course of employee training, regional bank employees are informed about international financial markets, new technologies and financial innovations. In order to provide information to customers, commercial banks are required to conduct seminars and trainings to inform customers about new financial products and services and increase their financial knowledge.

In the research process, the PESTO model was used to evaluate the integrated activity of the bank's financial system on the example of Anorbank ATB. The application of the PESTO model in the integrated activity of the financial system of the regional bank was implemented as follows in the case of Anor bank ATB:

1-table

PESTO model for evaluating the integrated activity of the bank's financial system at Anorbank ATB

Political	Economic	Social	Technological	Organizational
Through government policy	Analysis of macroeconomic indicators	Providing banking services based on customer demand	Digitization	Optimization of internal structures
Use of state levers	Increase profitability through exchange rate	Focus on financial literacy	Use of innovations	Training of employees
Establishment of international cooperation	Achieving financial stability	Hiring socially responsible employees	Cyber Security Compliance	Process optimization
	Rational development of credit policy			

Based on the results of the research, the ways of improving the integrated activities of ATB "Anorbank" are considered appropriate if they include the following.

1. Introduction of digital technologies
2. Providing convenient and fast services to customers by developing online banking services.
3. Improvement of mobile applications and internet banking services.
4. Using Big Data and Artificial Intelligence to collect large-scale information about customers, analyze it with the help of artificial intelligence and offer personalized services.
5. Creating new banking products and services that meet the changing needs of customers.
6. Integration of innovative technologies into banking services through cooperation with fintech companies.
7. To better understand the demands and needs of customers, regularly conduct surveys, analyze customer feedback and constantly improve the quality of service.
8. Implementation of various loyalty programs and bonus systems to make customers loyal to the bank.
9. Regular training and improvement of skills of bank employees in modern banking services, digital technologies and working with customers.
10. To increase the motivation of employees by encouraging them, improving working conditions and providing opportunities for career growth.
11. Increasing efficiency and reducing costs by automating the bank's internal work processes.
12. Implementation of effective risk management systems and risk minimization.
13. Regular analysis of the bank's financial indicators and use in making strategic decisions.
14. Ensuring financial stability through effective cost management and optimization.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be said that the development of the integrated activity of the regional banking financial system is carried out by strengthening mutual cooperation, adapting to international standards, implementing innovations and increasing financial knowledge. This process greatly contributes to increasing the competitiveness of regional banks and economic development. The improvement of the integrated activity of the regional banking financial system is carried out by introducing digital technologies, adapting to international regulatory standards, expanding international cooperation, improving the skills of employees, creating innovative products, risk management and green financing. These measures help to increase the competitiveness of regional banks and contribute to national economic development. Anor Bank ADB can deeply analyze and implement political, economic, social, technological and organizational factors using the PESTO model in improving the integrated activity of the regional banking financial system. This process makes it possible to increase the bank's competitiveness, meet customer needs and contribute to national economic development. In order to improve the integrated activities of ATB "Anorbank", it is necessary to work consistently in the directions of introducing digital technologies, creating innovative products and services, strengthening relations with customers, improving the skills of employees, improving internal processes and improving financial indicators. These ways create an opportunity to increase the bank's market competitiveness and provide quality services to customers.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BANK CREDIT INSTITUTIONS THROUGH PROVISION OF REMOTE BANKING SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

Development of banking credit institutions by providing remote banking services at using banking services and products such as innovative service models improved bank credit system.

Keywords: Financial globalization processes, strategic management, banking strategies, conceptual foundations, Internet-banking, mobile-banking systems, vap-banking system.

Introduction

It is known that banks are an integral part of the modern monetary credit system and operate in close connection with the market and the demands of producers. They are at the heart of the life of the world economy, and by serving the needs of producers and consumers, they connect industry, commerce, agriculture, and the population.

By implementing remote banking services, in addition to banking practices, banks are also using new banking products that satisfy customer needs more fully and with better quality.

The formation of a strategic management system in a commercial bank requires, first of all, to determine the nature, main elements and characteristics of the bank's strategic management in the context of the globalization of financial markets.

Despite the existence of many textbooks and training manuals dedicated to strategic management and banking, the analysis shows that a comprehensive methodology of bank strategic management has not been developed, therefore methodological recommendations obtained separately are of a private nature.

Therefore, in our opinion, it is appropriate to systematize the approaches to the classification of the concept of strategic management and its main elements and to determine the characteristics of strategic management in commercial banks.

The increase in the quality of service directly leads to the removal of time constraints through remote customer service systems, which means that customers can manage their banking services twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. In addition, the geographical location of the customer is not taken into account. The client will be able to carry out the banking operations he wants from anywhere in the world, for this it is enough to have a personal computer and a global Internet network or a mobile phone and a communication network;

Private banking in the practice of commercial banks of developed countries; holding banking; internet banking systems; Banking services and products such as mobile banking systems (SMS-banking, STK-banking, Java-banking, VAP-banking [1,2,3,4,5], innovative models of self-service are developing widely. In addition, in the USA, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan and other developed countries, Penny Arcade banking automatic device services for the circulation of metal coins, financial and banking services of post offices, services of financial companies (houses) are widely established. [6].

Remote banking in offline mode has a major drawback - there is a difference between the client's desire to perform a banking transaction and the moment the bank executes the order to perform this transaction. The emergence of this difference is due to the fact that it takes a lot of time to transfer the customer's order to the bank to carry out the operation [7].

American banking experts disagree on online banking. 39 percent of bankers consider the Internet as

another channel for working with clients, and 34 percent consider it a revolutionary weapon that changes the concept of dealing in the market[8].

Research methods

When introducing new banking services in the bank, the respondents include online banking, private leasing, home banking, holding banking, PS banking, telephone banking, asset management, micro-leasing, loans in foreign currency, services to VIP clients, "Bank-Client" offered to introduce continuous service in the system, while some respondents suggested to improve the efficiency of the existing services and increase the quality of banking services by reducing costs.

Based on the results of sociological marketing research, we offer the following in order to develop internet banking as an innovative banking service in commercial banks:

In order to develop the banking system more effectively and quickly, to improve the quality of the provided services, it is necessary to test various innovative methods in the banking system, to conduct new innovative projects on the development of modern banking services - scientific research works.

Remote technologies allow the client to use banking services with maximum convenience and to minimize time and financial costs in the process of working with the bank.

The remote service system can be divided into two types according to the nature of the services provided to customers:

- informative;
- transaction.

While informational banking is focused on providing financial information to customers, transactional banking provides an opportunity to carry out financial transactions.

Result and discussion.

The main principle of remote banking services is the remote exchange of various information between the client and the bank. The bank ensures the security of this operation.

Types of remote service systems for bank accounts:



Figure 1. Types of remote service systems for bank accounts.

Bank-Client- this is a computer-based system, in which a special program is installed on the client's computer. This program stores all customer information (mainly payment documents and account statements)

on the computer. A direct connection between the bank and the client's computer is made through a modem.

Internet banking- this is a system that allows customers to manage their deposit accounts, including bank card accounts, via the Internet. This type of service is a system designed to transfer payments in real time while the client is connected to the bank remotely. The user enters the system through a web browser. The Internet banking system is hosted on the bank's web server. The user has the opportunity to review all his information (payment documents and account statements) on the bank's website.

Through the Internet banking service, the client can:

- transfer payments;
- operations on foreign currency, including conversion, conversion, free sale of foreign currency, obtaining information on the status of export-import contracts, performing operations such as sending payment orders through the swift system;
- monitoring the stages of payment;
- makes it possible to use its practices like getting all reports at any time.

Through Internet banking, the client will be able to connect to the bank's website from his workplace, see the money coming into his account and prepare money transfers and send them to the bank.

Mobile banking through the system, customers perform operations performed through the internet banking service through their mobile devices.

Through this service, banks provide the following services, introducing the possibility of providing remote banking services to individuals:

- Opening a deposit;
- open a wallet;
- loan processing;
- ordering a plastic card;
- making transfers from plastic card to plastic card;
- currency exchange practices;
- conversion practices;
- making payments:
 - to account numbers;
 - utility bills;
 - public services and tax payments;
 - repayment of loans;
 - mobile operators, internet, television, telephony, education and others.
- sending international payment orders to the bank through the swift system and other services.

SMS banking- this is a system for receiving information in the form of SMS to bank customers about transactions in their deposit accounts and bank card accounts. In order to receive information from the account, the client needs to send an SMS request to the bank's special phone number.

The SMS-banking service allows the client to perform the following actions:

- funds received on the account;
- expenses made from the account;
- account balance;
- to receive operational information about bank transactions conducted during the day.

private office— receiving information on the bank's official website, internet banking system and/or mobile application regarding the fulfillment of its obligations under the contract for the provision of banking services to the consumer, as well as by exchanging messages using the Internet is an information resource that allows interaction with, and this method is a type of informational service of the remote service system.

Internet-banking[9] (internet-banking) is a problematic and promising new banking service that is rapidly

developing in the world at the moment. The development of Internet banking is quite promising now. Most advanced commercial banks, in particular, Ipak yoli bank (Ipak yoli-Online), TIF Milliy bank (R-bank), Turon bank, Uzsanoatkurilishbank, Hamkorbank, Asia Allianke bank, Hi-Tech bank (i-bank), Invest Finanke bank and others cooperate with clients through the Internet¹⁰. According to experts, in the future, almost half of bank clients will use the global network of the Internet to cooperate with banks.

It should be noted that provision of banking products and services at the request of the client without direct communication with the bank specialist can also be called remote banking service. A number of key factors can be identified to define remote banking, but in our view, the bank's immediate response to customer requirements is the most important factor. By rating services based on this factor, all operations performed by banks within the framework of remote banking services can be divided into two main categories: offline (off-line) and online (on-line) operations (see Figure 2).

Internet banking options are as follows:

send all types of financial documents to the bank;

receiving documents and statements for all bank accounts and for any period;

real-time monitoring of all stages of processing of payment documents in the bank;

get quick information about errors;

review and printing of incoming and outgoing payment documents

Table 1

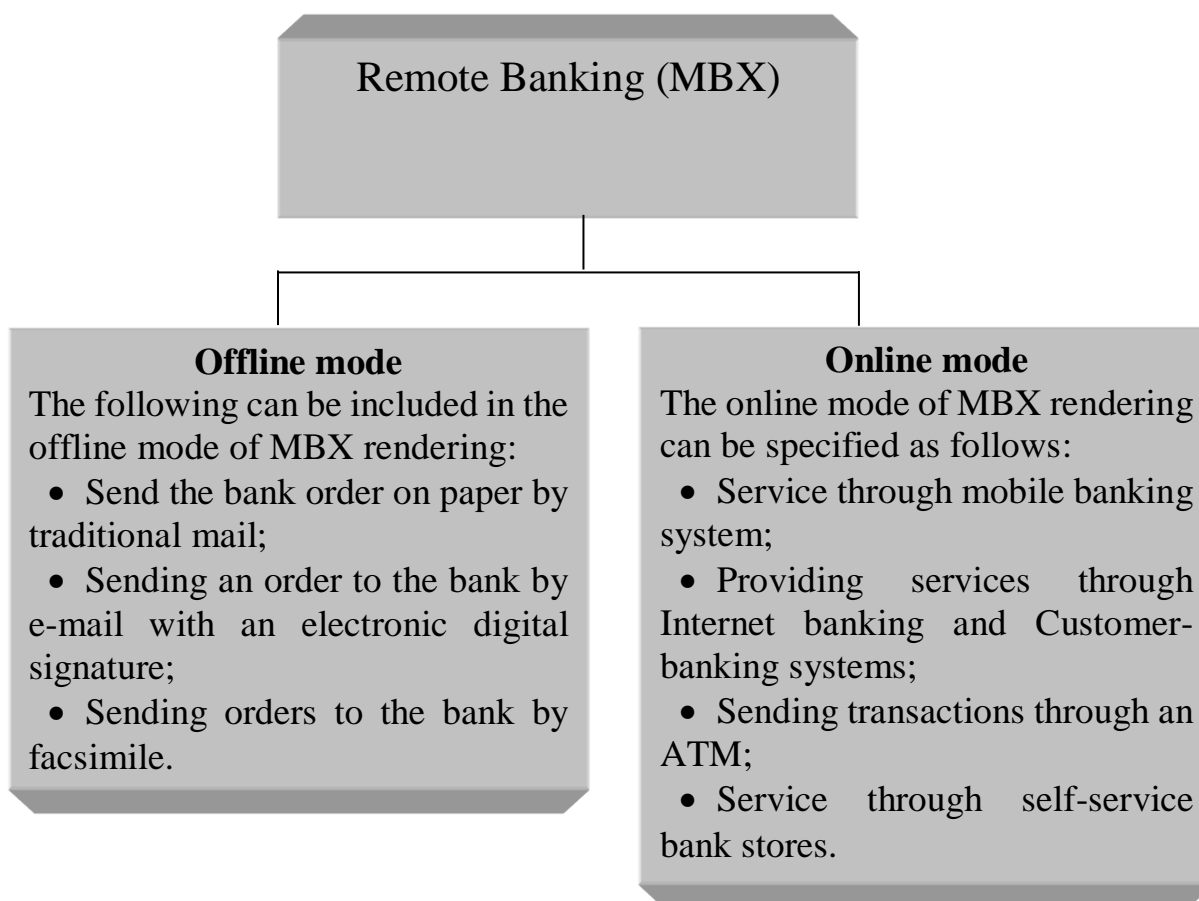


Table 2. Providing remote banking services.

On the other hand, in order to improve the financial services of commercial banks in the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, identify the problems of developing new types of financial services, find solutions and define their prospects, as well as create optimal conditions and conveniences for users of banking services,

experts and customers of some large commercial banks A sociological marketing research program dedicated to the development prospects of internet banking technologies was created and a research survey was conducted on this basis. Five hundred banking professionals and customers participated in the survey. Sociological marketing research was conducted using questionnaire, interview, interview and focus group methods.

Results of a survey of banking professionals about trends in Internet banking(in %) Table 3

Answer options	I totally agree	I agree	I am neutral	I don't agree	Absolutely agree
1	2	3	4	5	6
Integration of Internet banking with the existing banking system is the best choice	21	26	16	26	11
Internet banking is one of the channels of providing banking services	84	16	-	-	-
Only internet banking model is not suitable for life	47	27	11	11	5
Within five years, half of our customers will have their own online account	29	18	24	24	5
The bank does not support the development of Internet banking enough	11	-	33	39	17

The results of the survey of bank experts show that 100 percent of respondents said that "internet banking is one of the channels of providing banking services", 47 percent of respondents said that "internet banking with the existing banking system is the best choice", "only the internet 74% of respondents said that the bank model is not suitable for life, 47% of respondents said that "half of our customers will have their own online account in five years", 11% of respondents said that "the bank does not support the development of internet banking enough". gave

Modern mobile banking service requirements

Criteria	Content
Remote service	The customer can start the system remotely
Ease of setup	The customer does not need to configure his mobile phone in any way
Speed of getting information	The client can get the advice at the bank and through the mobile operator with the same level of promptness and reasonableness
Ease of interface	The system must ensure the required level of accuracy - the customer does not need to remember complex combinations of Latin and Arabic numbers for payment. Ideally, the interface should have logos, understandable icons, and so on
Variety of banking operations	The functionality should cover all required banking transactions
Availability of ready-made samples	The functionality should be very simple to use: the presence of a ready-made list, pre-entered text in a certain range, etc. - the client needs to enter a minimum number of characters from the mobile phone keyboard
Mediation fee	Transactions carried out with the help of the system should not be charged any additional brokerage fee or the brokerage fee should be nominal.
Universality	The system works successfully and uniformly on different mobile terminals

Of course, a natural question may arise. Which of the currently available technologies can meet these requirements and which of the mobile banking models is preferable? In our opinion, this is the VAP-banking model that provides maximum convenience to customers.

The prospects of developing mobile banking systems on this platform are proved by the following priority aspects of VAP-banking:

1. Simplicity - the client can start the system from a distance only by showing the address of the VAP site in the browser of the mobile phone.
2. Basic configuration - basic phone configuration is required. In general, with the development of current mobile operators, the implementation of additional services is not difficult to configure.
3. Interface resolution – the VAP site can be decorated with any number of logos and icons of varying resolution.
4. Functionality – functional coverage depends only on the bank.
5. Cheapness - costs for GPRS-traffic[11] are minimal when working through the VAP[12] profile, besides, the client has the right to choose: if he wants to work for free in practice - he can configure the GPRS-internet profile.
6. Universality - websites are displayed in the same way on different mobile phones.

Today, in our country, the number of users of modern innovative technologies, including remote bank account management systems ("bank-client", "internet-banking", "mobile-banking", "SMS-banking") is increasing. The expansion of the use of mobile phones among the population led to the introduction of mobile banking (wap-banking) and sms-banking services by banks. As commercial banks offer new types of services to customers, their development depends on the extent to which customers feel the need for these types of services. On the other hand, it is not difficult to know with the increasing number of users of this type of service.

Conclusion. It can be said with confidence that the financial support provided to business circles creates favorable conditions for their activity. The rapid entry of information and communication technologies into our lives and banking activities is raising the level of financial services. Today, plastic cards have become the main accessory of every citizen. Users of the Internet banking service admit that it is more convenient for them. Because the system of remote access to accounts has created conditions for the bank and the customer to perform cash transactions, perform any calculations in real time, monitor cash flows, and reduce time and labor costs.

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- VAP (Wireless Application Protocol), that is, application protocol for wireless communication

DATABASE OF DIGITALIZATION OF ENTERPRISES BASED ON DIVERGENT TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

Today, the use of new innovative technologies in the processes of digital transformation, the role and importance of the database of digitization of enterprises based on divergent technologies is highlighted

Keywords: digital transformation processes, global competitiveness, Database software, Oracle, Interactive SQL, Management system performance.

Introduction

The development of the digital economy, which shows global competitiveness, is one of the important issues for our country, like the developed countries of the world. It is worth mentioning that the first priority for our country is to avoid technological backwardness in a short period of time. The world of enterprise transformation and database creation to achieve economic efficiency is becoming increasingly unified. This process required the creation of a single standard language used to create information systems operating in various computer environments. A standard language allows users who know a set of commands to create, search, and transfer information regardless of whether they are working on a personal computer network workstation or computer.

The largest company that produces software for databases. Oracle was founded in 1977 in the United States and is headquartered in Redwood, California. The company has historically focused on creating workstation-based server platforms for the operation of its database management systems. The company makes software for base computers, workstations and personal computers, to connect them to a network, to create and present information resources. Oracle's relational database was the first database using SQL, which later became the industry standard. base.[1]

Research methods.

In VAPlotnikov's research, digitization is defined as "the modern stage of information development, characterized by the combination of new hardware and software, characterized by the extensive use of digital technologies for the creation, processing, transmission, storage and visualization of information." In addition, he listed several advantages that enterprises gain when using digital technologies: - "Production flexibility increases due to its rapid reconfiguration, dynamic changes in the characteristics of the production process, which creates a competitive advantage and leads to potential profit growth ; - provides information integration of the life cycle stages from product development to disposal, which allows us to effectively and comprehensively solve not only production optimization, but also quality, environmental safety, creation of new business opportunities, etc.[2]

In E. Muminova's studies, research was conducted on the effectiveness of using blockchain technologies in the development of the country's industry, the importance of electronic trade and electronic contracts in the cooperation of enterprises. As a result of reforms implemented in Uzbekistan, openness, development of international economic and political relations created opportunities for modernization of industrial sectors in our country, technical and technological re-equipment. It is known that today the digital economy is also gaining importance in creating added value. As a result of the reforms in the economic sectors, the processes monitored based on the influence of digital information are gaining the main decisive power in the strategic development

of industrial enterprises.[3]

Result and discussion.

As a result of rational economic reforms to develop, renew and modernize our economy, the development of the digital economy is being achieved today. In particular, great importance is attached to the effective implementation of digital technologies in the activities of economic entities, the sequence of actions that must be performed in the implementation of the digital transformation process. The following methods were used to study the features of digitization of real sector enterprises, the role and importance of using digital technologies.[4]

Today, due to the lack of necessary economic subjects in Uzbekistan, it is not possible to transition to a perfect digital economic system. In turn, it is necessary to create the necessary conditions for the implementation of digital transformation for our country and to direct them correctly. An interactive SQL database runs on itself and is used to generate output for the programmer to use.

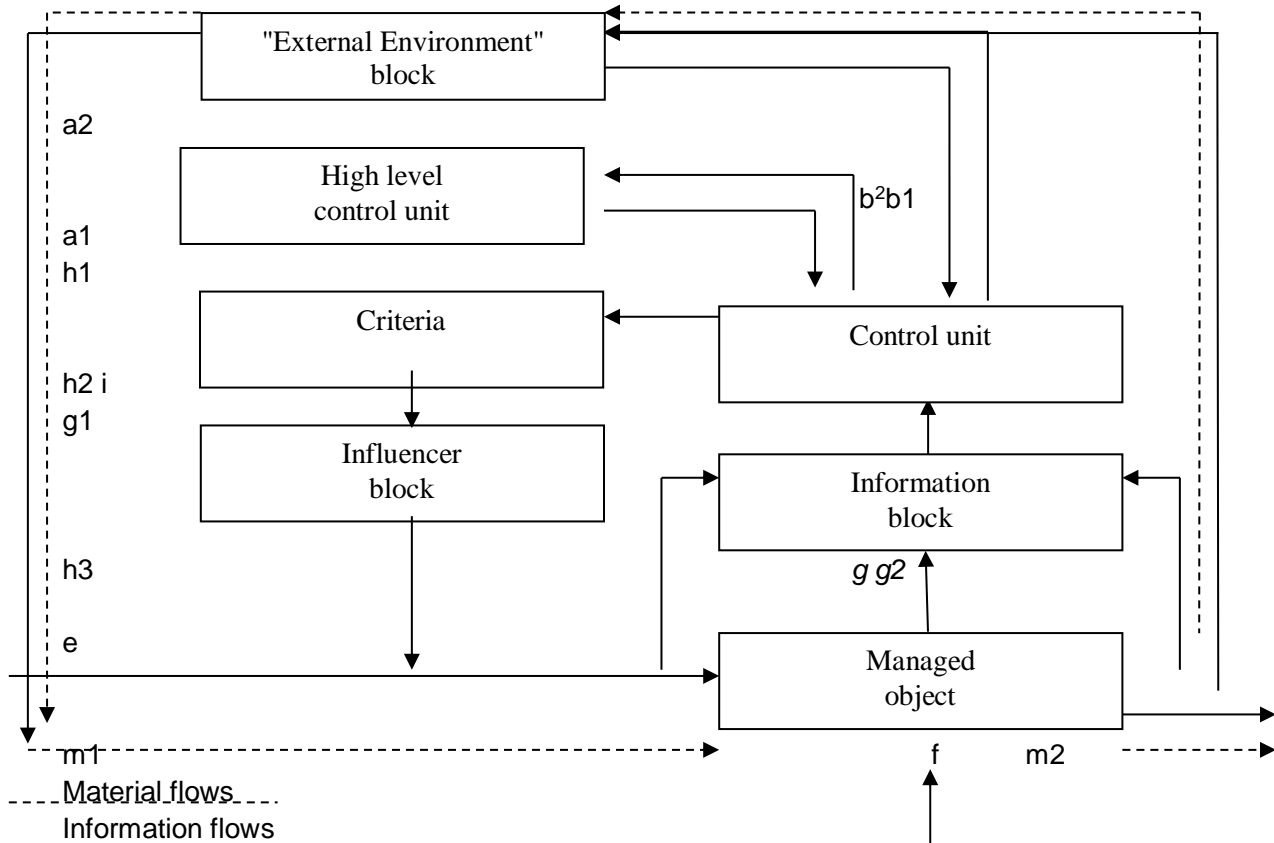
Let's start our review of the control system with the controlled object. As a result of the implementation of the production process related to time consumption and resource regeneration, the management objects, having resources, direct some set of results of m_2 to the output. Information about the state of input g_1 and output g_2 , the conditions described by the external environment, and the requirements imposed by higher authorities comes to the control unit. The information block records the state of the control object in accordance with the program included in it, collects and registers information, performs a number of elementary logical and computational operations, including classification, grouping, and information.

The control unit processes information and converts some sent information flow into a resulting flow, develops a series of decisions related to the impact on the access of the controlled object, and interacts with the middle environment and high-level control units.[5]

In this case, the control unit uses information from the control object, the external environment, and the higher control level. In case of abnormal performance, the control unit makes a decision and chooses the appropriate measure to eliminate the abnormality. The control unit has a memory for developing methods of influence (it can include expert memory, electronic memory) and a control criterion (the improvement or deterioration of the parameters of the controlled object is determined according to the criterion).

At a higher level, the control unit receives information about the state of the system under consideration through the communication channel a_2 , develops certain decision edges (spectrum) and gives the necessary influence to the control unit through the communication channel a_1 . This effect may cause some changes in the system performance algorithm in question, in the order of indicator reporting, in the criteria that evaluate the operation of the managed object.[4]

The control unit, on the basis of information from the external environment, takes into account such predictions when predicting the possible state of the environment and influencing the controlled object, as well as when creating interaction between the functional blocks of the control system itself. will have the opportunity.



Picture 1. The composition of the management system.

Thus, management represents the information process from the point of view of form. The essence of management consists in processing all the information received in the management system, making decisions and providing the resulting information to management objects in the form of a controlled effect.

Figure 2 shows the development of a controlled exposure to a control object. Decision making is done by people (work) and machines (machine action). It should be noted that actions are not related to management. It is the performance of the labor process or the actions performed by the machines.

The process of implementing management can be expressed in the information sense by the following formula:

$$O_i(t) \text{ in}(t) A \text{ inp} \rightarrow \text{imp} \rightarrow i y k O_i(t+1) (\uparrow) \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$$

where: $O_i(t)$ is the position of i - controlled object at time t ;

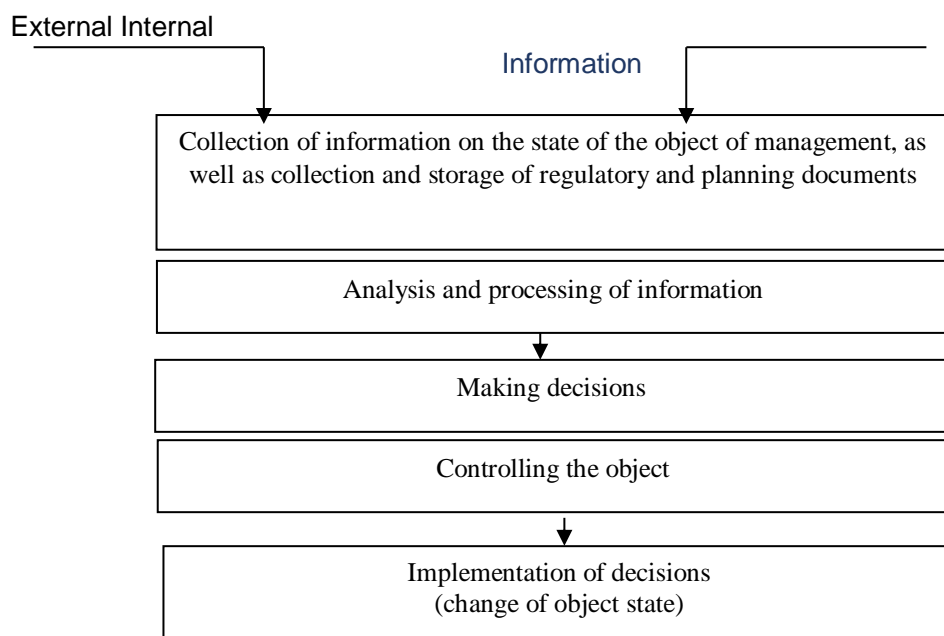
$\text{in}(t)$ – information reflecting the state of i -controlled object at time t ;

A - the calculation algorithm of the management task formed for the i - object based on the information $\text{in}(t)$;

$\text{inp} - i$ – necessary information for making decisions in managing the facility (management influence at time t);

$O_i(t+1)$ is the state of the controlled object at time $(t+1)$ after the control action.

The given formula determines the description, composition and sequence of organization of the information system that provides the management process.



2 - picture. Development diagram of managerial influence.

The following three main management levels are distinguished. The top level defines the main path (planning outline) of the system for a larger or smaller perspective. At the middle level, the structure that implements the given strategic direction is formed or changes its appearance (organizational outline). It ensures that the system can be in the proper mode by eliminating the deviations that occur at the lower level. In this model, the interaction between the control part and the control object is clearly invisible.

They receive commands in three different forms, namely: a program that executes without any instructions; organizational rules to be followed in the event of the occurrence of certain probable events; control commands related to the expected environmental effects and deviations from the normal mode of system operation.

Below we will consider the practical nature of the operation of the full management cycle.

1. Forecasting is the processing of data in order to determine the possible state of the external environment, the behavior of the controlled object, and the assessment of the probability of each of them.

2. Planning is the development of the desired future state of the system (developing a planning model) and making decisions regarding the distribution of funds to achieve this state. Planning includes the selection of goals and criteria. Management efficiency is evaluated against this goal and criteria.

3. Implementation of the programming plan, that is, development of programs describing the sequence of controlled actions and their interaction for the development of the system activity algorithm.

4. Organization - one or another rule, procedure, method used to change or view the structure of stable (durable) objects or processes, that is, in certain cases, to regulate the activity of managed objects, means to define or change algorithms.

5. Normalization - continuous collection of statistical data representing the characteristics of the system and, based on them, ensuring that the system operates according to a standard.

6. Recording consists of recording a set of parameters of the controlled object and the external environment. It again involves the initial processing of incoming data, including arithmetic and logical operations such as classification, grouping, etc.

7. Control - consists in determining the content of information about deviations from normal operation of controlled objects.

8. Control - decision-making in order to eliminate deviations from the standard plan of system work due to random effects, i.e. correction based on feedback, according to changes in qualitative and quantitative measures of the obtained effect to the managed object is to show a secret.

9. Analysis - in studying the current state of the system, it consists in analyzing its possibilities to increase the work efficiency.

Taking into account the above, the digitization of the economy today should be supported by very new technologies, and this is the main fundamental basis of all technologies - SQL in this form, if you enter a command, it will be executed immediately, and you will immediately see the result (if it exists). you can reach There are two types of SQL: Interactive and Embedded. In most cases, both forms work the same, but are used differently:

Embedded SQL consists of SQL statements embedded in a program written in another language.

SQL Interactive, and nested forms have a large number of groups or subsections. They are recognized by ANSI and are conceptually useful, but most SQL programs do not handle them separately, so they are actually functional categories of SQL commands.

Key components of relational MBBT

MBBT consists of the following components:

- Tables;
- Requests;
- Forms;
- Reports;
- Control programs.

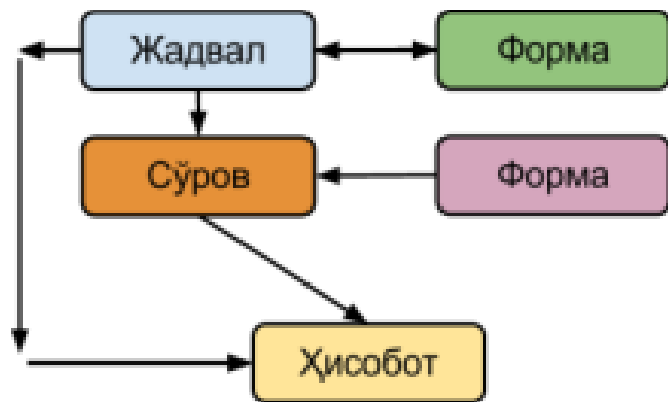


Figure 3. An example of a relational database

A database containing authors, books and their location tables and links between these tables is created.

Tables are presented with the following schemes:

- Authors (author_code, last name, first name, first name) ;
- Books (book code, name, book author, name, sheriff);
- Location (location code, book name, cabinet no., shelf no.).



Figure 4. Personal information base system

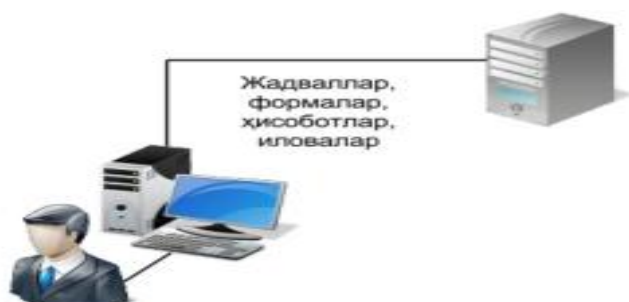


Figure 5. MBBT three-syllable system



Fig. 6 MBBT three-link system

Database is the main component of information systems. In order to facilitate the user's work for using the database, database management systems have been created. These systems separate the database from the application programs.

Database management system (MBBT) is a complex set of software and hardware tools, with which the user can create a database and work on the data in this database.

There are many types of MBBT. They also have their own special programming languages, which SUBD are called command-line programming languages. Examples of MBBT include Oracle, Clipper, Paradox, FoxPro, Access, and others.

MBBT performs the following tasks:

- ❖ View data located in MB;
- ❖ Entering new records into MB;
- ❖ Edit MB records;
- ❖ receiving relevant reports from the MB;
- ❖ Copying MB records and more.

In MBBT, the following working mechanisms are used most often:

- ❖ a mechanism for physically placing newly entered values in memory in accordance with their format;

a mechanism for protection against unauthorized access and disproportionate changes;

Keeping MB always working and many other services of MBBT.

Modern MBBTs should meet the following requirements:

- data independence;
- strong language of requirements;
- short response time;

- ❖ search engine for requested information; reduce or avoid reorganizing data and
 - ❖ a mechanism for responding to various directories.
- requests of several users at the same time, quickly and proportionally;

MBBT consists of separately obtained modules:

MB control unit - determines the interface between the user program and the system request (query) with the data on the disks.

File manager - manages the connection between data structures and disks. In MBBT, data independence is key, and a strong requirements language is an important prerequisite for meeting user requirements. These languages have facilities for associative addressing and operations with data sets. This, in turn, creates conditions for effective use of computers in new devices.

Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, it should be noted that increasing the economic efficiency of enterprises and keeping them in a healthy competitive environment, and the introduction of new IOT technologies today begins with the formation of this database, which has a number of advantages as a result of the introduction of digital technologies into economic sectors. It is expressed in the following: as a result of the automation of enterprise activities and the achievement of full digitization of the process, competitive products are produced, efficient and economical use of production and labor resources is established, the investment attractiveness of enterprises and the transparency of the production process are improved. is mounted.

The process of digitization in industrial enterprises may lead to possible losses in terms of its specific characteristics, the need for financial resources and conditional infrastructure, especially in enterprises operating in a developing country like Uzbekistan, it is necessary to properly plan this process and develop a digital transformation strategy. It is important to form and plan this process in accordance with the state of the enterprise and the type of activity.

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THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT

The growth of informal employment in the world significantly changes the traditional models of employment on permanent working places, and the number of precarious workers is growing. As a result, the requirements of the decent employment concept of the International Labor Organization are violated. The article analyzes the theoretical and conceptual basis of precarious employment and describes the author's definition of precarious employment of the population.

Keywords: precarisation, employment flexibility, precariat, sustainable employment, precarious employment.

Introduction

Despite a number of efforts to ensure decent working conditions and adequate employment in the world, unsustainable employment is becoming an increasingly serious social problem. According to the ILO, "In 2019, a large proportion of the world's 3.3 billion people in paid employment have been employed in jobs that do not provide decent working conditions or adequate income. Especially in low- and middle-income countries, 1.4 billion people worked in informal, vulnerable conditions"[1]. Today special attention is paid to the implementation of appropriate measures in targeted regulation of labor market liberalization, increasing attention to social guarantees in social labor relations and in accordance with the requirements of the International Labor Organization's Concept of Decent Work.

The world is conducting extensive researches aimed at solving the problems of social and labor relations of precarious employment. The researches include the liberalization of the labor market in the context of labor mobility and migration, solving problems of social guarantees and social-labor relations as a whole system, a special attention is paid to improving the methodology for determining informal employment and development of non-standard forms of employment.

In Uzbekistan, especially in recent years, issues such as improving the quality of life, providing permanent employment, creating new jobs are becoming a priority. "The task of improving the living standards and quality of life in the regions, in particular poverty reduction is in many ways directly related to the creation of new and sustainable jobs by increasing the competitiveness of all sectors and sectors of the economy and creating fundamental conditions for entrepreneurship"[2]. In addressing these challenges, reducing the level of precarious employment on the basis of target parameters of labor market regulation, increase the level of nonstandard forms of employment, it is expedient to deepen research in such areas as substantiation of income indicators based on the factors influencing income instability.

Literature review. Theoretical and methodological basis of precarious employment, distribution of people into social strata, non-standard types of employment in the labor market without certain social protection and legal guarantees, changed informal forms of employment and the scientific basis of their impact on social and labor relations studied by foreign scientists: Robert Castel, Gay Standing, Pierre Bourdieu, C. Paugam, R.D. Hepp, B.L. Nugarten, A. Kollberg and others.

Scientific approaches of non-standard employment problems, some modern types and forms of precarious employment have been presented by scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States as V.N. Bobkov, O.V. Veredyuk, V.E. Gimpelson, U.G. Odegov, Z.T. Golenkova, U.V. Goliusova, E.A. Grishinina, N.V. Osipova, N.J. Alshanova and others.

Social and labor relations in Uzbekistan - the formation and development of the labor market, regulation of employment and labor migration, reducing unemployment and theoretical and practical aspects of creating new jobs are found its expression in scientific works of K.Kh. Abdurakhmanov, D.N. Rahimova, N.K. Zokirova, B.H. Umurzakov, N.H. Rakhimova, Z.Y. Khudoiberdiev, N.U. Arabov and others.

The British economist G. Standing describes the nature of the category of precariat as follows: "Many of what we call precariat have never seen their employer, have no idea how many employees the employer has in their hands, and how many employees it plans to hire in the future. Precariat cannot be included in the middle class because it does not have a stable salary, does not correspond to the status of the middle class, and is not entitled to guaranteed benefits for them"[3].

The French scientist P. Bourdieu made a great contribution to the analysis of the state of precariat.

He describes the precariat as an unstable, defenseless, marginal category of the population (from the Latin word "margo" - "edge"), is isolated from society[4].

Therefore, Robert Castel believes that the main reason for the emergence of precarisation is the destruction of the industrial order of labor organization and the social system of society.

However, the collective protection system of the twentieth century (labor law, social insurance system, the social state that regulates these structures) served as a kind of "airbag" in the event of social threats[5].

Serge Paugam sees such separation of the able-bodied population as a mechanism that accelerates precarisation. It is this mechanism that turns the relatively low-skilled, inexperienced and intolerant part of the able-bodied population into precariat[6].

Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Economics K. Abdurahmanov says that the reason for the formation of precarisation is "The wide range of non-standard employment is the result of structural changes in the production of goods and services, the emergence of new forms of production relations in labor and entrepreneurship in a situation of increasing labor market flexibility"[7].

Research methodology. Dissertation research used systematic analysis, grouping, logical thinking, complex evaluation, logical and comparative analysis, statistical and econometric modeling, prospective forecasting methods.

Analysis and results. The labor market generally follows the law of supply and demand, but is a specific market. Its development is influenced not only by macro- and microeconomic factors, but also by social, demographic, psychological factors that determine the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the formation of labor resources.

According to the Russian scientist A.I. Rofe, labor market has the following able-bodied population: - do not have a job, want to work, are looking for a job and ready to start working (registered as unemployed in the employment service, entering the labor force and looking for a job or looking for a job after a break from work, education);

- working people, but not satisfied with their work and looking for another job, including those whose information does not correspond to their current job;

- those who are employed but are looking for another job because they do not meet the employer's requirement.[8]

At the same time, the processes of globalization, the introduction of new information and communication technologies in production have led to the flexibility of employment.

In this case, V. Sarantinos distinguishes four types of flexible employment:

- 1) functional flexibility - combination of skills and competencies for labor mobility;

2) quantitative flexibility - reduction or increase of employees on the basis of temporary employment, depending on the volume of work;

3) temporary flexibility - overtime or uneven working hours due to changes in production;

4) financial flexibility - reducing labor costs and changing wage levels using temporary flexibility[9].

In social and labor relations, "flexibility" implies, on the one hand, flexibility in the organization of working hours and employment policy, and, on the other hand, the diversity of staff skills and their ability to adapt to change.

In this case, flexible employment can be classified as follows:

- flexibility of working hours;
- employee flexibility (change in the ratio of performance and leadership, creative and boring functions);
- flexibility of the enterprise (work in a stable workplace or at a distance)[10]. One of the types of flexibility employment is precarious employment.

The concept of "precarious employment" emerged in the second half of the twentieth century in the industrial relations of Western countries. But Adam Smith, the founder of the classical school of economic theory, has long shown that inequality in labor relations and unstable employment stem from the nature of employment.

He argued that there were five main differences in wages. That is, Adam Smith's salary:

- first, "simplicity or complexity of labor activity, to pride or discrimination";
- second, the "easy or difficult, cheap or expensive" nature of the profession;
- third, "stability or instability of work";
- fourth, "employee confidence level";
- and fifth, that it depends on the "opportunity to succeed" in the profession [11].

Keynes introduced the term "forced unemployment" into economic theory. He argued that full employment could only be achieved when forced unemployment was zero. In case of forced unemployment, the employee is reluctant to agree to these conditions of the employer, despite the unfavorable working conditions or high labor intensity[12].

Globalization is characterized by the strengthening of the dominance of the employer, its shortterm employment, reduction of wages. Theorists base this practice on the Concept of Economic Dependent Employees. Such employees do not enter into an employment contract that is based on economic dependence, but their income is economically dependent on one employer. In the economic literature, they are referred to as "economically dependent employees"[13]. That is, they are employees engaged in unstable work that is now seen as precarious.

Temporary or seasonal employment of the able-bodied population has always been the case in all societies. However, this form of labor was not temporary, but stable, and the main reason for its growth was the idea of self-proclaimed "new liberals" in the 1960s that guarantees for workers, disregard for trade union demands could slow economic growth and increase productivity. This idea was reflected in the economic policies of Reagan in the United States and Thatcher in the United Kingdom in the 1980s. Indeed, the introduction of new liberal concepts has served to increase economic efficiency.

However, this was achieved due to rising unemployment and the formation of a helpless layer of workers, which began to be called precarious.

To study the nature of labor and the importance of employment, it is important to look at modern society as a system.

In this regard, Castel describes the society that forms the mobility of labor with the term "divider". In such a society, a part of the population is excluded from the system of social recognition, and these individuals cannot imagine that they will be included in this society either now or in the future.

Therefore, Robert Castel believes that the main reason for the emergence of precarisation is the

destruction of the industrial order of labor organization and the social system of society.

However, the collective protection system of the twentieth century (labor law, social insurance system, the social state that regulates these structures) served as a kind of "airbag" in the event of social threats[14].

Serge Paugam sees such separation of the able-bodied population as a mechanism that accelerates precarisation. It is this mechanism that turns the relatively low-skilled, inexperienced and intolerant part of the able-bodied population into precariat [15].

Changes in the primary (agricultural) and secondary (industrial) sectors of the economy, the rapid development of the third (service) and fourth (education, health, science, information and communication technologies) sectors, automation and robotization of production, redistribution of labor resources radically changed. The precariat of labor resources in the labor market (Latin: "precarium" -from the words "unstable", "unsecured") began to form (Figure 1) and unstable (also called non-standard) employment began to gain popularity.

The British economist G.Standing describes the nature of the category of precariat as follows: "Many of what we call precariat have never seen their employer, have no idea how many employees the employer has in their hands, and how many employees it plans to hire in the future. Precariat cannot be included in the middle class because it does not have a stable salary, does not correspond to the status of the middle class, and is not entitled to guaranteed benefits for them" [16].

It can be clearly imagined by comparing the working conditions of stable and unstable employment in the labor market(Table 1).

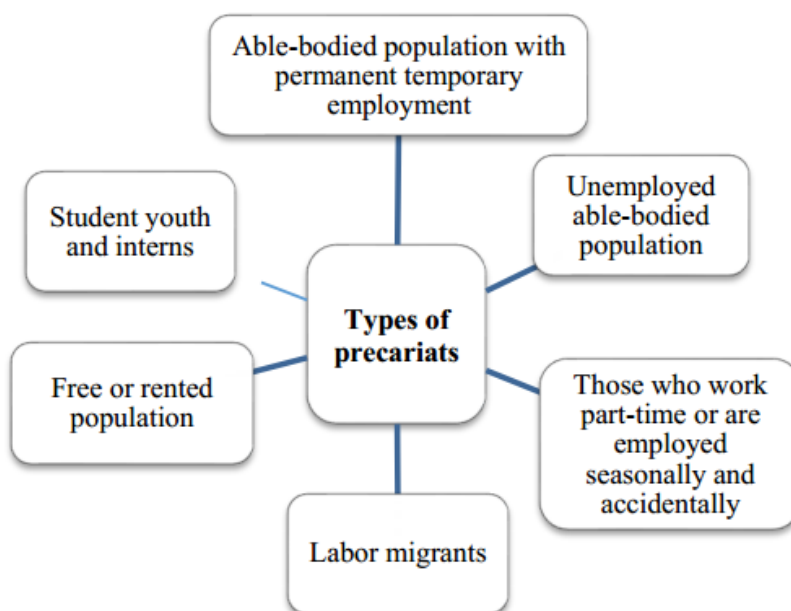


Figure 1. Types of precariat

As a result of accelerating globalization and radical changes in the economy, radical qualitative changes are observed in the supply and demand for labor resources in the labor market.

Among them are the following:

- lack of employment guarantees;
- part-time work (day, week);
- distribution of the workplace among the employees (hiring employees who work in shifts in one workplace);

- temporary or seasonal work (limitation of the period of employment or workload in the contract);
- remote operation;
- peer-to-peer performance;
- self-employment;
- lack of occupational safety;
- employee representatives - the absence of trade unions;
- informal employment, etc.

The French scientist P. Bourdieu made a great contribution to the analysis of the state of precariat.

He describes the precariat as an unstable, defenseless, marginal category of the population (from the Latin word "margo" - "edge"), is isolated from society [17].

Table 1

Specific working conditions related to precarious and sustainable employment

Indicators	Sustainable employment	Precarious employment
<i>The role of the state</i>	Labor market regulation	Flexible employment regulation
<i>Organization of production</i>	Mass production. Clearly defined working hours	Flexible production. Unspecified working hours
<i>The concept of employment</i>	Full employment	Flexible employment
<i>Workplace</i>	Workplace availability	Absence of workplace or regular change of workplace
<i>The relationship between employer and employee</i>	On the basis of an employment contract	Short-term contracts, verbal (informal) agreements
<i>Employment guarantee</i>	Protection of the employer from voluntary dismissal, regulation of employment and dismissal	Lack of social and guarantees of voluntary dismissal of the employer
<i>Guarantees and composition of income</i>	Constant stable income. Salary and additional social benefits (additional bonuses, paid leave, temporary disability benefits, insurance, pensions, etc.)	Lack of permanent stable income. Remuneration. Lack of additional income (bonuses, paid leave, temporary disability benefits, insurance, pensions, etc.)
<i>Protection of employee interests</i>	Collective protection in the labor market through trade unions. Employer - team order	Lack of protection of employee interests. Employer - employee

Source: prepared by the author.

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The English sociologist G. Standing noted that there were seven categories of society with clear characteristics in industrial society: nobility (elite), salaried, skilled labor, physical labor, growing precariat, unemployed, socially disadvantaged, but postindustrialism (post-industrial development) shows that it has abstracted the boundaries of social stratification. "The path to precariat, he writes, -is incomplete employment, which is typical of the third economy (service sector), which is different from industrial society"[18].

According to the scientist, the goal of globalization was to commercialize all spheres of human life: labor, social security, professional communities, family, education, politics. With the proliferation of flexible forms of labor, stratification and inequality, instability and social insecurity will increase. G.Standing singles out seven groups in a globalized society (figure 2).

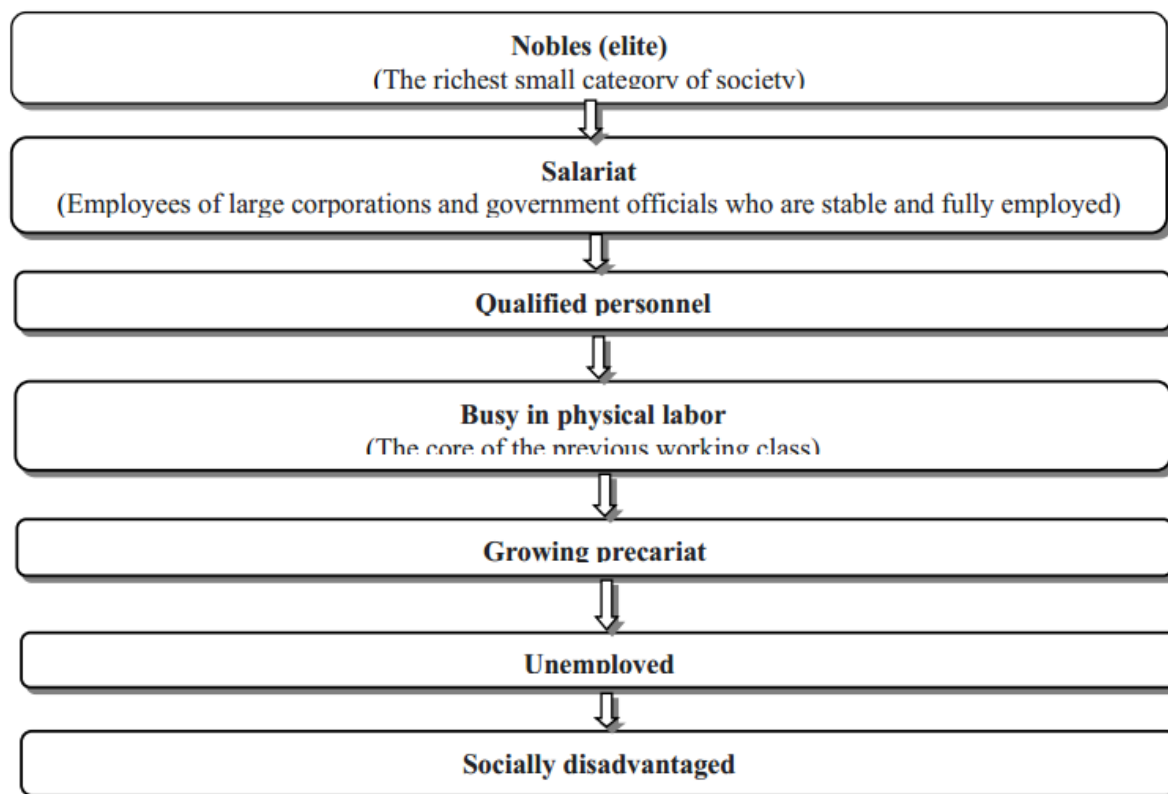


Figure 2. G.Standing's classification of categories in a globalized society [19]

Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Economics K. Abdurahmanov says that the reason for the formation of precarisation is "The wide range of non-standard employment is the result of structural changes in the production of goods and services, the emergence of new forms of production relations in labor and entrepreneurship in a situation of increasing labor market flexibility".

According to the International Labor Organization, precarious employment is a means of imposing risks and risks on the employer. These labor activities are used in both formal and informal economies and have the characteristics of abstraction and insecurity.

Conclusion. Based on this, precarious work is work activity in which the duration of work is abstract, several employers are likely to be detained or labor relations are masked, usually do not provide for social protection and benefits in employment, low wages, trade union membership and serious legal and practical barriers to organizing collective labor.

In conclusion, author's definition of precarious employment was developed as follow: "Precarious employment (precarisation) is a forced or compulsory labor activity carried out by individuals on the basis of employment contracts or informal agreements with the employer, for which the employee's rights in the workplace are not formalized or limited, decent work guarantees - no clear working hours, no social security, low wages, improvement of professional skills, lack of skills".

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL AND SACRED SITES OF THE REGION

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ABSTRACT

This article provides ideas about production planning mechanisms based on tools for implementing the production of industrial products through e-commerce and an information system that integrates software.

Keywords: e-commerce information system, enterprise management, automation, system efficiency, software, integrated information system, information and communication technologies.

Introduction

The main factor of the digital economy is the development of digital culture through the transformation of shrines and temples in the region.

It is necessary to understand the essence and nature of the term "visit" as an object of tourism in order to determine the main tourist characteristics of a place of pilgrimage and determine the prospects for its development. The characteristics of this term in the literature have not yet been clarified. In the article we define and describe this term from the point of view of the contribution of pilgrimage tourism to the formation of a perfect person in our country and the application of diversification opportunities.

The role of digital information systems and technologies in the development of the main tourist and pilgrimage sites in the region lies, first of all, in the creation of electronic government services in the development of modern information technologies, as well as the availability of a unified database. At the present stage, one of the trends in the development of the global tourism industry is the development of Internet technologies, in other words, the modern development of tourism occurs in the conditions of the digital economy. Atuseregional shrines and temples, along with the necessary tourism infrastructure, it is necessary to improve the digital information structure of the shrines.

Research methods

It accounted for more than 10 percent of global trade in goods and services in the early 1990s, according to the World Tourism Organization. and she occupied third place after the oil and automobile industries, and every eighth working person in the world was busy in this sector.

The state plays a big role in the development of tourism in any country. In particular, in the Republic of South Korea there are organizations responsible for the development of tourism, and the state sets tasks for each of them. These are: Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Korean National Tourism Organization, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Culture and Sports, Korea Tourism Research Institute. These organizations play an important role in the development of tourism. Among them, the Korean National Tourism Organization is especially important. This organization began operations in 1962 as a publicly owned corporation to assist efforts to develop the tourism industry and local government. "Good governance matters" - Jordon Hill, Oxford, 1997. 20 – research and development of tourism technologies for the development of the tourism industry - cooperation with local governments and the tourism industry - leisure development and consulting.

In addition, there is a Tourist Bank (TURBAN) in Turkey, founded in 1955. Its mission is to finance accommodation, catering, transport, entertainment and other related tourism industries. We can present the

following 2 strategies for tourism development in Turkey: Turkey Tourism Development Program (1982-2007) and Turkey Tourism Development Program (2007-2023).

In the first years of independence, a number of works were carried out to improve historical monuments and holy places. People began to come in streams to visit the hoki-poke of the saints. But... In every action, in every intention there is science, rule, wisdom. In particular, visit the graves and holy places of saints.

Result and discussion

Just as every country has its own blessed places and sacred shrines, so the Jizzakh oasis has its own sacred places.

Currently, the requirement of the time is the formation of a wide-profile practical geographic information system (GIS), which helps solve a number of problems in the field of tourism for regions of Uzbekistan, rich in historical and cultural heritage and unique natural potential.

At the present stage of socio-economic reform of society, this determines the peculiarities of the institutional structure of society and, on this basis, creates the need for the formation of new concepts and approaches. The direct influence of the tourism industry on the country's economy in the development of regional shrines and places of pilgrimage, the provision of educational services to the population of the region, analysis of the sequence of choice and modeling of the main factors influencing their development lies in the revenue side of budgets of all levels, the gross domestic product is reflected in the increase in jobs in the field of tourism, which in turn creates the necessary conditions for further improving the standard of living of the population and increasing incomes.

In recent years, certain work has been carried out in the field of culture and art.

It is appropriate to note the efforts and role of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in the implementation of these good deeds. The proof is: Abu Muin Nasafi, the great scientist of Kashkadarya, a major representative of the teachings of Maturidi, the author of about 15 books on the purity of the Islamic faith, Abu Isa Muhammad at-Tirmizi, the great hadith scholar of the Sherabad region. , Bahauddin Naqshband in Bukhara, Imam Termizi in Tashkent. One can note the great work done to improve many places of pilgrimage, such as the mosque named after him and the mausoleum of Father Suzuka. Today, the preservation and complete transfer of the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan to the next generation is one of the decisive factors in the development of our country.

In his speech at the First Summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, using the Organization's Action Program for 2016-2025, touched upon the issues of global climate change, soil degradation, land use reduction, desertification and drought. The issues of caring for monuments and shrines, and the role of sustainable tourism, including pilgrimage tourism, were specifically touched upon. Sustainable tourism is a type of tourism that meets the needs of society and maintains successes, creating opportunities for the future.

Thus, demonstrating the potential of tourism to the population is aimed at further developing the transformation processes of tourism in the region, improving the mechanisms of innovative development, the main direction of state policy in the field of tourism is turning it into a profitable sector of the economy, as well as creating favorable conditions for the formation of a regulatory framework in the field of tourism. In addition to them, for the targeted and effective use of tourism potential, the development of domestic and international tourism is necessary. Among them, the most important is international tourism, which is the provision of tourism services and tourism products in the territory of any country to travelers living in any country in connection with the activities of enterprises in the tourism sector.

The study of regional tourism services as an object of market relations gives rise to an objective need for their systematic coverage and justification of the terminological apparatus. As one of the most important and dynamic sectors of the economy, the role of the service sector and as an object of market relations is very

important and significant. The lack of a generally accepted definition leads to the constant development of the thesaurus of this term, to the interpretation of the concept of “regional tourism services”, to the expansion of the number of approaches through multifactorial empirical models using the example of a service, as well as to the personal opinion of scientists about the essence and nature of which allows the formation of views. The study, based on statistical data, shows information, communication and telecommunications services in the digital economy. International recommendations for tourism statistics justify that the product of tourism services is “the sum of various manifestations (characteristics of places visited, modes of transport, types of accommodation, specific activities in destinations, etc.)”, for example, excursions to natural reserves, visits to historical and cultural places, visiting a certain city, playing a certain sport, beach tourism, etc. This concept of “tourism product” is not related to the concept of “product” used in economic statistics, but is used by professional participants in the tourism business to advertise and sell certain packages or possible destinations.

Tourist information structure is a collection of information about all types of services related to tourism. The introduction of innovative sources of information and their rapid improvement in all areas related to the development of tourism is one of the important factors in the formation of the digital space and its effective use not only for local travelers, but also for foreign tourists.

Digital pilgrimage tourism services can provide recommendations for finding a suitable pilgrimage site to help the pilgrim plan his route. In addition, they will be able to install a mobile application on their mobile phones as a reference. In the context of digitalization of regional pilgrimage sites, the pilgrim himself searches for information about a particular place, selects certain routes and compares prices for services. The process ends with the visitor purchasing a tour of his choice and services are provided to him around the clock, which improves the quality of service and increases customer satisfaction. Please note that digital capabilities are constantly expanding and becoming more accessible.

Today, modern technologies are one of the main tools for working in any field and make it possible to create a digital information structure of shrines and kadamjo of the region, which is one of the indicators of the tourism industry.

In his dictionary, Professor I.S. Tukhliev argues that tourism information support is a complex of software and electronic information storage, developed as a single system and intended for tourism automation.

Tourism Information System - Tourism Information Systems (TIS) is a new business system that provides information services to organizations involved in e-tourism (ye-tourism) and e-travel (ye-sayohat). He believes that information from these sources can serve as the basis for decision-making in a variety of tasks, including travel planning, price comparison, and creating travel packages and excursions.

Nowadays, modern technologies are one of the main tools for working in any field. In particular, at the state level, systems and technologies are widely used that integrate all information, have a wide format and are capable of fully covering events in the analysis process. One such system is geographic information systems (GAT). Today, it is advisable to use geographic information systems, one of the rapidly developing systems, in the development of pilgrimage and pilgrimage tourism in the region and ensuring a comprehensive visit to pilgrims.

The tourism sector has entered the global economy of the 21st century as a socio-economic sphere with a great positive impact. Using the services of the tourism industry and having the opportunity to choose tourist regions and places of pilgrimage is becoming a global goal for today's tourists and pilgrims.

The essence of tourism is closely related to tourism resources, which are the source of development of this industry. We simply need to implement a modern tourism development strategy and create the opportunity to raise the tourism industry to a higher level.

M.E. Polatov, I.S. Tukhliev and A.Sh. Berdymurodov in the “Explanatory Dictionary of Modern Terms in the Field of Tourism: Data Sets” “Pilgrimage tourism is a type of religious tourism. People of different religions and

beliefs make pilgrimages. This usually includes trips to holy places, visits to monasteries and various historical and archaeological sites."

A.A. Khudoyarov noted that our country is rich in religious monuments, historically it is one of the developed regions of Islam, which makes it possible to successfully develop pilgrimage tourism, emphasizing that the real goal of many visiting tourists is to visit and get acquainted with Islam, religious monuments in our republic .

The study of regional tourism involves combining the expertise of two or more fields to conduct comprehensive research, describe and understand the area of study. Tourism knowledge is also multifaceted, and regional tourism studies often integrates several fields, such as marketing, sociology, geography, economics, anthropology, political science and design. Tourism is so complex and multifaceted that it is already in complex interdependence.

The territories of the Kashkadarya region have unique tourism resources and objects of material and cultural heritage. According to statistics, the Kashkadarya region currently has 1,426 resources of material and cultural heritage, that is, monuments of archaeology, architecture, monumental art and attractions. According to statistics, today in the Kashkadarya region there are 875 archaeological, 481 architectural, 32 monuments of monumental art and 35 attractions, more than 24 sanatoriums and rest houses. The Kashkadarya region is revered as a place where saints and great people settled forever. Our people visit the shrines of the Kashkadarya region and its districts, cemeteries of religious scholars, great people, saints, to appease the souls of the departed. Resources for the development of pilgrimage tourism in Kashkadarya, namely: the complex "Temple of Abu Ubayd ibn al-Jarra", the memorial complex "Mosque of Odin", "Kokgumbaz Mosque", "Complex of Imam Moin al-Nasafi", "Sheikh Shibli Temple". " " temple, complex "Archaeological monument Yerkurgan", temple "Memorial complex Sultan Mir Haydar", temple "Mausoleum of Father Langar", temple "Mausoleum of Mubarak Marwazi", temple "Mausoleum of Father Isok", temple "Mausoleum of Jahongir Mirza", temple " Amir Temur "Underground Shrine", "White Palace Complex", "Mausoleum of Khojailgor", "Mausoleum of Hazrati Bashir", cemetery "Temple of Father Langar" and many other shrines are pilgrimage tourism in the region, which increases the image. In this regard, given the high potential of pilgrimage tourism in the region, including the existing pilgrimage sites along the routes, studying them from the point of view of tourism, creating a database and mapping are among the urgent tasks. These sacred monuments are of great importance in the development of pilgrimage tourism, which is today recognized as a place of great interest in the world, and in spreading the image of the Kashkadarya region as a place of pilgrimage tourism throughout the republic and the world.

In all situations, each actor's alternative technologies are compared with those of previous recipients when making a decision. But digitizing such information is very difficult. Because this is due to the competitive situation on the tour. Limited familiarity with each system's experience is required. This creates uncertainty in decision-making and the process of diffusion of innovations in a market economy.

As subjects of regional tourism, we can distinguish recipients of social tourism, focused on tourism services, as well as the creation of a mechanism that implements and regulates activities to meet the needs of tourists in the following types of tourism, and is capable of satisfying the spiritual and other needs of tourists and travelers. Figure 5 shows the institutional tourism environment aimed at restoring and developing their physical strength to support tourism.

We explain the factors of institutional development of the use of digital technologies in the modernization of regional shrines and sanctuaries as follows.

Financial and economic factors are directly determined by the nature of the restructuring of economic management and the principles of its implementation, and the essence of a radical restructuring of economic management in the tourism sector is to strengthen the human factor by all measures, mainly economic methods. at all levels.

Conclusion

The formation of institutional and organizational foundations for the mechanism of targeted regulation of the tourism industry, cluster analysis, the use of economic and mathematical methods in clustering[32], as well as aspects of the use of digital technologies can be significantly expanded. In addition to the above, we offer the following suggestions to overcome the practical problems associated with the use of digital technologies in the modernization of shrines and sanctuaries in the region:

- digitalization of regional shrines;
- attracting knowledgeable and qualified personnel in the region and sphere;
- institutional digitalization.

Factors associated with state policy include elements of interaction between the government and the population, which is called the phenomenon of institutional trust, and the level of trust in government is associated with determining the first indicators of the effectiveness of the state, the scope of services of executive authorities and the implementation of decisions.

Legal factors are the basis of all spheres as a means of achieving social harmony and social order based on harmony, freedom, justice and equality.

If in a conventional economy the main resource is considered to be material goods, then in the digital economy it will be information and data that can be processed and transmitted. After their analysis, the correct management decision is developed.

The created digital information base of public networks is the automation of service enterprises. This allows service sector enterprises to increase the efficiency of their work, ensure transparency of activities and reduce the cost of services.

Service networks have the right to engage in any activity that does not contradict current legislation. Independently make any decisions that do not contradict the law, independently plan activities, independently determine the directions for using net profit.

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the strategic development opportunities in the tourism sector of Uzbekistan's regions, addressing the knowledge gap in integrating traditional and innovative tourism practices. Utilizing a comprehensive method of economic analysis and strategic planning, the research identifies the critical factors influencing tourism growth, including effective resource utilization, state support for innovation, and the integration of digital technologies. The findings reveal significant increases in both domestic and international tourist numbers, highlighting the sector's potential for substantial economic impact. Results underscore the importance of strategic alignment between macro and micro-level tourism development strategies. Implications suggest that enhancing the tourism sector's economic potential through targeted strategic initiatives can significantly contribute to Uzbekistan's socio-economic advancement.

Key words: Strategic development, Tourism sector, Uzbekistan, Economic impact, Digital technologies, Resource utilization, Innovation, Tourism growth, Socio-economic advancement, Strategic planning

Introduction

The continuous development and enhancement of the tourism industry are significantly influenced by its ability to swiftly adapt to changes in the external environment. The increasing individualization of consumer requirements, evolving needs, heightened demand for quality of life, business globalization, accelerated information exchange, expanded opportunities for utilizing new technologies, and greater focus on the human factor have all underscored the strategic importance of the service sector's development.

Within the global economy, the tourism industry is recognized as a sector of strategic importance for bolstering profitable international socio-political and cultural relations. Tourism, in particular, stimulates active investment, boosts foreign exchange revenues, and enhances employment opportunities. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), in 2023, the tourism sector accounted for 9.2% of the world's GDP, employing 289 million individuals, with one in every 11 jobs globally being linked to this sector.⁴ Consequently, the increase in tourist influx is attributed to the historical-cultural, natural-climatic, and recreational-environmental attractiveness of regions, the level of political goodwill, the expertise of professionals, and the quality of tourist infrastructure and services.

In this context, significant attention is devoted to the effective utilization of tourist resources and the traditional and innovative development of the tourism industry. Priority is given to targeted scientific research aimed at directing tourist flows to attractive regions and addressing challenges in providing high-quality tourist services. Research areas include the effective organization of entrepreneurship within the tourism sector, state support for innovative activities, enhancing the quality and competitiveness of tourist services, integrating advanced digital economy methods into the industry, optimizing the use of regional tourism resources, creating special tourism zones, improving infrastructure through investment, and generating new employment opportunities to increase the tourism sector's contribution.

⁴ Travel&Tourism Economic Impact | World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC)

The concept of a new Uzbekistan places considerable emphasis on the development of tourism. Specifically, in implementing the strategy for the sustainable development of tourism, there is a focus on the effective utilization of regional tourist resources and transforming the tourism sector into a key component of the national economy. It is pertinent to explore the potential of regions in various tourism areas such as medical, extreme, agro, eco, industrial, archaeological, and sports tourism. Additionally, there is a need to refine methods for economically assessing the potential for attracting tourists, engage entrepreneurial entities in the tourism business, and effectively use digital technologies to promote historical sites, develop archaeological tourism infrastructure, and foster promising tourism areas.

Today, a critical challenge that needs to be addressed to ensure the effectiveness of tourism and recreational enterprises is the formation and enhancement of their economic potential. The development of management decision-making systems aimed at effectively shaping and utilizing the economic potential of these enterprises is essential for resolving this issue. Additionally, it is crucial to seek and implement scientifically grounded methods and models for economic capacity assessment that align with modern economic conditions.

According to statistics from the Republic, as of 2022, the number of visitors reached 11,422.4 thousand people, representing an increase of 183.7 percent compared to 2014. The analysis indicates that this growth is primarily driven by the development of domestic tourism. The number of foreign visitors to the Republic of Uzbekistan increased by 2.8 times in 2022, from 5,232.8 thousand in 2014. Conversely, outbound tourism recorded 3,863.5 thousand in 2022, reflecting a 38.7 per cent increase from 2014. Domestic tourism reached 2,326.2 thousand in 2022, marking a 48.0 per cent increase from 2014 (Table 1). Table 1.

Socio-economic indicators of the development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2014-2022 years⁵

N ^o	Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014-2022 growth, %
1	Number of visitors-total, thousand people	6219,3	7176,2	7746,6	10018,4	16196,6	17667,2	4574,8	6238,9	11422,4	183,7
2	Incoming tourism: number of visitors (foreign citizens) to the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand people	1862,0	1917,7	2027,0	2690,1	5346,2	6748,5	1504,1	1881,3	5232,8	281,0
3	Outgoing tourism: the number of visitors (citizens of Uzbekistan) who have gone abroad, a thousand people	2785,8	3504,3	3847,8	5182,5	8594,8	8437,8	2001,5	2194,8	3863,5	138,7
4	In domestic tourism, thousands of people	1571,5	1757,2	1871,7	2145,9	2255,5	2480,8	1069,2	2162,7	2326,2	148,0

The direct and indirect expenditures of tourists within the tourism sector significantly contribute to the gross impact on the country's socio-economic development and its regions. This influence extends to the national balance of payments, employment status, and overall socio-economic advancement.

We define a visitor as a traveller who undertakes a trip lasting less than a year, with the primary aim of engaging in employment outside their usual environment at a designated main place or listed enterprise in the country or region of visit.

As of 2022, the number of primary tourist resources in our republic has increased by 24% compared to 2014,

⁵ Data from the statistical agency under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2014-2022.

totalling 786 (Table 2). However, this figure shows a slight downward trend since 2019, primarily due to reduced cultural parks and information and library resource centres.

Table 2

The number of main tourist resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2014-2022 (in the Union)⁶

№	Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014-2022 growth, %
1	Main tourist resources, unit	3274	3327	3334	3329	3312	418	818	781	786	24,0
	Including:										
1.1	museums	108	106	109	121	97	100	105	127	134	124,1
1.2	theatres	49	52	53	50	50	50	49	50	50	102,0
1.3	concert organizations	52	65	72	67	66	72	72	69	70	134,6
1.4	circuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100,0
1.5	cultural parks	185	187	188	189	193	192	188	129	126	68,1
1.6	zoos	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	150,0
1.7	Information-Library and resource centres	2877	2914	2908	2898	2902	398*	400	402	402	14,0

The incompatibility of traditional organizational and managerial methods with new market relations is a primary reason for the low efficiency of many service enterprises. In the tourism sector, in particular, the strategic development directions at both macro and micro levels have not been thoroughly developed. It is well-established that macro-level strategic directions determine the future growth of the sector, while micro-level strategies ensure the development of individual organizations. Ideally, the micro-level strategies adopted by individual tourist organizations should align with the macro-strategies implemented in the tourism sector at the national or regional level.

In practice, for a tourist firm to successfully execute its strategy, macro-level development issues must be addressed, including the formation of tourism infrastructure and the creation of a supportive service environment for tourism activities. This system should encompass an investment policy that promotes the development of tourism alongside related service areas such as public transport, information, communications, utilities, road infrastructure, household services, and catering.

These circumstances necessitate the development of activities aimed not only at analyzing the external environment and forecasting the future state of the tourism industry but also at maintaining a balance between the external environment and the enterprise's operational outcomes. Factors such as uneven economic sector development, declining profit margins in traditional production networks, and the accelerated advancement of science and technology have heightened the focus of service sector enterprises on strategic development that corresponds to the national and global economic landscape.

One of the main indicators of sustainable economic development in Uzbekistan is the growth of the service sector, reflected in the increase of its share in the country's GDP to 49%, and the rise in employment and the value of services. These trends are driven by both the transition to a post-industrial stage of societal development and the ongoing economic reforms in Uzbekistan.

Under these conditions, the effective functioning of tourism enterprises is closely linked to the development and

⁶ Data from the statistical agency under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2014-2022.

implementation of strategic development programs. These programs are essential for ensuring the stable operation of enterprises, enhancing customer satisfaction, and maintaining competitiveness in the market.

Ultimately, it is established that the process of further deepening democratic reforms and the development of civil society in our country will be pursued through a clear definition of strategic goals. A well-formulated development program and implementation strategy, which considers specific goals and priorities and anticipates fluctuations in the global economy, is essential for a country and its people to achieve success.⁷

In developing organizational solutions, there is often a lack of coordination among various functional areas of an organization (scientific and technical, service, financial, personnel, marketing), resulting in uncoordinated decisions and an unclear general direction for enterprise development. This issue necessitates the formation of a new concept of strategic development in the tourism sector that ensures compatibility between the external and internal environments.

Addressing these issues requires an economic analysis of several theoretical and practical problems, as well as a revision of existing methods and processes of strategic development. Although these issues have sparked considerable debate due to their relevance, a suitable resolution has not yet been found. As noted by our country's president, Islam Karimov, "It is crucial that we strengthen our consistent efforts toward reforming and modernizing our country, elevating them to new, even higher levels, based on future demands."⁸ This objective was prioritized for the year 2011 and beyond, necessitating an in-depth study of both its theoretical and methodological aspects.

Ensuring the sustainable development of the tourism sector is vital for our country's economic growth. In the process of modernizing the economy amid the global financial and economic crisis, the existence of a comprehensive development program and implementation strategy for tourism enterprises, which includes specific goals and priorities, serves as a catalyst for economic growth, social improvement, and enhanced export opportunities.

Both Uzbek and foreign scholars have engaged in various aspects and levels of economic strategic development, focusing particularly on management and marketing strategies within production networks. Moreover, strategic development opportunities in various service sectors have been extensively studied. However, while research has highlighted the specific features of strategic development in production enterprises and certain service areas, the general aspects of strategic development in the tourism sector have not been sufficiently addressed. Correspondingly, literature on the theoretical and practical issues of strategic development in tourism enterprises is scarce. Therefore, it is advisable to strengthen research on the strategic development of the tourism sector in the following areas:

1. Development of proposals for enhancing methods of strategic analysis in the tourism sector.
2. Identification of approaches to enhance the effectiveness of development strategies through a marketing perspective in the tourism sector.
3. Determination of conceptual directions to ensure the strategic stability of enterprises within the tourism industry.
4. Identification of strategies for improving the system for designing tourism service enterprises, delivering services, and ensuring the service sector is staffed with qualified personnel, based on an analysis of regional demand for tourism services.
5. Establishment of methods to enhance the efficiency of innovation activities within the tourism sector.

⁷ Karimov I.A. The concept of further deepening democratic reforms in our country and the development of civil society: a lecture at the joint session of the legislative chamber and Senate of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan. November 12, 2010 / people's word newspaper, 2010, November 13, 220. – 1 p.

⁸ Karimov I.A. The concept of further deepening democratic reforms in our country and the development of civil society: a lecture at the joint session of the legislative chamber and Senate of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan. November 12, 2010 / people's word newspaper, 2010, November 13, 220. – 1 p.

6. Examination of theoretical issues related to increasing the effectiveness of strategic development for service sector enterprises in the context of economic modernization.
7. Coordination of strategic development activities at both macro and micro levels in the tourism sector, ensuring that the development strategies of individual tourism organizations align with state or regional tourism development programs.
8. Assessment of the effectiveness of strategic development within the tourism sector, specifying the conceptual directions for its advancement.
9. Development of proposals to ensure the sustainable development of the tourism sector amidst the economic modernization of Uzbekistan.

While these proposals emphasize theoretical considerations, they are crucial for guiding the direction of applied research.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the socio-economic conditions for the development and promotion of entrepreneurship in agriculture through practical aspects and management practices of understanding the importance of the agricultural sector to the economy, society and mankind in general.

Key words: *enterprise development, food market, management mechanism, management facilities, market, enterprise efficiency*

Introduction

The effectiveness of the implementation of any economic, production, organizational and even social initiatives, subjects of trade relations, as well as the competitiveness of the created product (service) depends on entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity in a general sense. Historically, in world practice, the formation of scientific concepts of knowledge of economic and social life, organizational, management and exchange operations in the market are recognized in practice only through the mediation of entrepreneurial activities. The form of business organization, in particular, the mechanism of economic interaction, the interaction of productive forces and the newest, most innovative methods of production relations, as an imitation for the formation of economic and social effects of humanity as a practical implementation and dissemination provides to do.

In classical economics, the theory of socio-economic interactions, entrepreneurial activity as a systemic phenomenon corresponds to the essence and practice of human existence as a decisive factor that helps to move forward. There is a recognized need for the implementation of entrepreneurial initiative, its support, rational and constructive regulation by the state, in which all developed countries have achieved a balance of competitive interests and are on the path of growing development. The status of entrepreneurship as an organizing productive force is confirmed by the work of many scientists, directly and indirectly recognized.

Research methodology.

Economic-statistical methods, systematic analysis, grouping comparison, comparison, selective observation methods, multi-factor econometric analysis, forecasting and other methods were used in the research.

Analysis and results.

The history of economic thought shows that the basis for the emergence of entrepreneurship was the activation of craftsmen and merchants in the Middle Ages, although its manifestations are known to science from the practice of the development of Ancient Greece and Rome. Entrepreneurship acquired a theoretical and methodological understanding during the formation of the market model of capitalism and economic relations in the XVII-XVIII centuries. A. Smith, D. Ricardo in their scientific treatises on market and production factors partially showed the aspects of entrepreneurial activity, but did not fully understand its importance.

In the middle of the 16th century, joint-stock capital and joint-stock companies began to appear. During

this period, a new profession - manager-controller, large-scale production organizer - appeared [1]. Business functions previously concentrated in one person are gradually divided into specialized areas. Financiers, economists, accountants, lawyers, designers and technologists will appear. The leader (manager) is freed from many functions and focuses on the management and organization of production. The concept of entrepreneurial risk was developed in the 17th century, and an entrepreneur was called a person who entered into a contract with the state to perform work or deliver certain products [2]. It was during this period that John Lowe, founder of the Royal Bank of France and the Mississippi Company, which monopolized trade between France and the then French-owned Mississippi River Valley, began.

The scientific father of the term "entrepreneur" is R. Cantillon, who first formulated the concept of entrepreneurship in the 18th century. Imitation of R. Cantillon's teaching about the essence of entrepreneurship became widespread in the process of subsequent evolutions in the system of scientific and social discourse, and acquired the character of comprehensive knowledge of it as an economic activity, a socio-economic system, a socio-economic system. the field of implementation of the newest methods of creating additional products, the mechanism of increasing social and personal wealth, etc. German economist I. Tunen described the entrepreneur as "an inventor and researcher in his field", who does not always innovate, "a claimant for risky and unpredictable income" [3]. The most complete of the risk theory continuation can be found in the works of F. Knight (1885-1972), who defined the boundary between the categories of "risk" and "uncertainty", and he defined the difference between the expected and real monetary income of the company between business income [4].

Many economists participated as pioneers in the development of the theoretical and evolutionary foundations of entrepreneurship, but this movement was first carried out in a comprehensive manner from the point of view of A. Smith's management in social and economic terms [5]. We note that A. Smith's teaching about the "wealth of nations" defines the fundamental ideas and aspects of the formation of the wealth of nations, and comprehensively reveals the special place of entrepreneurship in this process.

The general qualification of the importance of entrepreneurial activity in the life of each nation is indirectly evidenced by the assessment of the importance of labor, that is, "The annual labor of each nation provides all the products necessary for the survival and benefit of life for consumption throughout the year, and from the direct products of this labor is the original fund consisting of" or, it leads to the conclusion that things were received from other nations in exchange for these products. Therefore, depending on the quantity and price of these products, in relation to the number of consumers, the people will be provided with all the necessary things and benefits for their needs, better or worse.

In this conclusion, exchange, i.e. market, can be observed as a qualified description of the theoretical rules regarding the nature and importance of entrepreneurial activity as a phenomenon that corresponds to the main characteristics of the work of a person who seeks to better satisfy his needs due to the interaction in the production system. First of all, it should be noted that this is an indirect definition of the principles of entrepreneurship, which is explained by the natural origin of the product creation factor and its purpose - satisfaction of needs - value mediation in the market system.

The above also shows the historically determined nature of entrepreneurship as a form of combination of creativity, resources and incentives, which ensures the growth of the possibilities of effective use of resources and high-quality satisfaction of needs in the complex. The modern theoretical and methodological qualification of the nature and laws of entrepreneurship was carried out systematically by J. Schumpeter and "...being an entrepreneur means embodying new harmonies. ..." he described.[6] Also, J. Schumpeter considered economic development as a process of achieving efficiency, productivity and social utility through the prism of entrepreneurial qualities and signs.

It is worth noting that he distinguished all the currently known elements and components and methodologically proved the connection of entrepreneurship with novelty and innovation in the development of

the economy and society. That is, he proved to be an entrepreneur innovator, a subject of creative combination of resources and capital for profit. In general, in this classic concept, the essence of entrepreneurship as a phenomenon, entrepreneurial activity as a process is used in the practice of market management, as well as in scientific treatment.

He is directly considered the founder of the classic theory of entrepreneurship, which has reached our days and is a set of ideas to determine the basis of entrepreneurial characteristics. At the same time, it is also believed that the priority in spreading and defining the concept of entrepreneurship according to the category of "entrepreneur" belongs to R. Cantillon, who, as M. Blaug [7] said, proposed the main factors of entrepreneurship as an entrepreneur, and the activity of an entrepreneur is a profit-seeking sub. akt and for this he puts capital and resources at risk - he says. In the sense that the theoretical and methodological skills of understanding the nature of entrepreneurship as a phenomenon that determines the prospects of human development have been formed by science since ancient times, it is appropriate to theoretically and methodologically systematize the categories of importance of its activity and their signs in the study of entrepreneurship (Fig. 1).

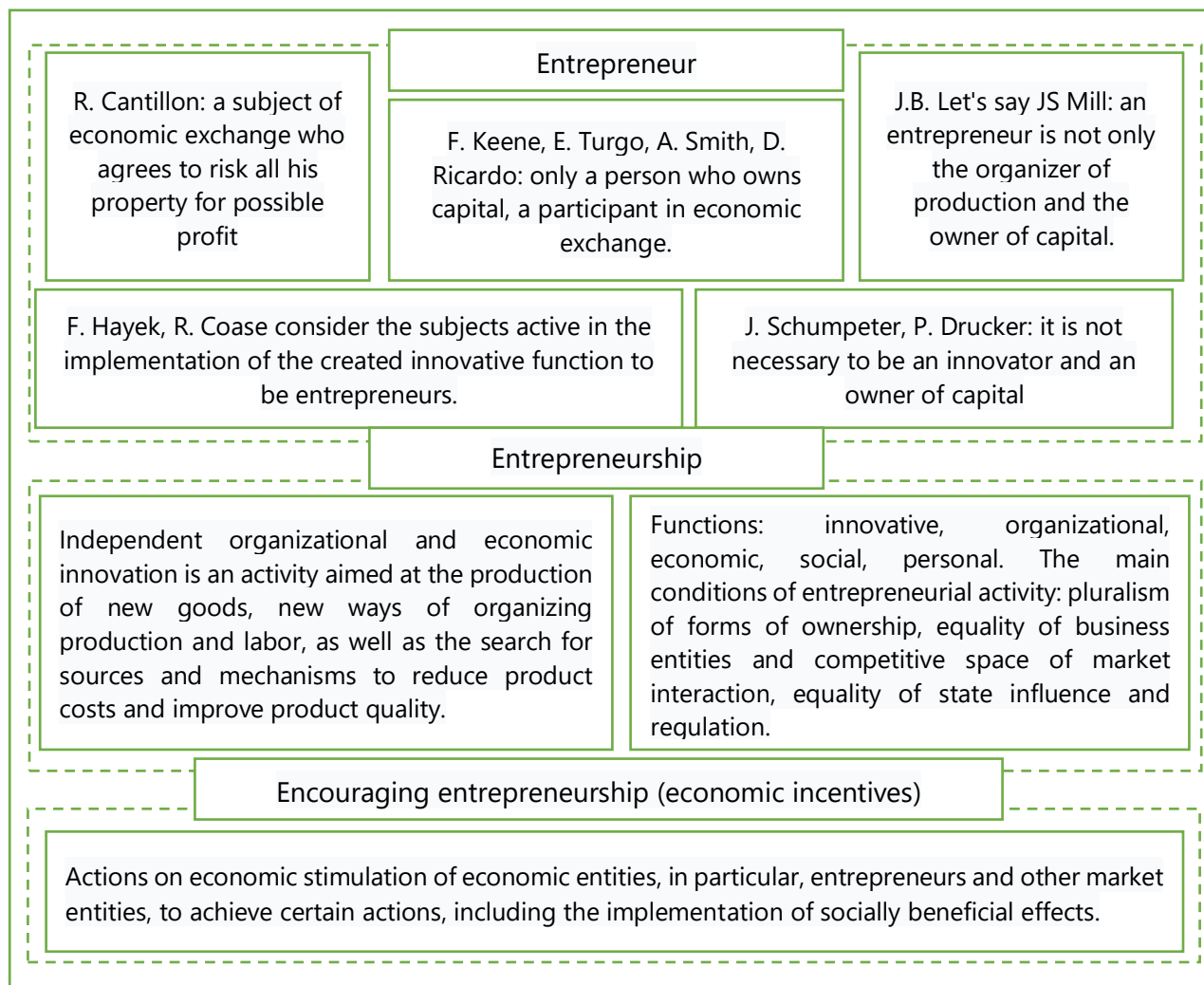


Figure 1. Theoretical and methodological systematization of categories of importance of entrepreneurial activity and their signs

The essence of the current legislative entrepreneurship is based on the classical, reasonable sense, secular practice of the established concept behind the market approach, as well as in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurship" "Entrepreneurial activity (entrepreneurship) by subjects of entrepreneurial activity It is defined as an entrepreneurial activity carried out in accordance with the law, aimed at obtaining income (profit) at one's own risk and under one's own property responsibility [8]. The established important norms of the enterprise are determined in accordance with the specific requirements of the institutional criteria for the inclusion of socio-economic objects in the enterprise:

- sovereign independence and systematic activity (labor and capital spheres implemented in the past, used; organized in the forms prescribed by law);
- the presence of risk (market entry activities are carried out in a market-competitive environment, which objectively transfers the risk of capital expenditure, non-compliance, non-removal of profit, etc.);
- the goal of directing state activity to profit (profit is the initial criterion for acceptance and especially extended provision of effective partnership development from meeting the needs of yogo members); - the importance of subjectivity in the market (conveys the view of business entities with the status of physical and legal entities);
- the need to formalize the status by registering a state entity.

The purpose of the implementation and practical implementation of the criteria of adoptive status in the market system is to fulfill its socio-economic function, to form the efficiency of state administration and to promote the program. Activity

Enterprises engaged in small business activities independently of the state, that is, without large capital funds, can introduce workplaces, reduce the shortage of temporarily available goods, and even completely eliminate this shortage. they can harden. In our current society, it is necessary to direct the activities of small enterprises to meet the needs of some people. This is clearly visible in the fields of household service and production of consumer goods. Small enterprises are also very important in introducing technological innovations.

In our republic, the number of small businesses and private enterprises and the volume of their products is increasing year by year. Small enterprises are governed by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Enterprises", "On Property", "On Guarantees of Free Entrepreneurship", Presidential decrees, Cabinet of Ministers' decisions and other laws. is being organized on the basis of public documents.

Small businesses and private enterprises are increasingly finding their place in the transition of leading industries to new technologies in the conditions of scientific and technical development. They demonstrate the quality of the main connection of the whole system that provides the work process with new ideas and improvement of production, introduction of new information technologies.

To date, small business and private business entities are active in all aspects of our country's economy, in the production of machine-building products, in the production of consumer goods, agricultural and food products, and in other areas.

The products produced by small businesses and private enterprises are distinguished by the fact that they do not lag behind the products produced by state enterprises in terms of quality and, in some cases, are even higher than them. 60-70 percent of the activities of small business and private business entities in our republic are directly connected with production, they are farmers, farmers, industrialists and processors of agricultural products, etc.

In order to form a class of owners based on the rapid development of private entrepreneurship and small business, to establish a system of relevant institutions, to attract credit resources to the field of small and private entrepreneurship, and to create favorable conditions for bringing in foreign investments, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 9, 1998 "Private On August 30, 2003, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF3305 "On Amendments and Additions to the Decree on Measures to Further

Encourage the Development of Entrepreneurship, Small and Medium Business" was adopted.

Conclusion

Compared to large companies, small enterprises quickly adapt to market conditions and have several advantages in ensuring the success of their products in the market. Because small enterprises quickly adapt their activities to narrow production programs, advanced technology, production of products that require little science, and quickly master the basics of the market. Small business and private entrepreneurship and everything related to it is an important and structural part of the organizational structure of modern social production. Therefore, in the development of the economy of our country, an important place is allocated to small business and private entrepreneurship, and they are supported by the state.

Private entrepreneurship and small business are finding their place in the conditions of acceleration of scientific and technical development, transition to new technologies in advanced branches of industry. Such entrepreneurship is an integral part of the whole system that provides new information technologies, new ideas and work with modernization of production. In addition, small enterprises are one of the preferred forms of production in conditions of high risk.

Small enterprises are also very important in introducing technological innovations. In small business, which adopts new technological ideas faster than large enterprises, there is less risk and it is possible to start work faster than in large-scale production. This can help to develop scientific and technical progress in our conditions.

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PROSPECTS OF EFFICIENT USE OF REGIONAL LAND RESOURCES UNDER CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (EXAMPLE OF SIRDARYA REGION)

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ABSTRACT

Effective use of land resources in Syrdarya region is the main factor of sustainable development of the region. Preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, increasing food security, improving the quality of life of the population, using renewable energy sources are important goals of sustainable development. Sustainable use of land and water resources in agriculture increases the need to minimize the impact on the environment and their rational management. In order to ensure sustainable development and food security, management of land use efficiency, implementation of systematic, innovative methods and practices of combating pests and diseases are among the urgent problems in the field.

Key words: sustainable development, effective use of land resources, soil fertility, salinity level, Strategy-2030, natural resources, environmental issues.

Introduction

In recent years, the national economy and the Syrdarya region deep structural and qualitative changes are being implemented in the agricultural sector. As a result of the benefits and facilities created for farmers and farms, more than 7.5 million tons of grain and more than 3.35 million tons of cotton were grown in the republic. The high yield was achieved due to intensification of agricultural production, regionalization of cotton and grain crops, creation of new varieties, implementation and effective use of modern agro-technologies.

Transition to the use of alternative energy, increasing energy efficiency in construction, industry, agriculture and other sectors has a great impact on the effective use of land and water resources. This situation has a serious impact on sustainable development, improves the quality of life of the population, and creates wide opportunities for social and economic development. In the conditions of sustainable development, the knowledge about effective use of land and the level of awareness of the population on these issues play an important role. It is important for the republic and the region to involve state and local government authorities, the public, and business entities in the process of creating and implementing sustainable development programs.

Literature analysis. Decree No. PF-5853 dated 23.10.2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2020-2030" and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 07.05.2022 "Complex socio-economic development of the territories of Syrdarya region in 2022-2026" and the strategic goals raised in Decision No. 242 on additional measures to further improve the living standards of the population increase the urgency of the problem. The problems of using land resources were studied in the scientific works of Sattorkulov O.T., Rakhmatov K.U., Strekalovskaya M.I., Bukhtoyarov N.I., Ruzmetov M.I., Jabbarov O.A., Kuziev R.Q.

Measures aimed at ensuring natural biodiversity and protecting ecosystems, increasing food safety, improving the quality of life of the population, switching to renewable energy sources, and reducing their impact on the environment are being implemented in the Syrdarya region great importance is also attached to

increasing knowledge and awareness.

Research methodology. Analysis, economic statistics, mathematical, forecasting, economic analysis methods were used in this article.

Analysis and results. There are great opportunities for the development of the agricultural sector in Syrdarya region. Reasonable use of land and water resources, transition to green agriculture and involvement of modern technologies in the field can be considered as the main factors of rapid development of the industry. The problems facing the region, i.e. lack of water resources, uneven territorial distribution, low level of use and capabilities of modern irrigation technologies, limit the possibilities of effective use of land and water resources of Syrdarya region.

The above serious and systemic problems require the study, scientific analysis and forecasting of the prospects of rational use of land and water resources in the region.

Target indicators of the prospects for the development of the industry are defined by the presidential decree.¹ According to the decree, until 2030, the annual growth of the value added in agriculture will be 5%, agriculture, food industry, textile industry will be 1%, 5%, 5% respectively, the volume of export of agricultural and food products will be 20 billion US dollars. It is planned to reduce the share of undernourished among the population to 0%, to increase labor productivity in agriculture by 6,500 US dollars per year, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture by 50% (see table), and the share of Syrdarya region in the above areas is also increasing year by year (table 1). Currently, only 1.7% of the irrigated lands have drip irrigation. The situation is likely to be further complicated by the continued use of traditional irrigation methods due to agriculture's high dependence on irrigation, and the dramatic increase in droughts due to climate change. According to the forecast of the World Resources Institute, by 2040, Uzbekistan will become one of the 33 countries with the highest water shortage." The amelioration condition of the irrigated soils of Syrdarya region is fundamentally different from the amelioration condition of the soils of other regions. The irrigated soils of all districts of the region are exposed to varying degrees of salinity, according to which 80 percent of the irrigated soils of the region are of varying degrees of salinity, and their type and occupied area differ among districts.

Table 1.

The main indicators and indicators that will be achieved as a result of the implementation of the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030.²

T/r	Indicator name	Basis (2018)	By 2021 the goal	By 2025 the goal	By 2030 the goal
1.	Annual growth in value added in agriculture	117.3 trillion soums (14 billion USD)	3%	5%	5%
2.	Job growth in the agriculture and food industry:	3 671 300	2%	1%	1%
	Agriculture	91 420	3%	4%	5%
	Food industry	140 200	3%	4%	5%
	Textile industry				

¹Decree No. PF-5853 dated 23.10.2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030".

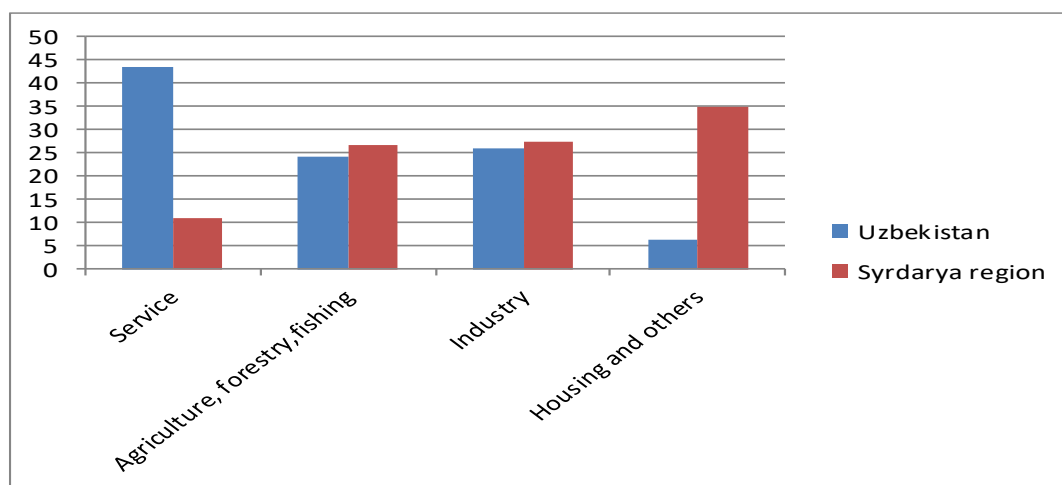
²Decree No. PF-5853 dated 23.10.2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" (Appendix 1).

3.	Increase in the volume of export of agricultural and food products	2.3 billion US dollars.	3.5 billion US dollars.	10 billion US dollars.	20 billion US dollars.
4.	Percentage of undernourished people in the population	6.3%	5%	3%	0
5.	Increase in labor productivity in agriculture (in dollars per worker per year)	3,960 USD.	4,300 USD.	5,200 USD.	6,500 USD.
6.	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture	15,740 gigagrams (year 2016)	10%	30%	50%

In the conditions of sustainable development, the protection of land resources and its rational use are of particular importance. Concrete measures are being implemented in the republic to combat land degradation and raise the standard of living of the rural population. Specific targeted activities aimed at attracting investments, sustainable land management concepts are being successfully implemented. Support for agrarian clusters has become more active, the volume of loans and subsidies given to them has increased. 24.3% of Uzbekistan's GDP is created in agriculture.³ In the Syrdarya region, this indicator is 39.2 percent, and the share of the agricultural sector in the region is 1.6 times higher than the national indicators.

Reducing the share of regional agriculture in the GDP provides the following advantages: expands the development potential of industry and service sectors, which serve the growth of the economy and the creation of new jobs; increases labor productivity through structural changes in agriculture, industrial modernization and rapid development; increase the volume and variety of agricultural products, increase the volume of exports and ultimately improve the country's food security.

Figure 1.



The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GDP of Uzbekistan and the GRP of the Syrdarya region, 2023, in percentage terms.

³Socio-economic situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. January-December 2023. Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T., 2024. p. 12. The part of the diagram related to Syrdarya region was taken from the part of Syrdarya region authority (U.H.).

43.4% of the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan is in the service sector, 24.3% in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, 26.1% in industry and 6.2% in construction. In Syrdarya region, these indicators are 11.1, respectively; 26.6; 27.5; corresponds to 7.1 percent. While the largest share in the country's GDP falls on the service sector, the share of this sector is slightly lower in the Syrdarya region (see diagram).

There are about 4.3 million hectares of irrigated land in Uzbekistan, more than 95.0 percent of agricultural products are grown on these lands, large-scale state and local programs are being implemented on their rational use. Effective use of land and water resources as a factor in solving the problems of agrarian reforms, deepening of structural changes in agriculture is the priority of the economic program for the near future.

With the transition to the system of clusters, the issue of optimizing the size of leased land plots for each farm and the effective use of land has become more urgent. In the conditions of scarcity of water resources and high salinity of land, almost all cultivated areas of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and rural districts are characterized by diversity of productivity and land quality.

The soils of the Syrdarya region are also slightly saline and the groundwater is close to the surface, which causes a number of problems for farmers in agriculture.

Table 2.

The level of distribution of saline lands in the republic and region, 2018, in percentage terms.

Republic of Uzbekistan		Syrdarya region	
Weak	38, 4	Weak	39, 8
Medium	22, 8	Medium	30, 4
Strong	6, 2	Strong	6, 4
Very strong	4, 7	Very strong	2, 7
Total saline lands	72, 1	Total saline lands	79, 3

72.1% of irrigated land in our republic is saline, of which 38.4% is weakly saline, 22.8% is moderately saline, 6.2% is strongly saline, and 4.7% is very strongly saline. In Syrdarya region, these indicators are 79.3, respectively; 39.8; 30.4; 6.4 is 2.7 percent. The table shows that the level of saline land in the Syrdarya region is higher than the indicators of the Republic (see Table 2).

Taking into account the above, we consider it appropriate to apply the following measures to improve land reclamation in the Syrdarya region (see Table 3).

Table 3

Measures to improve saline lands in Syrdarya region⁴

The state of the earth -	Land improvement measures
Lightly salted	reclamation and drainage; use of organic and mineral fertilizers; planting green manure and perennial grasses; regulation of the water regime.
Medium salinity	deep plowing and softening of the soil; soil washing and plastering; use of chemical meliorants; planting salinity resistant crops.
Strongly salted	soil drainage and washing; plastering and liming the soil; use of intensive cultivation methods; planting halophyte crops.

Based on geographical and climatic features, our country is very vulnerable to damage to the environment, especially unstable arid ecosystems. The most serious environmental problems aggressively threatening the region's natural resources include soil and water salinization, wind and water erosion, loss of

⁴Developed by the author (U.H.)

biological diversity, and decline in arable and pasture productivity. Environmental problems exist in all regions of Uzbekistan, but the most serious ones are typical of densely populated areas and harsh natural conditions. Over-saline soils are always less productive than fertile soils in populated areas. At the same time, they require more labor and funds from the state and directly from farmers. Therefore, the rational and effective use of land in the Syrdarya region, its comprehensive preservation and increase in productivity should be considered as a mandatory part of the state policy of regional and local agricultural systems and development plans of each economy.

Table 4.**Salinity status and description of irrigated soils of Syrdarya region.⁵**

T/r	Name of districts	Irrigated land area, ha.	Saline lands		Moderate, strong and very strong saline soils.		
					in relation to total irrigated areas		in relation to total saline areas
			to	%	to	%	%
1	Okoltin	42954.5	27108.3	63.1	6932.9	16.1	25.6
2	Hovos	38406.5	34649.2	90.2	25154.1	65.5	72.6
3	Gulistan	22876.9	16134.3	70.5	8902.7	38.9	55.2
4	Syrdarya	29286.3	19788.8	67.6	3291.5	11.2	16.6
5	Sardoba	35378.0	30604.3	86.5	19263.0	54.4	62.9
6	Saykhunabad	29119.5	18788.9	64.5	6927.9	23.8	36.9
7	Mirzaabad	34210.5	33883.0	99.0	23325.5	68.2	68.8
8	Boyovut	33072.0	29674.4	89.7	10835.3	32.8	36.5
9	Yangiyer city.	254.0	254.0	100.0	243.7	95.9	95.9
10	Gulistan city.	1112.5	524.6	47.2	266.4	23.9	50.8
Total:		266670.7	211409.8	79.3	105143	39.4	49.7

Conclusions and suggestions. In short, the issues related to the use of land and water resources in the Syrdarya region are complex and require a comprehensive understanding of the specific characteristics of the region. Effective management and use of land and water resources requires close collaboration between researchers, policy makers and local communities, as well as a commitment to promote sustainable land use practices. By implementing these tasks together, we can ensure that the land and water resources of the Syrdarya region are used in a way that contributes to the sustainable development of agriculture and preserves the unique ecosystem of the region for future generations.

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ANALYSIS OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN UZBEKISTAN: 2017-2024

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ABSTRACT

Since 2017, the process of mergers and acquisitions (M&A) between companies and the state in Uzbekistan has intensified due to internal reforms and the attraction of foreign investors. This article provides a detailed analysis of M&A transactions from 2017 to the second half of 2024, examining transaction amounts, the participation of various countries, and economic sectors. Based on data from government reports and international financial institutions, a comparative analysis of the transaction dynamics over the specified period is conducted.

Keywords: Mergers and acquisitions, Uzbekistan, M&A transactions, investments, privatization, economic reforms, international investors

Introduction

Over the past seven years, Uzbekistan has seen significant growth in M&A activity. This increase is driven by internal reforms aimed at privatizing state-owned enterprises and attracting foreign investors. This article presents a detailed analysis of M&A transactions from 2017 to the second half of 2024, focusing on transaction amounts, the participation of various countries, and economic sectors.

Methods

The analysis utilized data on the number and amounts of transactions provided by government reports and international financial institutions. Results, amounts, and participating companies were sourced from the official website of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (<https://davaktiv.uz/>). The data includes both domestic and international transactions, as well as the involvement of various economic sectors. The analysis was conducted using comparative analysis of changes in transaction dynamics over the specified period.

Results and Discussion

General Overview of the Number and Amounts of Transactions

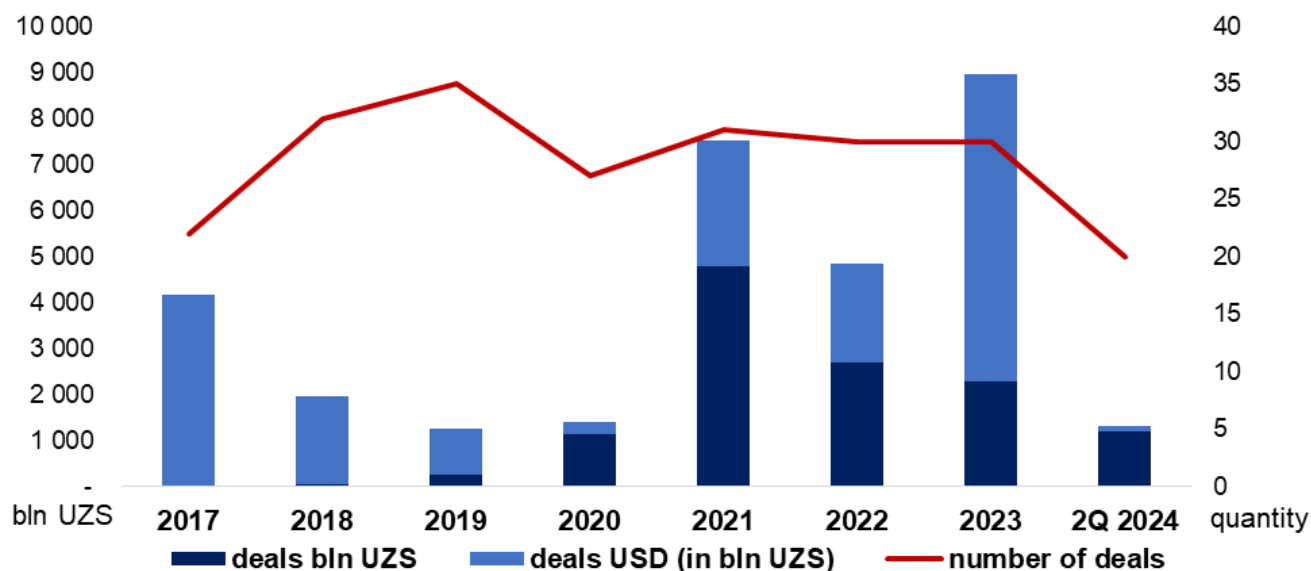
From 2017 to the second quarter of 2024, Uzbekistan concluded 138 M&A transactions. The peak year was 2019 with 35 transactions, 13 more than in 2017 (22 transactions). The number of transactions fluctuated in the following years, reaching 31 in 2021 and stabilizing at 30 in 2022 and 2023. In the second quarter of 2024, 20 transactions were recorded.

Transaction values also showed significant changes. In 2017, the total value of transactions was 11.50 billion UZS. By 2021, it peaked at 4,804.33 billion UZS, and then decreased to 2,305.76 billion UZS in 2023. In the second quarter of 2024, transaction value was 1,200.96 billion UZS. In USD, transaction values ranged from \$514 million in 2017 to \$538.90 million in 2023.

Years	Number of deals	deals (bln UZS)	deals (mln USD)
2017	22	11.50	514.00
2018	32	69.40	227.00
2019	35	274.65	103.60
2020	27	1,137.95	25.00
2021	31	4,804.33	252.28

2022	30	2,710.03	192.00
2023	30	2,305.76	538.90
2Q 2024	20	1,200.96	10.00

M&A deals for 2017-2Q2024



Privatization of State-Owned Companies

From 2020 to the first half of 2024, 74 out of 138 transactions involved the privatization of state-owned companies. Notable transactions include:

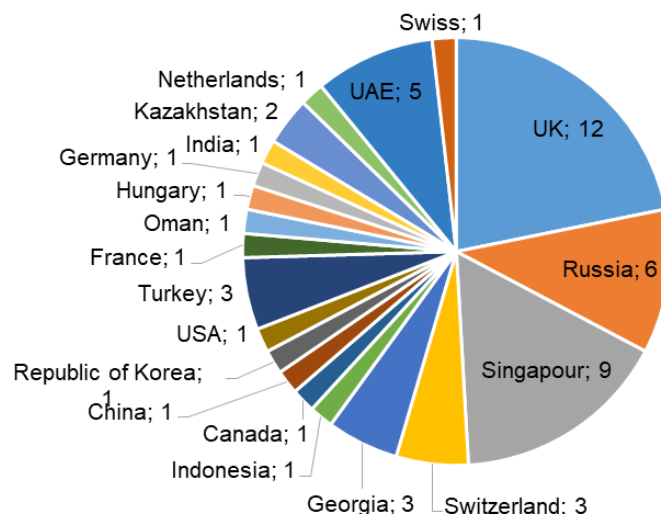
- Sale of a 51% stake in Coca-Cola Bottlers to Turkish company Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. (CCI) for \$252.28 million in August 2021.
- Sale of a 99% stake in Farg'onaazot to Singaporean company Indorama Corporation Pte. Ltd for \$140 million in January 2023.
- Sale of 100% of Ipoteka Bank to Hungarian OTP Bank for \$324 million, with 75% paid in 2023 and 25% to be paid in three years.

Geographical Distribution of Deals

The geographical distribution of participants in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) transactions in Uzbekistan from 2017 to the second half of 2024 shows a diversity of participating countries. Both local and international companies were involved in the deals, indicating the growing attractiveness of the Uzbek market for investors.

Local companies showed high activity in M&A transactions. The number of deals involving them increased from 15 in 2017 to 26 in 2021, stabilizing at 25 deals in 2022 and 2023. In the second quarter of 2024, 19 deals involving local companies were already recorded. Overall, local companies accounted for 74% of all deals from 2017 to the first half of 2024, highlighting their dominant role in the market.

M&A deals by countries (except Uzbekistan)



United Kingdom

Companies from the United Kingdom were most active in 2017 and 2018, concluding three and seven deals respectively. The most significant deals included:

- JSC “Universal Sug’urta”: purchase of a 39% stake for 8.2 billion UZS by Sturgeon Central Asia Balanced Fund Ltd.
- JSC “Perfect Plast Profil”: acquisition of a controlling stake (100%) by Esperansa Group LP.
- JSC “Quality Electronics”: acquisition of a 50% stake by Macmerry Management LP.

However, the activity of British companies declined in subsequent years, with only a few deals recorded in 2019 and 2020 in the oil and fat industry.

Russia

Russian companies began actively participating in deals starting in 2018, reaching a peak in 2019 with three deals. A significant deal included increasing the stake in JSC “Angren Pack” to 75% with an investment commitment of \$75 million by the Russian company Nikola Pack. In the following years, the participation of Russian companies was sporadic.

UAE

Companies from the UAE have increasingly shown interest in Uzbek companies in recent years. In July 2024, a significant deal was made with the purchase of a 100% stake in the state-owned Poytakht Bank for \$10 million.

Singapore

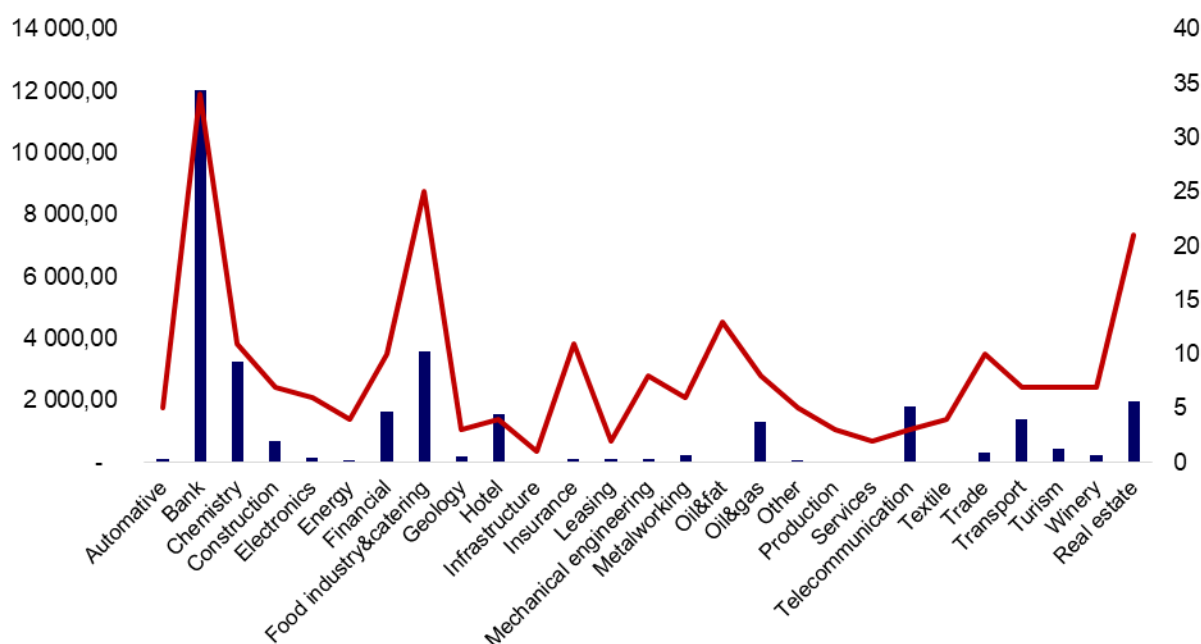
Singaporean companies were most active in 2018, concluding five deals. In other years, their participation was less significant, with single deals in 2017, 2019, and the second quarter of 2024. The largest deal was concluded in January 2023 with the purchase and investment in JSC Farg’onaazot.

The analysis of the geographical distribution of M&A participants shows the growing interest of foreign companies in the Uzbek market. The activity of local companies also remains high, indicating positive changes in Uzbekistan's economic environment. Overall, the increase in the number of deals and the diversity of participating countries point to an improved investment climate and enhanced attractiveness of the Uzbek market for international investors.

Industry Structure of the Market

The most active sectors in terms of M&A deals include the financial sector, food industry, chemical and oil and gas industries, services, and transportation.

M&A deals be sectors for 2017-2Q 2024



Financial Sector

The financial sector of Uzbekistan is one of the most active in terms of mergers and acquisitions. In June 2017, nine banks increased their authorized capital through funds from the Reconstruction and Development Fund of Uzbekistan, leading to significant investments ranging from \$7 million to \$100 million per bank.

Name of bank	Previous equity (\$ mln.)	Investments (\$ mln.)
National Bank of Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan	452	51
JSCB Asaka	264	70
JSCB "Uzpromstroybank"	266	71
JSCB "Xalq bank"	134	65
JSCB "Kishlok Kurilish Bank"	158	46
JSCB "Ipoteka Bank"	120	60
JSCB "Microcreditbank"	91	30
JSCB "Agrobank"	152	100
JSCB "Turonbank"	26	7

Several major deals in the banking sector were recorded in 2023:

- Sale of Ipoteka Bank and acquisition of the payment system LLC "Inspired (Payme)". JSC TBC Bank fully acquired LLC "Inspired (Payme)" for \$55.7 million, consolidating its position in the payment systems market.
- German company DEG and Dutch company Triodos Investment Management each acquired a 15.6% stake in Ipak Yo'li Bank in September 2022.
- Privatization of state banks UzAgroExport Bank and Poytakht Bank in 2023-2024.

Activity in the insurance and financial services sector also attracts investor attention, although it may fluctuate from year to year.

Food Industry

In December 2019, there was active privatization of oil and fat industry enterprises. LLC "Demoret

Finance" acquired shares in the following companies:

Name of company	Share
Urgench yog moy	26.32%
Qogon yog moy	30.03%
Yangi yol yog moy	34.96%
Quqon yog moy	33.08%

A significant deal involving the acquisition of a 12.8% (total 32%) stake in the JV JSC Samfruit was completed by JV LLC British American Tobacco Uzbekistan (Investments) Limited in 2020. The deal amount was 597.6 billion UZS.

In 2024, the following grain companies were privatized:

Name of company	Share
Margilan Don Fargonadonmahsulotlari	100%
Fargonadonmahsulotlari	51%
Don xalq rizqi	88%
Namangandonmahsulotlari	51%
Guzor un (Qoson don mahsulotlar qabul qilish)	100%

The food industry in Uzbekistan demonstrates consistently high activity, especially in 2020 and 2023. The trend towards increasing deals in this sector continues in 2024.

Chemical and Oil & Gas Industry

The chemical and oil and gas industries also show significant activity in mergers and acquisitions:

- In July 2019, a Singaporean company acquired a 95.54% stake in the Kokand superphosphate plant for \$70 million.
- The Fergana Oil Refinery was acquired by an Indonesian company for \$16 million in April 2019, and in May 2022, LLC Sanoat Energetika Guruhi fully privatized the refinery for \$100 million.

In 2023-2024, major companies in the chemical and oil and gas sectors were privatized:

Object	Investor	Share	Investments
Farg'onaazot	Indorama Corporation Pte. Ltd	99.02%	140mln USD
Qo'qon Biokimyo	First Premium Alliance	99.70%	277bln UZS
Kvarts	Kuvasoycement	89.78%	265bln UZS
Andijondonmahsulot	Diminur Group	51%	58bln UZS
Uzbekkimyomash	Tropidia Holdings BV.	45%	37bln UZS
Biokimyo	Mega comfort business	51%	118bln UZS
UNG Petro	Petroleum Technology Group	100%	n/a
Chinaz Petroleum Refinery Plant	Petroleum Technology Group	100%	n/a
Andijon biokimyo zavodi	Jasmin Gold Group"	96%	101.3bln UZS

There is significant activity in the chemical and oil and gas industry in Uzbekistan from both foreign and domestic investors.

Transport Industry

In 2022-2023, significant steps were taken in reforming the transport industry in Uzbekistan with the 100% privatization of four major companies.

Object	Investor	Investments (\$ bln)
UzAuto TRAILER	Technopolis Khimgrad	561.1
Humo Air	Valleyroad Capital S.A.	27.2
Uzavtosanoat-leasing	Lux Building Star	69.63
Sardoba temir yol agrosanoat majmuasi	Mukumov Shavkat Komiljonovich	83.71

The total investment that the new owners pledged to invest in the privatized companies amounts to

841.67 billion UZS. These are significant funds that should be directed towards modernization and development of enterprises, improving the quality of services, and strengthening financial stability.

Services Sector

The highest activity in the services sector is observed in construction, tourism, and hotel business:

- Chorsu Hotel was purchased by Ittihad International Investment LLC for 16.9 billion UZS with an investment obligation of \$25 million over 2 years.
- Two recreation zones, Beldersoy Oromgohi and Chorvoq Oromgohi, were privatized in 2022 for 107 and 208 billion UZS respectively.
- Abu Dhabi Uzbek Investment acquired the building of the Hyatt Regency Tashkent hotel for \$87 million.
- The total investment in the modernization and development of these facilities amounts to \$132.9 million and 315 billion UZS.

The data shows significant fluctuations in deal values and growth in investments across various sectors of Uzbekistan's economy. The most significant changes are observed in the banking, food, oil and gas, transport, and construction sectors. This indicates growing investor interest and ongoing economic reforms aimed at improving the investment climate in the country.

Conclusion

The research results confirm that economic reforms and measures to improve the investment climate in Uzbekistan have yielded significant results. Privatization of state enterprises and the attraction of foreign investors have contributed to an increase in the number of M&A deals, growth in investment volumes, and development of key economic sectors. The continuing interest in the Uzbek market from various countries indicates its increasing attractiveness to international investors. The positive trend in mergers and acquisitions is expected to continue, contributing to further economic growth and development of the country.

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ENHANCING THE FINANCIAL MECHANISMS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the current financial mechanisms dedicated to poverty reduction and social protection, highlighting the need for enhancement to address existing inefficiencies and expand coverage. The research identifies critical gaps in funding, accessibility, and sustainability of social programs, and proposes a model for improved financial strategies to enhance the efficacy of social protection systems.

Keywords: poverty reduction, social protection, financial mechanisms, sustainability, social-economic policy.

Introduction

Despite significant progress in global poverty reduction, many regions continue to struggle with high poverty rates and inadequate social protection systems. Uzbekistan, a lower-middle-income country with a population of approximately 37 million as of 2024, reflects a positive trajectory in combating poverty through pro-poor and equity-enhancing growth. From 2001 to 2022, the official poverty rate in Uzbekistan decreased from 27.5% to 17%. The Government of Uzbekistan has set ambitious goals to further reduce poverty, aiming to halve the share of the low-income population by 2026 and achieve upper-middle-income status by 2030. Key to these efforts are enhanced social protection and employment promotion measures which have been identified as crucial contributors to poverty reduction.

Recent estimates indicate that about half of Uzbekistan's population is covered by at least one social protection benefit, while approximately 50-60% of workers are engaged in the informal economy. Data from the Household survey (L2CU, 2018) shows that the social protection system, which includes social assistance, social insurance, and labor market programs, supports about 55% of the population. However, public social expenditure on social protection, including healthcare, stands at around 10.6% of GDP, which is below the level of some other countries in the sub-region. In 2021, the President of Uzbekistan signed a decree (No. F-5634) approving the Concept of the National Strategy for Social Protection until 2030 (NSSP). This strategy, supported by ILO's technical assistance, is aimed at framing social protection for the next decade in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Social Protection Floors Initiative, and international social security standards.

Additionally, the ongoing reform efforts are complemented by a concerted push towards digitalization and the expansion of electronic management information systems. These technological advancements are crucial for enhancing the efficiency of social protection delivery, enabling more accurate monitoring of program implementation, and facilitating improved inter-ministerial coordination. As Uzbekistan navigates these reforms, the focus is also on integrating contributory and non-contributory sources of financing. This integration is essential to create a more robust and sustainable financial framework that can support an extensive range of social protection measures.

Furthermore, the analysis of the impact of recent tax reforms on social protection financing remains a priority. By understanding how these reforms affect the funding landscape, policymakers can make informed decisions to ensure that the financing of social protection measures is both adequate and sustainable. This

involves estimating the investments needed in particular schemes and identifying potential gaps that could impede the achievement of the government's poverty reduction and social protection objectives.

Literature review

The theoretical foundation of poverty reduction and social protection is rooted in several key frameworks. The Capability Approach, developed by Amartya Sen, emphasizes enhancing individuals' capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to lead lives they value (Sen, 1999). This approach underscores the importance of social protection in providing the necessary resources and opportunities for individuals to improve their well-being.

Another significant theoretical perspective is the Social Risk Management (SRM) Framework, which views social protection as a means to manage risks and vulnerabilities faced by individuals and households (Holzmann & Jørgensen, 2000). According to the SRM framework, effective social protection systems should include prevention, mitigation, and coping strategies to address various risks.

The Theory of Change (Weiss, 1995) also plays a crucial role in understanding the impact of social protection programs. This theory outlines how specific interventions lead to desired outcomes, providing a logical framework to evaluate the effectiveness of poverty reduction strategies.

Empirical studies have demonstrated the significant impact of social protection mechanisms on poverty reduction across different regions and contexts.

In Africa, efficient provision of social protection through in-kind and in-cash supports has been shown to significantly reduce poverty and inequality. For instance, a study by Osabohien et al. (2020) revealed that a 1% increase in social protection expenditure leads to a decrease in poverty and inequality by 58% and 26%, respectively ([Osabohien et al., 2020](#)).

Mustafa and Nishat (2012) highlighted the significant role of social protection policies, such as education expenditures, foreign aid, and zakat, in reducing poverty through a quantitative model analysis using a time series dataset from 1982 to 2012 ([Mustafa & Nishat, 2012](#)).

The digitalization of Indonesia's Social Protection System is a step towards enhancing the government's coverage in delivering social benefits and utilizing data to tackle poverty as a social challenge (Purnomo, 2022)

Cash and food transfer programs have shown to effectively reduce poverty in the short term, with cash transfers alone demonstrating context-specific sustainable effects (Ahmed et al., 2020)

Rethinking social protection policy for persons with disabilities in Ghana through a twin-track approach has been recommended to ensure inclusive decision-making processes (Naami et al., 2023).

Analysis and Results

The care economy plays a pivotal role in maintaining the quality of life for a population, especially in societies like Uzbekistan where the demographic structure and cultural dynamics emphasize the support of individuals needing care. This includes a broad spectrum of services aimed at ensuring the well-being of vulnerable groups such as preschool children, the elderly, and those with special needs. As the most populous country in Central Asia, with a total population of 37 million, Uzbekistan represents a significant portion of the region's care demand.

The demographic statistics of Uzbekistan underscore the urgency and scale of the care economy's responsibilities. The country not only boasts the highest fertility rate among the CIS countries, with a total fertility rate of 3.308 per woman in 2022, but it also experienced substantial population growth during the same period, with an increase of 932,217 people. Such growth patterns suggest an expanding base of the younger population that will require continuing support in terms of educational and health services for years to come.

Moreover, the segment of the population over 60 years old constitutes 9.1% of the total population. The combination of these two age groups (children aged 0-9 and seniors aged 60 and above) forms about one third

of the national demographic (30.3%). These figures not only highlight the current demand for care services but also project a future increase. Given these demographics and the projected trends, the demand for care economy services is expected to rise correspondingly.

This analysis also reflects the potential stress on Uzbekistan's social protection systems, especially in terms of financial and logistical resources required to meet these needs adequately. The implications for social policy are significant, suggesting a need for robust strategies to enhance care services and social protection frameworks to keep pace with demographic changes. The rising population and high fertility rates imply a sustained demand for comprehensive social services that can support a quality life from early childhood through to old age.

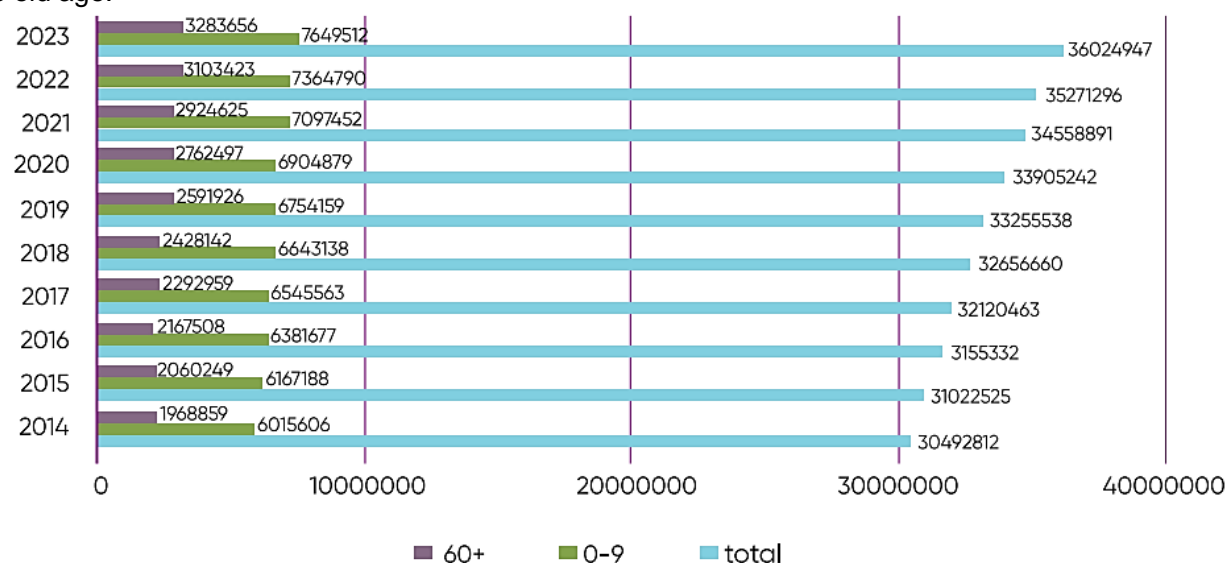


Figure 1. Ratio of people aged 0-9 years and 60+ years to the total population Source: based on UZSTAT 2023 data

The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy until 2030 and the Development Strategy for 2022-2026 are ambitiously structured around significant poverty reduction goals, with the aim of halving poverty by 2026 and reaching an upper-middle-income status (\$4,000 per capita) by 2030. In 2022, Uzbekistan made notable progress by reducing the monetary poverty rate to 14% from 17% in the previous year, as measured by the national poverty line. Projections indicate a further decrease to 12% by 2023. Despite these advancements, the Gini coefficient in 2021 remained at 0.330, reflecting a level of economic equality that has been consistent since 2003.

Addressing poverty in Uzbekistan involves recognizing the broader socio-economic impacts, especially in terms of unpaid domestic work and care economies. Poor households often face higher demands for unpaid domestic work as a substitute for unaffordable services, products, and goods. This is particularly acute in rural areas where poverty rates were 14.1% compared to 11.9% in urban areas in 2022. The unequal distribution of these responsibilities largely falls on women, often compelling them to withdraw from the labor force due to economic constraints and prevailing gender norms that see them as primary caregivers. This not only perpetuates the cycle of poverty but also limits household income potential, trapping families in a continuous state of economic disadvantage.

Furthermore, the societal norms and structural inequalities that enforce the overrepresentation of women in unpaid care responsibilities contribute to their heightened vulnerability. These women often engage in precarious and temporary employment under unfavorable conditions, sometimes having to discontinue their education to manage household and care duties. This systemic issue underscores the need to address gender inequality as part of the broader strategy to combat poverty.

The prevalence of these conditions is reflected in the household expenditure patterns reported by the annual Household Budget Survey by the Statistics Agency, where more than half of the household expenditure (52.2% in 2022) is allocated to food. This underscores not only the low income levels across the country but also the unfavorable living conditions challenging the fight against multidimensional poverty.

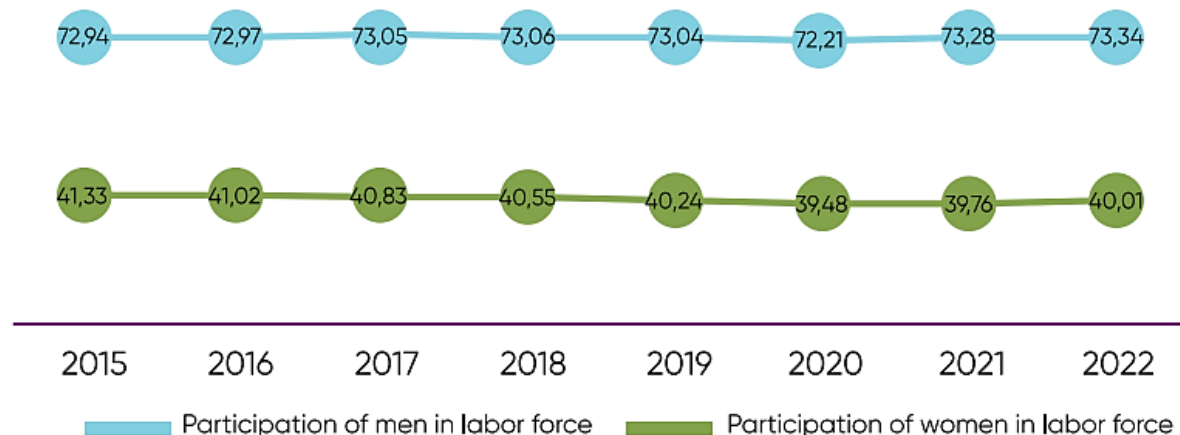


Figure 2. Labor force participation in Uzbekistan

Source: based on World Bank data <https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Uzbekistan>

The dynamics of the labor market in Uzbekistan highlight significant challenges for women, particularly due to gender discrimination, which manifests in the gender wage gap, occupational segregation, and the feminization of low-paid professions and sectors. These trends not only perpetuate gender-based wage disparities but also emphasize the undervaluation of work traditionally associated with women, such as roles in care, education, and health services. Recognizing the concentration of women in these sectors, particularly services and agriculture, is vital for addressing the systemic factors that contribute to economic disparities and devising targeted strategies to combat gender-based inequities in the workforce (WB, Gender Assessment Strategy, 2023).

In 2022, the share of self-employed women in Uzbekistan's total employment was 46.1%, compared to 33.6% for men (UZSTAT, 2023). Moreover, the proportion of women in informal employment was also higher, at 47.4% of total employment, versus 34.0% for men. This data underscores that nearly half of all employed women are engaged in informal work, predominantly in sectors like care, education, health services, and seasonal agricultural work in rural areas (SDG, 2023). Informal employment, while offering flexibility for caregivers who need to balance employment with domestic responsibilities, often comes without the security of pension savings, adequate social security, health insurance, maternity leave, and other benefits that are crucial for women's well-being.

Women in rural areas, who frequently work as caregivers, are especially vulnerable due to their limited access to public resources, health and education services, and essential infrastructure such as centralized water supply and safe drinking water. This situation highlights a broader issue of accessibility and equality in Uzbekistan's labor market and points to the need for comprehensive policies that enhance the economic and social conditions of women, particularly those in low-paid and informal sectors. Addressing these challenges is crucial for not only improving gender equality but also for advancing the overall economic development of the country, aligning with the goals set forth in Uzbekistan's development strategies up to 2030.

Recommendations

To effectively address the challenges identified in the labor market and enhance gender equality in Uzbekistan, several targeted recommendations are proposed:

1. **Strengthen Legal Frameworks:** Enact and enforce legislation that mandates equal pay for equal work and prohibits discrimination based on gender in hiring, compensation, and career advancement. This should include penalties for non-compliance to ensure that laws are not merely symbolic.

2. **Expand Social Protection:** Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection programs to support women, especially those in informal employment. This should include access to healthcare, pension schemes, and maternity benefits.

3. **Support for Informal Workers:** Implement measures that provide formal recognition and support to informal workers, particularly in care and agricultural sectors. These measures could include access to financial services, legal rights, and training programs that enhance their skills and job prospects.

4. **Education and Training Programs:** Invest in targeted education and training programs that encourage women to enter and thrive in high-value sectors of the economy. Special focus should be on STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) and other high-growth industries.

5. **Childcare Support:** Expand access to affordable and quality childcare services to enable more women to participate fully in the labor force. This includes government subsidies for childcare or employer-provided facilities.

6. **Rural Development Initiatives:** Specifically address the needs of women in rural areas by improving infrastructure—such as transportation and access to clean water—and by providing better healthcare and educational opportunities.

Conclusion

The labor market in Uzbekistan presents significant challenges for women, characterized by a high incidence of informal employment, a notable gender wage gap, and substantial occupational segregation. These issues are exacerbated in rural areas where women face additional barriers due to inadequate infrastructure and limited access to essential services. Addressing these challenges is not only crucial for achieving gender equality but also for promoting sustainable economic growth in Uzbekistan. By implementing these targeted strategies, Uzbekistan can make significant strides towards its goals of reducing poverty and achieving upper-middle-income status by 2030, ensuring that both men and women can contribute to and benefit from the country's economic development. This holistic approach will require robust collaboration among government entities, private sector stakeholders, and international organizations to ensure successful implementation and lasting impact.

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CLASSIFICATION OF KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY CATEGORY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYSTEM OF CONCEPTS OF THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the knowledge economy system affecting the stable economic development of our country is studied. The conditions in the formation of the knowledge economy in our country have been analyzed and conclusions have been drawn. Also, the need to clearly distinguish the main concepts in the field of knowledge economy and to determine the relationship between them, as well as the concept of "data" and its characteristics are highlighted.

Keywords: knowledge economy, the concept of "data", data - information - knowledge

Introduction

Since the end of the 20th century, the world is experiencing a gradual evolutionary transition to a new economic order conditioned by the processes of globalization, integration, postmodernization, informationization and "intellectualization", in which science and knowledge become the direct productive force of society, and within the framework of new political and economic discussions - "the concept of "knowledge economy" appeared. Globalization processes have a contradictory character and face certain resistance from a number of countries that are not part of the integration associations and seek to preserve their cultural and social identity, but nevertheless, countries inevitably feel their significant influence.

In the context of globalization changes, the Republic of Uzbekistan's aspiration to the integration of the world economy is of great importance based on the issue of strengthening the competitive position of the national economy, including the creation of conditions for improving the well-being of the population through national security services.

The competitiveness of our country in the world markets directly depends on the development of full integration. At the same time, in the economy of knowledge, the function of the locomotive of integration is performed by the activities of socio-humanities, behavioral sciences, interdisciplinary scientific groups, and the comparative advantages of national economies are determined to a lesser extent by the wealth of natural resources or cheap labor and the competitive application of knowledge.

Literature review

The original appearance of the knowledge economy began with the emergence of the economic trend of institutionalism in the 40s and 60s of the 20th century. In this direction, we can consider the participants separately. D. K. Galbraith "New Industrial Society" and D. Bell "Post-Industrial Society" described the initial manifestations of post-industrial society. In particular, according to JK Gelbraith, the behavior of the modern market economy is determined by large corporations that produce complex technologies. According to him, the

real economic power in modern corporations belongs not to the owners of capital and not even to managers, but to the owners of knowledge, science and technology. Technostructure representatives have unique professional knowledge about production and information necessary for decision-making. Of course, officially important decisions are, as a rule, the exclusive right of the leading managers of the company - the director and his deputies. But making all decisions depends almost 100 percent on information. And the information is under the "control" of the technostructure. [3]

American sociologist D.Bell³ (1919-2011) believes that the main driving and reorganizing force of the modern social system is the science and technology revolution. Under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution, great changes are made in economic processes, property relations, and the structure of power. The peculiarity of the "post-industrial society" system is that it is, first of all, a service society, and the majority of the population will be employed in this field. [3]

Representatives of modern institutionalism. American economist Alvin Toffler⁴ (1928-2016) created the theory of superindustrial society in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century with his works "Clash with the Future" (1970), "Third Wave" (1980). He analyzed the "waves" of society's development in "The Third Wave": the first - agriculture, the second - industry, and the third - the scientific and technical revolution. In this, he says that the "third wave" will move from industrial society to a qualitative stage considered super-industrial, and he says that scientific and informational changes will lead to the reorganization of social life. Toffler believed that the developed countries of the West are in the first stage of super-industrial society. In the further development of scientific, technical and informational development, the speed of life will increase even more, that is, the relationship between them will decrease (due to the development of the Internet), the change of professions will become commonplace, the life cycle of products will shorten, disposable goods will increase, services will increase. believed to be the leader in the field. [3]

The socio-institutional analysis was continued by the French economist and sociologist Francois Perrou⁵ (1903-1987) through his book "The Economy of the XX Century" (1961). He formulated three economic principles, which he considered to be the next stage of development of the national economy. They are the dominant, harmonic and global economy. The dominant economy, according to him, is modern capitalism. According to Perrou, there is no free production and competition in a dominant economy, there are only dominant productions, which have a constant growth, the impact of which is focused on the world economy. Aggressive competition (breaking each other, stealing one's secret from the other) will be overcome, economic activity will move towards globalization. [3]

Harmonized society is a new form of the modern capitalist system, which believes that production satisfies the needs of everyone. It recognizes the leading role of the state in the development of the economy and in the adoption of development solutions (in the implementation of directive, indicative, programmatic plans). Perrou believed that the peculiarity of economic development in this place is the policy carried out by the state. He said that at this stage of development, the real GDP will be maximized, the distribution between sectors will be reduced, and economic processes will serve social groups and individuals.

Perrou says the next stage is the global economy. In it, the economic and social differences of the society will disappear, and an economy will be organized that will satisfy the interests and needs of every person. At this stage, changes occur in the main directions of economic and legal institutions, the decisive role of the court in the state increases. Perrou found that differences between social groups should be leveled by changing the nature of profit (profits from private property are mainly spent on organizational, creative renewal) and the motives of economic activity (self-love is replaced by helping others) emphasizes.

In the 60s of the 20th century, American economists G. Becker, T. Schulz, D.J. Minser, who described the human factor in the economy of knowledge, put into practice the concept of "investments in human capital". In their concept, it was said that spending on human resources such as education, health, and migration will lead to economic growth in the future. [4]

Describing modern institutionalism, M. Yu. Shlyakhtin notes that the economy of knowledge is formed in two stages. These are the eras of the post-industrial and digitally-informed post-industrial economy. In his opinion, the digital-informational society is based on the intellectual and innovative factor of the economy, in which high technologies, the latest achievements of research and development, including network technologies, human-machine interface, mobile networks, artificial intelligence, etc. [5]

In the system of modern economic relations, knowledge and information are both products and means of production. "Science and education, says VLInozemsev, - has become a direct productive force, and their carriers are the highest forces that exist in society. The relationship between education and intellectual capital is the unquestionable original manifestation of human dignity". Therefore, science and education, which are the basis of the economy, should be studied as fully and comprehensively as possible, because it is undoubtedly of high importance for the development of any country. [6]

Material and Method

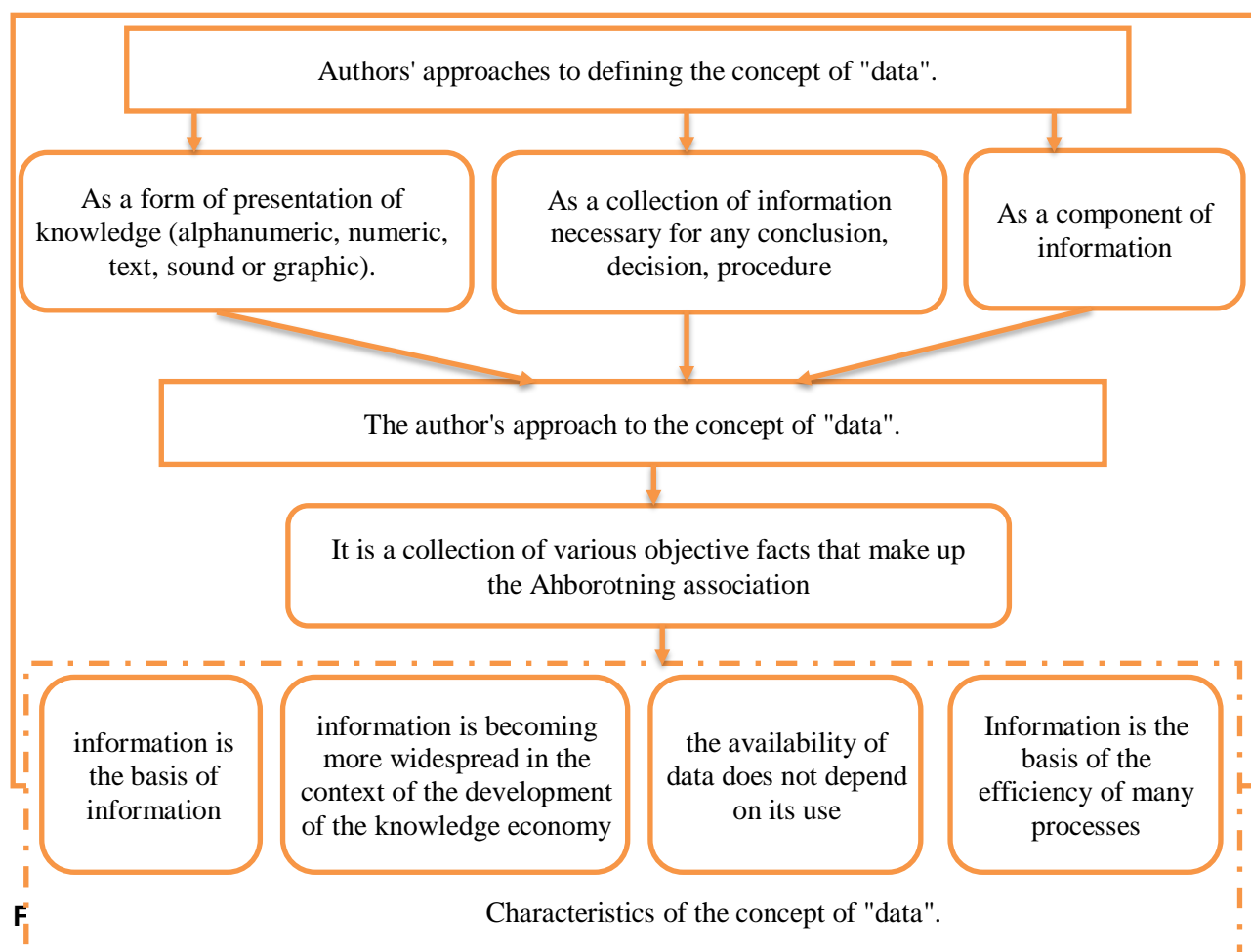
Integration should be understood not as a simple strengthening of economic relations, but as a special form of economic cooperation, partnership relations, where the main thing is an agreed economic policy and the provision of significant competitive advantages to our country in areas where there are economic advantages, and first of all, it concerns the economy of knowledge. Taking into account the multifaceted nature of the problems of determining the integration vector, its general importance for the Republic of Uzbekistan, especially in the context of the development of the knowledge economy, its connection with various aspects of the economic system, its specific issues have been studied by many foreign and local economists, specialists of various schools and directions.

Almost all conversations about the prospects of future cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan are based on geography and are considered from the point of view of the consumer segment. But there is an understanding that the Republic of Uzbekistan cannot stay out of the integration processes in the conditions of globalization, its effective living in the geo-economic and geo-political environment requires active cooperation with other countries. The integration choice of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes at least three important legal aspects - preservation of sovereignty and statehood; economic - development of the country and people's well-being, political - aspects of ensuring the future of civilization of the societies of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Result

There is a need to clearly distinguish the main concepts in the field of knowledge economy and determine the relationship between them. In the study, it is proposed to consider this problem from the point of view of the functioning of the single system of concepts "data - information - knowledge - cognitive ability" within the framework of the knowledge economy. At the same time, the following requirements are put forward: the elements of this system should be interconnected based on the internal dialectical unity of contradictions, which is the engine of self-propelled systems, and in the formation of the definition of these concepts, not only theoretical and philosophical aspects, but also their direct relevance to the formation of the concept of "knowledge economy" should be taken into account.

Studying the views of scientists on the essence of the concept of "data" made it possible to: determine that in the existing definitions they are not related to the economy of knowledge: each concept exists separately, some definitions identify the concept of "data" with the concept of "information"; form their own point of view on the formation of this concept, taking into account its relevance to the economy of knowledge; It is appropriate to distinguish its features, taking into account the further relations with other main elements of the "data - information - knowledge - cognitive ability" system (Fig. 1).



As for the concept of "information", it remains very controversial in the scientific field. There is no universally accepted definition and it is mostly used intuitively. Some authors identify this concept with the concept of "data". Most of the approaches adopted today in defining an information resource are based on a very narrow understanding of information as information and data. It is observed that there is no relationship between this concept and the definition of knowledge economy. The main thing in information is a subject that carries information that can be perceived and understood by a person. The analysis of different approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "information" made it possible to identify features similar to the existence of a systematic flow of information and its mandatory use in the future.

Therefore, within the scope of this study, in the future, "information" is understood as systematic information (facts and evidence) about the main cause-and-effect relationships of any object using the methods of the "3C&O" model (comparison, connection, communication, verification), and it is connection relations, communication and with the help of intelligence man can become knowledge. Information cannot exist independently without human participation in the process of processing it using intelligence.

Conclusions and suggestions

The Republic of Uzbekistan is just joining the processes of large-scale global integration, its economy is significantly behind the most developed countries of the world, but it is developing, the level of internationalization of economic activity is growing slowly, the information sector is developing, and the structure of the new economy is expanding. In addition, the conditions required by the processes of globalization for our country are the same as those of the most developed countries of the world.

In order to create conditions for sustainable economic growth, it is necessary to clearly coordinate

efforts aimed at modernization of the economy and society in areas where the Republic of Uzbekistan is still competitive. This is especially true in areas of activity such as education, science, and innovation, such as science, technology, and manufacturing. In our opinion, the dynamic formation and development of the knowledge economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the main conditions for the stable and rapid development of our country as a subject of the world economy.

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FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLEX ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF REGIONAL TOURISM SERVICE ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

In this article factors affecting the complex economic indicators of regional tourism service enterprises and tourist services issues of determining the priority directions of development are highlighted.

Keywords. Tourist services in the region, tourist accommodation and catering, Ewives, Multivariate empirical model, Multivariate linear econometric model for forecasting.

Introduction

In the article, we made a forecast based on multi-factor, trend and ARIMA models depending on the priority factors of the development of the volume of services and its contribution to the development of total services as a sign of the level of development of accommodation and catering services in the region in the future. When setting priorities for the development of tourist accommodation and catering services in the region, it is appropriate to take into account two opposing, positive and negative aspects. Also, it is very important to assess the trend of changes in the perspective of the factors that create positive aspects, the negative consequences of the existing problems, and to determine the measures to eliminate the problems.

In fact, catering services are a real reality that has developed on the basis of centuries-old experience of our people, the rise of cultural and spiritual character, and has become an integral part of the life of the population. This reality is also reflected in the description of this field by scientists. Usually, in regional tourism settlements, catering services are generally referred to as the economic sector, but in fact, this sector is composed of independent sectors that complement each other and have special characteristics. In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, a special emphasis is placed on the development of the service sector, including the 34th goal [1] to provide services such as household and catering, which are of high daily need of the population in the centers of cities and districts. the development of service points and roadside services is also expressed. It is also planned to introduce special programs to improve the living conditions of the population, to improve the mechanisms for the development of public catering services in the Republic's territories, to provide comprehensive support to the activities of service entities in the field, and to provide them with additional benefits. caught.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the service sector is one of the economic sectors with a growing trend. An important point is that the continuity of the growth rate is also ensured by regions. It is natural that this is happening in the regions based on certain socio-economic, geographical, demographic, ecological and their combined laws. But development requirements, indicators, and conditions are not the same in all regions. According to the source, "as a result of the implementation of the service sector development program in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021-2023, the volume of service provision increased by almost 20% in 2021"[2]. This high growth rate is also a combination of different quantitative indicators in the regions and cannot be

attributed to all regions. Of course, this is based on the existence of factors that contribute positively to the development of the industry in the regions of our country, as well as the existence of many problems.

Based on the analysis of structural variables of the multi-factor empirical model during our research, the factors with the highest influence on the resulting factor were selected. Although there are many such factors, the multicollinearity of origin limits the possibility of including all or several of them in a single model. The principle of model construction in econometric modeling is perfected based on the principle of general use of inductive methods that develop a general model from specific models, deductive methods that develop specific models from a general model.

Analysis of literature on the topic. The research conducted abroad on tourism regulation in the regions mainly originates from market economy research under the economic paradigm and has formed different schools and perspectives. Commons, the founder of institutional economics, inherited and developed Marx's ideas about market regulation. He believed that market regulation is the result of interaction between economic man, market mechanism, legal system and others. It was a state of control of collective action over individual action, forming a paradigm of economic-legal-social analysis [4]. Hayek's theory of spontaneous order, derived from the idea of spontaneous order and a critique of rationalist constructivism, suggests that market regulation is formed through voluntary mutual aid and trade between free people under the influence of supply and demand. . It is the result of the evolution of a spontaneous force that cannot be resisted.[5] Buchanan and other schools of public choice introduced the foundations of the formation of the paradigm of economic-legal-social analysis. SA Sevastyanova interprets tourist service as "... a complete set of actions in the field of service aimed at providing and satisfying the needs of tourists, consistent with the goals of tourism and not contrary to the law of nature and society" [6]. Scholars who have researched these views are the theory of regulation of tourism and the theory of rational order, which emphasizes intervention in the tourism market. Among them, "rationalist constructivism" represented by Descartes, Voltaire, and Rousseau, Condorcet believed that regulation of the tourism market is a product of human design and strict planning[7]. Mandeville, Hume, Ferguson and other scientists first proposed the idea of spontaneous order. According to them, the classical economist Adam Smith considered the regulation of the market to be a state of complete competition under the invisible hand of the price mechanism and the competition mechanism. Marx believed that the regulation of the tourism market is a product of natural historical evolution and emphasized that the market mechanism is imperfect[10]. There is a special recognition of methodological scientists about the importance of the factor approach principle in modeling the management and development of economic and social systems. According to IDVoronina and YE.A. Yegorov, "the factor approach is the most effective way of researching a whole system with social systems that the object of research does not have an objective numerical expression"[11]. According to S.Limariye and S.Maretti, "the factor approach is a principle that provides a wide opportunity for a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic process"[12].

Research methods. In the process of writing this article, comparative analysis, mathematical analysis, and research methods were used, and its results are used as the basis of research. It used methods and techniques such as grouping, comparison, systematic approach, analysis and synthesis.

Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the field, works, decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, regulatory documents developed by the State Committee for Tourism Development in Uzbekistan and regional management bodies were relied upon.

Analysis and results. Summarizing our knowledge on the basis of our theoretical studies, we offer the following definition of this economic branch: catering service is a service and production activity for consumers who need food for cultural leisure or obligation.

In fact, the purpose here is different, and catering services in regional tourism accommodation are considered additional services and are shown as a separate quality mark. The activity of general catering service retains the nature of production. Therefore, the totality of service and production activities is observed

here. Network enterprises also differ in types, and although there are many such factors, the multicollinearity of origin limits the possibility of including all or several of them in a single model. Table 1

Table 1**Typology of accommodation and general services enterprises in regional tourism**

On the catering service		
Type	Distinctive feature (location, capacity, assortment, seasonality, price)	The level of availability in the territory of Uzbekistan
Restaurant	in cities; medium, sometimes large; various, many; constant; very expensive	average
kitchen	In cities and villages, markets, hospitals, educational institutions, recreation centers; average; limited; constant; cheap	a lot
Tea room	In cities and villages; medium, sometimes large; various, many; constant; average, expensive.	a lot
Cafe	In the center of cities and districts; Small, sometimes average; Limited range; constant; average, expensive	a lot
Bar	In cities and villages; Small, sometimes average; Mainly drinks; constant; average, cheap	a lot
Restaurant	In the city, sometimes in the district centers; Small; Limited; innocent;	average
Wedding hall	A special type of seasonal service facility with large capacity for special wedding ceremonies	a lot
Cafeteria	In shopping centers; Small, sometimes average; Limited range; constant; average, expensive	less
Food stores	In shopping centers; Small; Limited range; constant; average, expensive	less

In the same way, there are specific indicators of the activity of catering enterprises, and the system of indicators for a comprehensive economic analysis of the enterprise's activity is divided into eight main groups. The article used analysis methods according to various criteria, including financial-economic, economic-statistical, prospective and retrospective, factorial, economic-mathematical, stochastic, general and selective analysis according to the industry symbol. The development of accommodation and catering services in regional tourism has different development factors according to the characteristics of space and time. It is related to the directions of development. In our opinion, any economic sector relies on four types of development, that is, development based on the country's uniqueness, potential associated with internal opportunities, technological, based on scientific achievements, tools applied in the field, technical and technological experiences. It is carried out on the basis of innovative and synergistic development directions, which are connected to the broad thinking of mankind, the ability to create new things, the effective use of modern technologies, and their generalization based on certain algorithms and principles. Determining these directions of development requires a comprehensive consideration of a number of socio-economic issues, and the selection of the optimal solutions is based on deep scientific analysis, various research methods and scientific results. The article focuses on the fact that accommodation and catering services in regional tourism

belong to the sector of the multi-sectoral economy, and the positive impact of this feature on the development process. The main issue here is to choose such a factor indicator that its structural components are meaningful and significant in all service networks, and it is appropriate to evaluate them as an important indicator of the development of the industry. On the basis of the above conditions, we proposed the indicator of the intersectoral development potential of accommodation and general catering services in regional tourism, as a sign, and conditionally RSK_t we define in the form. The indicator of the potential of cross-industry development is determined by the multiplication with the participation of indices characterized by two opposite aspects. The first aspect is the presence of components that have a positive influence on the growth trend of the intersectoral development indicator, and the second aspect is the positive trend.

According to the first aspect, the minimum index of the indicator of the inter-industry development potential, which is significant according to the minimization feature of the relativity levels (is calculated, and the maximum index of the inter-industry development potential indicator, which is important according to the maximization feature of the relativity levels, according to the second aspect index (is. In that case, the following equality is appropriate for its definition: $RSK_t^{min} RSK_t^{max}$)

$$RSK_t = ((1 - RSK_t^{min}) * RSK_t^{max})^{\frac{1}{2}} * 100\% (1)$$

Here, the calculation is made in t-period (current year or previous years). also RSK_t^{min} and the indices depend on the parameters, and we take the parametric expression as follows: $RSK_t^{max}(k, n, s)$

$$RSK_t^{min} = MIN(k_1, n, s); (2) RSK_t^{max} = MAX(k_2, n, s)$$

Here: k_1, k_2 – the number of components with the required reverse and right trend, respectively; - the total number of networks under consideration; – selected network mode. ns

Naturally, it can be said that the value of is equal to the sum of the ratios calculated by the ratio of the sum of the values of this component in the total networks, and the same rule also applies. As a result, we have the following equations: $RSK_t^{min} RSK_t^{max}$

$$RSK_t^{min} = \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} \frac{A_s^j}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i^j}; (3) RSK_t^{max} = \sum_{j=1}^{k_2} \frac{B_s^j}{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i^j} s \in \{1, n: n \in N\}$$

Here () is the amount of the j-component in the s-network selected in the region; () is the amount of the j-component in all other considered branches of the region. $U_s^j U = A, BU_i^j i \neq s$

Structural indices of the indicator of inter-sectoral development potential [0; 1] it is not difficult to see the change in the section. Nevertheless, according to their essence, the positivity of the situation is observed in these relations, i.e. $RSK_t^{min} \rightarrow 0; RSK_t^{max} \rightarrow 1$

In accordance with these relations, we determine the threshold values for the indices, that is, the critical value. This value represents the point of change of the intersectoral development potential indicator from a positive state to a negative state or vice versa. It is calculated depending on the selected components and the number of networks under consideration, that is, the following relations are relevant:

$$n * RSK_t^{min} < k_1, (1.4) k_1 < n; n * RSK_t^{max} > k_2 k_2 < n;$$

Another positive side of the process of calculating the index of inter-industry development potential is that it is easy to see which component (factor) has a negative or positive influence on its value, and to assess the degree of influence. The important point here is that when the components are closely correlated, it is usually possible to include the relative indicators of these components in one model.

To calculate the forecast values, we construct trend models for the endogenous and exogenous variables of the structured multifactor empirical model (presented in Table 2). As above, the constructed trend models allow to calculate the forecast values of the outcome factor according to both the trend and the multifactor empirical model. Also, as above, an ARIMA type model was developed in order to ensure the multivariate model forecasting process, thereby increasing the accuracy of the calculation process and the reliability of the indicators. Gretl software was used to build this type of model. As a result, we will have the

ARIMA (1) model, the parameters and adequacy indicators for calculating the forecast values of the share of the volume of general catering services in the volume of total services in regional tourism of Kashkadarya region are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 2.

Parameters and adequacy indicators of trend models for endogenous and exogenous variables of the multi-factor econometric model constructed for forecasting the share of accommodation and catering services in regional tourism of Kashkadarya region

Dependency form	Coefficients		Standard error	t-statistics	P-value	R ²	MAP
Linear f21	const	23.7714	1.9126	12.4291	0.0000	0.90	4.5
	trend	2.0060	0.1456	13.7759	0.0000		
Level f22	const	-1.4347	0.1001	-14.3376	0.0000	0.80	5.3
	trend	0.3796	0.0427	8.8971	0.0000		
Exponential f23	const	-1.7387	0.1710	-10.1661	0.0000	0.88	4.9
	trend	0.1560	0.0130	11.9791	0.0000		
Parabolic VACSu	const	0.6177	0.3616	1.7083	0.1039	0.81	7.2
	trend	-0.1342	0.0724	-1.8532	0.0794		
	trend^2	0.0120	0.0031	3.9380	0.0009		

Table 3.

Parameters and adequacy indicators of the ARIMA(1) model for forecasting the share of the volume of accommodation and catering services in the total volume of services in regional tourism of Kashkadarya region

Model 2: ARIMA, исползовани Наблюдения 2001-2021 (T = 21)

Зависимая переменная: (1-Л) ВАССу

Стандартные ошибки рассчитаны на основе Хессииана

	Coefficient	St. lover	z	P-znachenije	
const	0.132178	0.0461836	2,862	0.0042	***
phi_1	0.756750	0.171539	4,412	<0.0001	***
theta_1	-1.00000	0.131872	-7,583	<0.0001	***
Sredney zav. sweets	0.122381		St. ocl. factory sweets	0.526155	
Medium innovative	-0.041980		St. ocl. innovative	0.478156	
R-squared	0.822601		Ispr. R-squared	0.813264	
Log. probability	-14.98500		Crete. Akaike	37.97000	
Crete. Schwarz	42.14809		Crete. Hennana-Quinna	38.87676	
	Actual frequency	Mnimaya is frequent	Module	Frequency	
AR					
	Coren 1	1.3214	0.0000	1.3214	0.0000
MA					
	Coren 1	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000

According to the data in Table 3, the representation of an adequate ARIMA(1) model can be written as $(1 - L)VACSu_t = 0,132 + 0,757(1 - L)VACSu_{t-1} - \varepsilon_{t-1}$ (4)

While the above models satisfy the adequacy conditions, there are differences in the adequacy levels.

The approximation error is 6.8% for the multifactor linear empirical model, 7.2% for the trend, and 3.3% for the ARIMA(1) model. Also, the interval of change of the forecast values, that is, its confidence average width is equal to 4.9 for the multifactor linear empirical model, 4.1 for the trend, and 2.5 for the ARIMA(1) model. These two considered aspects are the basis for considering the forecast indicators calculated by the ARIMA(1) model as relatively reliable. Indeed, a significant difference can be observed in the results of the three types of models (Table 4).

Table 4.

The results of forecasting the share of accommodation and catering services in the total services volume in regional tourism of Kashkadarya region

Forecast years	The share of accommodation and general catering services in the regional tourism of Kashkadarya region in the total volume of services, in percent (VACSu)					
	ARIMA	Growth (%)	trend	Growth (%)	multifactorial	Growth (%)
2022	2.96	2.42	3.88	34,22	3.49	20.64
2023	3.05	3.04	4.31	11.08	4.03	15.69
2024	3.14	2.95	4.76	10.53	4.67	15.80
2025	3.25	3.50	5.24	10.03	5.41	15.90
2026	3.36	3.38	5.74	9.58	6.28	15.99
2027	3.48	3.57	6.27	9.16	7.29	16.08
Average growth rate (%)	3.14		13.8		16.7	
2027 vs. 2021 (equal)	1.21		2.17		2.52	

The forecasting results show that the share of accommodation and catering services in the total services volume in regional tourism of Kashkadarya region will increase by 1.2 times in 2027 compared to 2021. The average annual growth rate is expected to reach 3.14 percent.

Conclusions and suggestions.

Although the multifactor linear empirical model presented above, which satisfies the adequacy conditions, was not chosen as the optimal option for calculating the forecast values, it serves to evaluate the priority factors for the increase in the share of accommodation and catering services in the total volume of services in the regional tourism of Kashkadarya region. From the results of the evaluation, we can see that the share of the volume of catering services of the type of teahouse and wedding hall in the volume of accommodation and catering services in the region in the region has been increasing in recent years. In fact, among the newly established service enterprises in the region, the number of national teahouses and wedding halls is increasing. He even began to accept the sense of ownership of teahouses and wedding halls of the rich population to the extent of turning it into a brand to demonstrate his property potential. Along with the positive side of this situation, there are also negative aspects. On the positive side, it provides an increase in the volume of direct service, and on the negative side, it leads to an increase in the level of monopoly in the field. Here, if the general population is approached based on their living conditions and economic potential, there is a need to improve the management mechanism in the form of rent, taking into account the market requirements of the service organization and the economic potential of the population. It is also clear that the rate of growth of the urban population compared to the rural population in the region has a direct impact on the increase in the volume of services. One of the natural laws of society's development is society's demand for urban planning.

Nevertheless, the development of the activity of catering entities in rural areas is of great importance. Because, in the course of our research, the modeling results show that the efficiency of the distribution of the flow of people visiting public catering facilities in relation to the number of subjects is relatively high in the districts of the region. It can be said that having a small share has created a disproportionate situation at a time when the volume of accommodation services in the regional tourism, the large number of people living in the rental style, is constantly increasing. In our opinion, it is effective to establish activities of small enterprises that provide accommodation services in regional tourism in the household segment. Based on the specific mentality, socio-economic living conditions and spiritual-cultural character of the residents of the region, it is the most optimal way to turn the rental addresses into officially existing accommodation facilities based on the agreement agreement. remains.

The forecasting results show that the indicators obtained as the main external potential for the development of accommodation and general catering services in the region have a growing trend. In particular, the average growth rate in the next 6 years in the region will be 8.6 percent in the volume of retail trade turnover, 4 percent in the volume of production of agricultural products, the volume of small business and private entrepreneurship in the field of services 5.5 percent, 1 percent according to the level of housing provision of the population, 5.3 percent according to the volume of consumer goods production, 5.5 percent according to the volume of industrial products, the region 1.6 percent by the number of inhabitants, 6.2 percent by the volume of construction works, 8.1 percent by the volume of capital investments, 4.4 percent by the total income per capita, gross territorial it is ensured that it will make up 4.9 percent of the product volume and 0.1 percent of the electricity production volume.

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LOW-COST CARRIERS AS A MODERN FORM OF AIR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article examines low-cost carriers (LCCs) and concludes that in today's air transport development, LCCs use modern competitive methods and business models that withstand economic crises. Their application accelerates global and local passenger flow dynamics, becoming a crucial factor. The article analyzes global experiences of LCCs, revealing that due to high competition and growing demand, new, more flexible business models like low-cost and hybrid airlines have emerged, marking significant characteristics of the current global passenger air transport market.

Keywords: Low-cost carrier, budget airlines, competitiveness, airplane, low-cost carrier, alliance", open skies" low-costing model.

Introduction

One of the outcomes of increased competition in the air transport market is the rapid development of the low-cost segment. The formation of the budget air travel segment began under state regulation of the air transport market in the 1970s in the US, followed by Europe in the 1990s, and Asia and Oceania in the 2000s. By the mid-2000s, this trend also spread to Eastern European countries, significantly increasing the number of routes served by LCCs. Changes in European Union legislation and the adoption of the "Open Skies" agreement further fostered the development of LCCs and the emergence of new companies.

Typically, a budget airline (discounter, low-cost carrier) is an airline that offers cheaper fares in exchange for forgoing most traditional services. Initially, this term applied to all airlines with lower operating costs than their competitors. Sometimes, regional airlines providing short-haul flights without additional services or with limited service were also called low-cost carriers. The evolution of the market has brought significant changes to the low-costing model.

Research Methodology

Today, the low-costing concept extends beyond mere price competitiveness. There are three main types of models: ultra-low-cost carrier (ULCC), low fare carrier (LFC), and hybrid models. ULCC models include:

- Standardizing, unifying, and simplifying all procedures.
- Setting a fixed profit margin.
- Continuously expanding the route network.
- Abandoning unprofitable routes.

Additionally, full-service airline alliances are reaching the peak of their development, seeking multifaceted strategic partnerships with LCCs. For instance, in May 2017, Chinese airline Juneyao Airlines joined Star Alliance's Connecting Partner Model, enabling cooperation with traditional and low-cost airlines without becoming a full member, only providing connecting flights. This model ensures very low operational costs, resulting in lower air transport costs.

The Low Fare model, unlike the previous one, targets highly competitive markets, offering a broader

range of products. This model is characterized by corporate contracts, services, business class, pre-booked seats and meals, various ticket purchase methods, and loyalty programs.

Current State of Research

According to Razumnova L.L., the full low-costing model includes the following elements, which significantly reduce costs along the pricing chain and lower the market price of air tickets:

- One passenger class and one type of aircraft, reducing staff training and maintenance costs.
- Minimal equipment on aircraft, no entertainment systems, digital communication systems, or auto-braking, lowering aircraft price and weight, thus reducing fuel consumption.
- Simple payment schemes for transport, emphasizing direct sales, especially online, to avoid agent and reservation system commissions.
- Encouraging advance booking by increasing ticket prices as aircraft fill up.
- Avoiding specifying seats on boarding passes to speed up boarding.
- Using secondary airports with fewer passengers, reducing delays caused by airspace congestion, performing early or late flights to save on airport fees.
- Conducting multiple flights with one aircraft throughout the day, ensuring quick turnaround at airports.
- Maximizing aircraft usage by operating only direct flights to avoid delays and lost baggage issues associated with transit passengers.
- Reducing the range of in-flight services (offering such services for an additional fee).
- Generating additional revenue from selling extra services and goods onboard.
- Assigning multiple functions to one staff member to save on payroll without reducing wages.
- Enhancing the role of special services (e.g., verifying the age of unaccompanied minors).
- Implementing aggressive fuel price protection programs.
- Not having a loyalty program.

Depending on the company's strategy, various combinations of these model elements are utilized.

According to Belousov, the creation of a low-cost division by existing airlines is usually done for two reasons. The first is to protect the domestic market from low-budget competitors. Within the "defense model," budget divisions are established to compete on local routes, while the main company focuses on international air routes (IAR). The second reason is the lack of competitiveness on medium-haul routes due to high costs. Long-haul flights are the primary profit source for traditional carriers, while medium-haul flights generally show minimal profitability or do not generate profit. Creating a low-cost division operating within the same route network as the main airline can solve this problem.

Analysis and Results

Global experience shows that after successfully entering domestic air routes (DAR), the share of low-cost carriers (LCCs) in international air routes (IAR) begins to grow rapidly. In the 2000s, more than half of the newly established airlines on long-haul routes were low-cost airlines. Since 2012, on average, three new long-haul low-cost carriers have started operating annually. Currently, there are 21 registered long-haul low-cost carriers worldwide, located in 17 countries, with a fleet of 160 specialized wide-body aircraft.

In the low-cost air transport market, the total volume of traffic in September 2022 (measured in revenue passenger kilometers or RPK) increased by 57.0% compared to September 2021. The global freight volume is now at 73.8% of the September 2019 level.

Domestic transportation grew by 6.9% in September 2022 compared to the same period last year. The total volume of domestic transportation in September 2022 was 81% of the September 2019 level. International

traffic increased by 122.2% compared to September 2021. International RPK in September 2022 reached 69.9% of the September 2019 level. All markets, especially the Asia-Pacific region, showed significant growth.

Low-budget companies primarily compete with traditional full-service companies, charter companies on tourist routes, regional airlines, and companies engaged in rail and road transport. There are about 100 low-cost airlines worldwide. The largest among them are the American Southwest Airlines (annual passenger turnover of 134.1 million), Europe's Ryanair (79.3 million), EasyJet (58.4 million), and Air Berlin (33.3 million), and Brazil's Gol Airlines (39 million). Southwest Airlines and Ryanair are among the world's top ten largest companies, while EasyJet ranks third among international companies.

In Asia, the cooperation of low-budget airlines in the passenger air transport market is crucial for independent low-cost carriers not included in the region's three main low-cost aviation groups - AirAsia, Jetstar, and Lion. The share of Value and U-FLY alliances in the Asia-Pacific market is approximately 19% of the total market. This figure is comparable to the shares of AirAsia/AirAsia X - 16%, Lion Air - 11%, and Jetstar - 9%. Eight of the 53 low-cost carriers in the Asia-Pacific region are members of the Value alliance, and five are members of U-FLY. For comparison, the Jetstar group consists of four subsidiaries, AirAsia/AirAsia X has eight subsidiaries or affiliates, and the Lion Group consists of three low-cost carriers. Currently, there are 25 low-cost carriers in the Asia-Pacific region that are not part of the AirAsia, Lion, or Jetstar groups and may become potential members of newly formed low-cost alliances.

Collaboration among low-cost airlines is critical for initiating a new growth phase in highly competitive passenger air transport markets. In January 2016, the world's first alliance consisting solely of low-budget airlines was established in China. Its members include four subsidiaries of Hainan Airlines that do not belong to any global alliance - HK Express, Lucky Air, Urumqi Air, and West Air. The association was named the U-Fly Alliance. In July 2016, the South Korean low-cost carrier Eastar Jet joined the alliance. Participation in the alliance served as a unique driver for the growth of passenger traffic volume for the carriers.

Unlike the Asia-Pacific region, where two low-cost aviation alliances have been formed, market entry is not a pressing issue for European carriers. In the European market, providing feeder services (transporting passengers from smaller airports to major hubs) by low-cost carriers to full-service competitors is considered promising. Traditional European airlines have yet to find a way to sufficiently reduce the costs of feeder operations.

In 2019, LCCs transported fewer than 9 million passengers on European domestic connecting routes compared to approximately 46 million passengers transported by network carriers.

72% of passenger demand within Europe is for routes where LCCs and network carriers compete, representing only 6% of European domestic routes. About 79% of European routes are operated solely by network carriers (compared to 15% operated exclusively by LCCs). Thus, LCCs typically compete with network carriers on the most popular routes, while network carriers fulfill the essential role of connecting less popular European destinations, developing through a hub-and-spoke model.

On intercontinental travel, network operators naturally provide the majority of connectivity. 13.5% of passenger demand on intercontinental routes faces competition, but the coverage of offered routes is only 0.3%.

Cargo capacity is critical for trade within Europe. Network carriers provide 99.8% of the capacity, reflecting the higher demand for intercontinental freight transport compared to lower demand for intra-European air cargo. Notably, intercontinental capacity is ensured by the development of combined passenger and cargo points by network carriers.

In Europe and North America, the market share of low-cost carriers is 38% and 30%, respectively. In some European countries, low-cost carriers occupy more than half of the market. For example, their share is 57% in Spain and 52% in the United Kingdom [6].

In the regional markets of developing countries, low-cost carriers (LCCs) still have a smaller share compared to mainline carriers. They account for 25% in Latin America, 19% in Asia, and 14% in the Middle East. Due to the high level of competition in the network and the growing demand, the use of new, more flexible business models such as low-cost and hybrid airlines has become one of the main features of the global passenger air transport market today. Currently, LCCs are actively adopting almost all forms of strategic cooperation, including joint ventures, franchising, mergers and acquisitions, and the creation of international low-cost alliances. In the markets of developed countries, low-cost carriers are increasingly displacing traditional airlines, capturing nearly a third to half of the domestic air routes segment, and rapidly gaining a foothold in international routes as well.

Low-cost air transport continued to grow even during the crisis period, driven by the increasing demand for affordable air travel, which led to an expansion in their scale of operations. Factors ensuring their "success" include a knowledgeable policy for generating additional revenue, an optimized cost structure with a minimal share of other unnecessary expenses, a unified fleet primarily consisting of new aircraft, the introduction of modern technologies, and the use of fuel-saving methods. Additionally, budget airlines have created financial threats, prompting traditional carriers to create their own low-cost divisions or switch to a hybrid business model.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, it should be recognized that the development of low-cost airlines is becoming an important factor in accelerating the dynamics of global passenger flow. This is aided by an optimized cost structure and the expansion of operations due to increasing demand for affordable air transport. Today, leaders in the low-cost segment successfully compete with full-service flag carriers in terms of passenger traffic volume, the number of aircraft in their fleets, and key financial indicators. Global practice confirms the hypothesis that low-cost carriers, after achieving the ability to compete with major traditional carriers on domestic air routes, become drivers of passenger flow on international routes at the initial stage of development. Therefore, it is appropriate to conclude that the practice of applying the business model of low-cost airlines, which are subject to the impacts of global economic crises, is becoming an important factor in accelerating the dynamics of global and local passenger flows.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF WALNUT VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of approaches to the formation of the walnut value chain, the study of the features of its formation, historical conditions and methods of its management and, aims to analyze the current walnut value chain and identify its current strengths and weaknesses as well as future prospects. Based on the inclusive value chain development theory, it tries to pinpoint the necessary conditions and suggest possible interventions that would enable harvesters, informal and individual growers as well as small and medium farmers to get more integrated into this growing industry. To this end, rapid market appraisal is carried out through desktop research, key-informant interviews, and participatory workshops while stakeholder analysis receives a special focus. The findings illustrate a rather low level of trust and cooperation in the sector. The major trend in the value chain is vertical integration. In order to support the poorest link of the chain – the harvesters and smallholders – institutional solutions are needed. Improving management of existing public property walnut plantations, facilitation and incentives in creation of small producer cooperatives, simplification of access to finance, inputs and knowledge, and re-thinking taxation options are the key points to name. Overall strengthening of the value chain requires a strong push for a united industry task force, creation and bold promotion of a trustworthy national brand, quality assurance and a stronger focus on organic production. The article outlines the author's views on the concepts of added value, gives their characteristics and defines its main elements.

Keywords: *Walnut, Juglans regia, added value, value chain, product value, marketing margin, socio-economics.*

Introduction

Walnuts, fruits of the *Juglans regia*, are an important commodity of international agricultural trade. The world's demand for walnuts is on the rise. While China is the largest producer and consumer, the European Union is the world's largest importer of walnuts. The United States of America, and especially the State of California, is the main exporter covering over 55% of the European walnut demand [1]. Central Asia where walnut was grown since Oligocene was recognized as a center of its origin and distribution. Now in Uzbekistan, *J. regia* stands occupy three areas geographically isolated from each other by more than 250 km: Western Tien-Shan, Nurata and Hissar [2]. Persian or English walnut (*Juglans regia* L.) is the most economically important species among the 21 species belonging to the *Juglans* genus and is the only species widely cultivated for its edible and healthy nuts, it is important for the timber industry. As reviewed by Botman [3], different scientific opinions can be found in the literature about the origin of walnut forests, though most of the researchers believe in the Tertiary nature of its origin. Evidences were found that walnut forests are a relict of mesophilic forests of the Tertiary period, as well other walnut associated species. *Juglans regia* is mainly considered native to the mountains extending from Xinjiang western China, Central Asia countries, the mountains of Nepal, Tibet, northern India and Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran to part of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and eastern Turkey. Small remnant populations of *J. regia* survived the last glacial period in the Balkan

Peninsula, but the bulk was most likely introduced from Iran and eastern Turkey by Greek commerce thousand years ago [4], [5].

Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan are among the Central Asian countries where walnut grows naturally. This location was identified as the origin of numerous cultural plants. Walnut woodlands can be found across Uzbekistan.

They occupy areas with optimum forest growing conditions on slopes of mountains of western Tien-Shan, Nurata and Hissar at a height from 400 up to 2300 m and geographically isolated each other by more than 250 km. The Bostanlyk District of Tashkent Region has the densest concentration of walnut plants. Those actually are the northern border of the natural area of walnut-fruit forests in Central Asia [6].

Methodology of this research paper focuses on the theoretical and methodological aspects of forming a value chain for walnut development. The approach taken in this study combines qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a comprehensive analysis of the walnut value chain. The research is structured in several phases, including data collection, analysis, and synthesis.

Literature Review. The study begins with an extensive review of existing literature on value chain analysis, agricultural economics, and the specific challenges and opportunities in the walnut industry. This review helps establish a theoretical framework and identifies key components and actors in the walnut value chain, including producers, processors, distributors, and retailers.

The data collection phase involves both primary and secondary sources:

Primary Data: This data is collected through structured interviews and surveys with stakeholders across the walnut value chain. Participants include farmers, processing companies, exporters, retailers, and government officials. The surveys are designed to capture qualitative data on challenges, best practices, and perceptions of value chain development.

Secondary Data: Secondary data sources include academic journals, industry reports, government publications, and statistical databases. This data provides quantitative metrics on production volumes, market trends, pricing, and export data, which are essential for analyzing the economic aspects of the walnut value chain.

The value chain analysis is conducted using the following steps:

Identifying and mapping all the activities involved in bringing walnuts from production to consumption. This includes understanding the roles of each actor, the flow of products, information, and financial resources.

Analyzing the data to identify critical constraints affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the walnut value chain. These may include factors such as access to finance, technology, market access, and policy environments. Opportunities for value addition and competitive advantage are also explored.

Conducting a cost-benefit analysis to evaluate the economic viability of different stages in the value chain. This includes assessing production costs, processing costs, and market prices to determine profitability. The methodology employed in this research provides a comprehensive approach to understanding the walnut value chain. By integrating theoretical and practical perspectives, the study offers valuable insights into the development and optimization of this agricultural sector.

Theory – Value Chain Development. This chapter attempts to sketch out a basic view of key definitions and approaches to Value Chain Development (VCD) that emerged over the past 30 years. As the ultimate goal of this study lies in providing initial recommendations for real Value Chain (VC) intervention, we focus more on practitioner-oriented aspects of the VC theory coming from the international development community and less on purely scientific and philosophical ones.

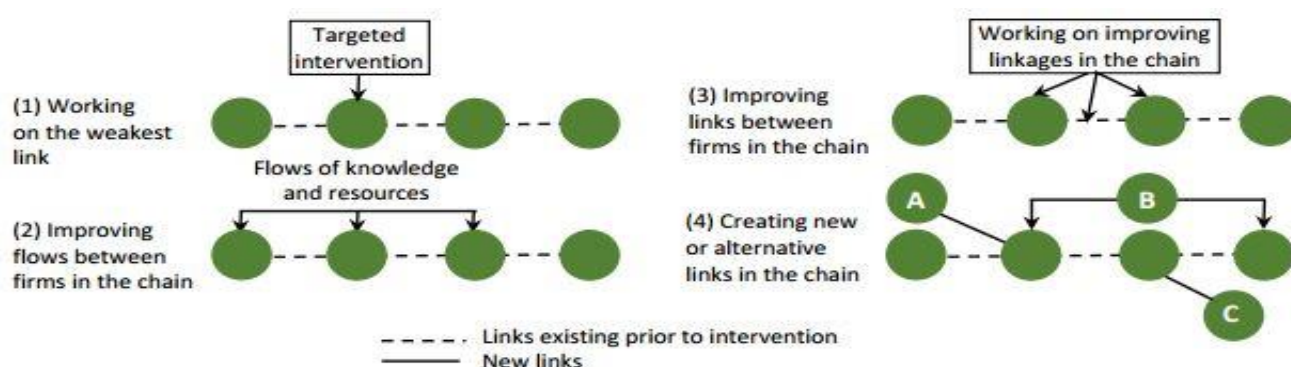
General Understanding of Value Chains. The general Value Chain concept became popular after Michael Porter's book "Competitive advantage: creating and sustaining superior performance" [7]. Porter's object of examination was a single enterprise. His Value Chain approach focuses on the firm's internal system of activities and analyzes how inputs are transformed into the outputs for the final customers. Porter proposed

a generic chain common to all businesses, which is separated into primary and supporting activities. By identifying value chain building blocks and their links, it is feasible to devise a plan to improve value at certain nodes, resulting in a greater competitive advantage. This useful view has been gradually expanded by other researchers, business analysts and development practitioners to encompass activities beyond a single firm. USAID defines value chain as “the full range of activities and services required to bring a product or service from its conception to sale in its final markets” [8].

Since Porter, many international organizations and state development agencies adopted and further developed this approach. A wide range of conceptual frameworks have been designed and tried out. They are essentially linked, although their focus frequently shifts to a specific component due to changes in geographical area, commodity type, target audience, and desired objectives. Donovan et al. [9] implemented a comprehensive study of VCD concepts and methodologies presented in VC guides by 11 different organisations and analysed them according to objectives, general approaches, methodological design and data collection / processing recommendations.

Approaches of these development actors vary in terms of their goals (e.g. poverty reduction, economic growth, or decent work), their perspectives (e.g. better market links vs. improved business environment), and their target audience (other organisations, governments or private sector). Donovan et al. [9] identify two general types of definitions for value chain development found across the available literature: “an actor/chain type that focuses on strengthening certain actors and improving relations between smallholders and other actors in a chain, and a business-environment type that focuses on improving the business environment in which chain actors operate.” Authors [10], [11], [12] remark that focus on the concepts of governance or institutional set-up as well as upgrading, even if exact wording might differ. Their main intervention mechanisms are related to building or improving links between smallholders and other chain actors. Other approaches look at VCD through the lens of the political, legal, and market context. For example, UK Department for International Development analyzes the “market system” and aims at identifying solutions for the elimination of bottlenecks leading to underperformance. FAO (2007) also studies the political, legal, and market environments with a special focus on the regulatory aspects, access to technologies and inputs, and structure of competition and/or possible synergies among the key chain actors.

Humphrey & Navas-Alemán [13] identify four main types of interventions that are usually designed in frames of VCD projects. The first type is the most relevant for inclusive VCD that will be further discussed in subchapter 2.3. This approach targets the weakest link of the chain, mainly smallholders, and tries to help them add value to primary production, or get better integrated into the existing chain mechanisms. The second kind focuses on enhancing coordination throughout the chain to get rid of inefficiencies and make information and resources flow more easily. The third kind focuses on strengthening the bonds of cooperation between two or more businesses through improved dialogue, mutual respect, and cooperative inventions. The fourth type is about creating new or alternative links to replace the old malfunctioning ones or to tap onto new innovative market outlets.



*Figure 1 - Schematic representation of value chain development interventions**Source: (Humphrey & Navas-Alemán, 2010)*

Global Value Chains. The Global Value Chains (GVC) perspective deals with vertically inter-related activities and complex mechanisms spread throughout the globe, but combining factors of production in order to make and distribute a final product to the consumer [14]. The concept was first collectively framed in the discussions of the Global Value Chains Initiative (2000-05), supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. It was further developed and formed by Gereffi, Humphrey, and Sturgeon [15]. The World Bank Group [11], defines the main objective of GVC studies as “to explore the interplay between value distribution mechanisms and organization of the cross-border production-consumption nexus”.

Joining the dynamic GVC growth train has proven to be difficult for many developing nations. The goal of GVC research is to examine the variables linked to a smooth incorporation into GVCs. There are a lot of variables, including trade policy, taxation, business services, logistics, investment and innovation, industrial growth, and the atmosphere that fosters entrepreneurship, but geography is undoubtedly important as well. Where substantial trade in parts and components is concentrated, three major interconnected industrial centers may be identified: The United States, Asia (China, Japan, Republic of Korea), and Europe (particularly Germany). Countries in geographical proximity to these focal points have higher chances of being integrated. In combination with geography, unit labor costs also play a major role. According to OECD [16] definition “Unit labor costs measure the average cost of labor per unit of output and are calculated as the ratio of total labor costs to real output. ULCs can be calculated as the ratio of total labor compensation to real GDP”. Those developing countries which are characterized by low unit labor costs rather than low wages are usually better integrated in GVCs [11].

Analysis of Value Chains. There are multiple ways to handle analysis of value chains: from Rapid Market Appraisals to complex methodologies involving a range of sophisticated economic tools. Even if the scope of analyzed value chain is not global, still, looking from an international perspective is useful. The value chain approach to economic growth and poverty reduction developed by USAID [12] analyzes value chains through two lenses: the national and the global enabling environments. The national enabling environment encompasses the upstream and downstream supply chains as well support sectors. It includes the legislative framework and state policies affecting operations, public and private infrastructure, and support sectors (e.g. finances, legal consultancy, packaging). The global enabling environment encompasses global supply and demand trends, multilateral and bilateral trade agreements between countries, standards, tariffs and import duties, and aspects related to organic or fair trade certification of products.

In general, the angle and focus of value chain analysis depends on the ultimate goal. In the case of inclusive value chain development, the following aspects are suggested by Humphrey & Navas-Alemán [13] as key elements for analysis and interventions:

- Focus on inter-firm linkages, especially identifying how the poor are integrated
- Identifying weak or poorly functioning links on all levels of the chain to improve overall efficiency
- The quality of stakeholder relationships on all levels
- Value chain governance
- Flows of knowledge and resources along chains
- The distribution of functions along the chain related to vertical coordination
- The role of lead firms, as holders of power and key resources that strongly impact other actors of the chain. Changing their behavior could have lasting effect on a multitude of small producers
- Distribution of power, risks and returns along the chain

In the work “A Conceptual Framework for Promoting Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains” developed for IFAD by Haggblade et al. [17], key questions for overarching analysis are suggested: “In which channels and competitive niches can the poor, women and youth compete?”, “How can they adapt in order to raise

productivity and shift into the growing, lucrative and competitive channels?”, “In what circumstances do the presence of large firms and small firms prove complementary?”, “How can interventions help poor and vulnerable groups to compete in commercially viable market niches?”

All the VCD guides compared by Donovan et al. [9] provide various indicators or research questions for the value-chain analysis. Although quantitative data is crucial, recommendations are often inclined even more towards emphasizing a high importance and value of qualitative data. The two most commonly used methods for data collection and analysis are: participatory workshops and individual interviews with key stakeholders. Table 2 presents recommendations on the amount of data to be collected according to levels of analysis across the different VCD guides. The collected and analyzed data helps answer the major qualitative questions that are set in the beginning.

Table 1- Data collection recommendations by different organizations

Recommended level of data collection	Limited or no data	Moderate amount of data	High amount of data
Intrahousehold	CIP, CIAT, FAO, DFID, GTZ, IIED, M4P, ILO, World Bank, USAID		UNIDO
Household	CIP, DFID, IIED, World Bank	FAO, GTZ, ILO, USAID	CIAT, M4P, UNIDO
Businesses actors	DFID, IIED, World Bank. UNIDO	GTZ, ILO, USAID	CIP, CIAT, FAO, M4P
Chain/market		CIAT, UNIDO UNIDO	CIP, FAO, DFID, GTZ, IIED, M4P, ILO. World Bank, USAID
Service provider	CIP		

(Source: Donovan et al., [9])

Rapid Market Appraisal. Rapid Market Appraisal is a system of practical analysis tools used by development practitioners, rather than the academic community. The following description is based on earlier work of Holtzman [18] in Nepal and an operational guide prepared by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in cooperation with Helvetas and Catholic Relief Services for their work in Vietnam [19]. The purpose of Rapid Market Appraisal (RMA) is to offer a quick and effective way of analyzing the current market situation and potential of a specific commodity in order to create appropriate system interventions. In terms of important participants, benefits, and distribution routes, this method can, on the one hand, give a status quo overview of the value chain along with its historical advancements. However, it can also give an indication of how the local and global markets might develop in the future. It can assist in illuminating the causes of systemic inefficiencies and underperformance and offer a strong foundation for the development of institutional and monetary solutions. The following issues are proposed for analysis in the RMA framework: commodity characteristics, consumption patterns, international trade and commodity competitiveness, supply situation, prices, driving forces behind the trends, organization and operation of marketing systems, infrastructure, policies, individual types of participants of the value chain according their function and interest, degree of organization of key market players, costs and margins along the value chain, barriers to market entry, and availability of market information.

Several principles according to which RMA is operated are: vertical (value chain) perspective, understanding competition, optimal ignorance / cost-effectiveness (due to limited resources and time for

undertaking the investigation). As a result, RMA focuses on grasping quantitative and qualitative trends in supply, demand, market structure, and product requirements of different buyers. RMA does not follow a fixed pre-scribed procedure, but rather provides a diverse range of simple methods for collecting, structuring and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data. Such tools can be, but are not limited to: stakeholder analysis, trend analysis (price, production and trade), growth projections, market volume, profitability analysis, margin analysis, SWOT, problem / solution trees, and scenario building.

SWOT Analysis. There is no proven origin for the term SWOT analysis. Academic papers and online wikis differ in their attribution, referring to Harvard and Stanford Universities, but most agree, that it emerged between 1950 and 1970. Panagiotou [20] describes that SWOT framework emerged from efforts of Harvard Business School to analyze case studies in the 1950s. Helms & Nixon [21] and Chermack & Kashanna [22] review the SWOT-related literature of the past decades and synthesize that SWOT was developed as a tool by Learned et al.[23]. Regardless of its exact historical origin, SWOT has become one of the commonly used tools for simplifying and analyzing a wide range of strategic issues (organizations, institutions, processes, products, individuals, etc.) especially in business. Glaister & Falshaw [25] and Panagiotou [20], found that SWOT analysis is one of the most used and highly ranked planning tools in strategic management, although it is also heavily criticized for its vagueness and oversimplification.

The technique is applied to evaluate internal and external factors, bearing both positive and negative implications for the system. Thus the well-known SWOT-analysis matrix emerges, as shown in Table 3. As a result of SWOT analysis, teams usually strive to create strategies that build on the strengths, eliminate or cushion the weaknesses, exploit the opportunities and prevent the threats:

Table 2 - The classical SWOT analysis matrix

	Favorable	Unfavorable
Internal or currently present	Strengths	Weaknesses
External or potentially possible in the future	Opportunities	Threats

SWOT has essentially remained unchanged although many models and frameworks refining or building upon it have appeared – these are slight derivations of the same root. Most SWOT analysis set ups combine views of a range of individuals and follow the same procedure: 1) Define the objective; 2) provide an explanation of the procedure to participants 3) Ask contributors to analyze the object of study and classify its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats on a two-by-two matrix 4) Aggregate all contributions into a single matrix 5) Engage the group in discussion about the classification of each item 6) Draw conclusions and come up with specific actions or next steps [22].

When it comes to Rapid Market Appraisals and Value Chain analysis, Wandschneider et al. [19] suggest the following internal factors for review: financial and intellectual resources, location, efficiency, infrastructure, quality, staff, management, price, delivery time, cost, capacity, relationships with customers, brand strength, and principles. For the external ones they suggest: political / legal context, market trends, economic conditions, expectations of stakeholders and public, technology, competition, PR and overall image, global markets, security and climate change. For the best results, SWOT analysis needs to have a well-defined objective, for example, selecting a commodity that will bring farmers higher profits or identifying value chain upgrading potential [19]

RESULTS. The findings obtained help to make an overall analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the sector and suggest recommendations for upgrading the value chain, diversifying the markets and improving internal organization of the sector with the ultimate goal of letting the vulnerable and poor benefit more from this growing industry.

Figure 2 - Visual representation of the conceptual framework of the study

Source: own representation

The following table presents strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that were identified and aggregated as the result of desktop study, key-informant interviews and participatory workshop discussions with main stakeholders.

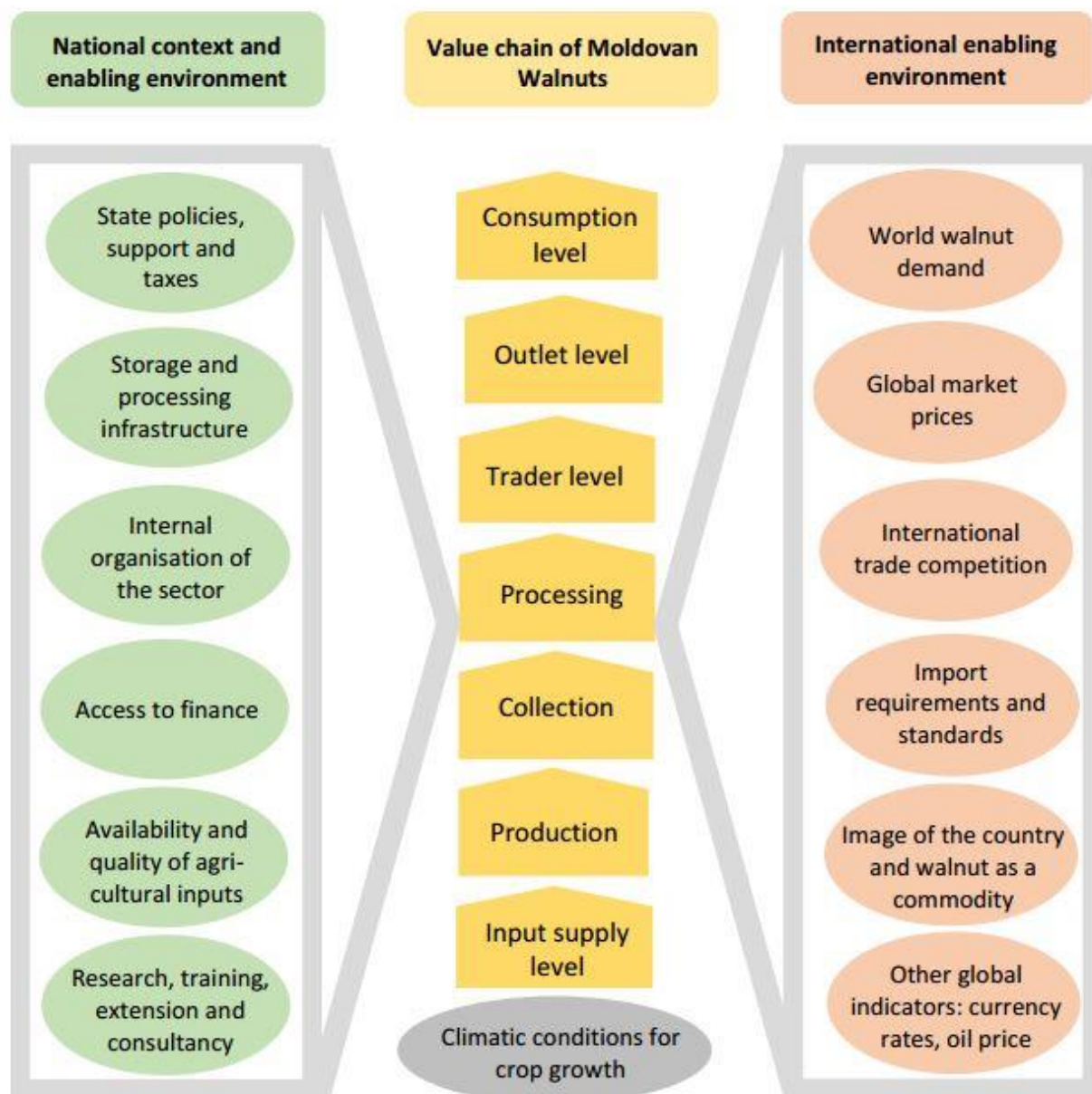


Table 3 - SWOT matrix filled in for the walnut Value Chain in Uzbekistan (Samarkand Region)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable climate and fertile soil • Long tradition of horticulture in general • Walnut – a ubiquitous household culture • Abundance of established trees and selected varieties suited to local conditions • Walnuts are suited to intercropping due to large spaces between the trees • Low maintenance costs for orchards • Availability of agricultural subsidies for walnut orchards • Well-developed processing (kernel extraction industry) • Benefits from FTAs with many importing countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication and weak organization among the sector players • Lack of understanding of technological necessities of walnut plantations • Lack of post-harvest processing management and infrastructure for small growers/harvesters (at least storage, washing and drying) • Lack of finance availability for smallholders • Low performance of the peripheral service sectors (packaging, legal consulting) • Non-existence of a Uzbek walnut brand and little recognition for the origin. • Occasional poor quality of walnuts, especially those harvested along the roads too early • Low level of education and workforce proficiency
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing walnut consumption worldwide due to proven health benefits • Higher margins from walnut-related investments can attract diaspora and youth to entrepreneurship opportunities in the sector • Training program for growers can bring new farms into better quality or organic production • Expanding the organic certification • A national walnut / organic label can enhance visibility and demand • Improving quality and food safety to meet growing world quality standards • Target higher value buyers with more value-added and convenient products • Diversifying marketing strategies of walnuts abroad • Improving linkages to tourism sector to tap local market for artisanal walnut products • Harvesting senile trees for furniture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change consequences with less predictable frosts and drought periods • Poor tree management promoting pests and disease • Uncontrolled and too early harvesting of walnuts growing along the roads. • Change in government policy • Increase in taxes for procurement of walnuts from the local populations • Increasing supply worldwide • Global price fall • Rising quality standards of markets and competing countries • Rural population further leaving villages for cities and abroad

CONCLUSION.

Implementation of the above mentioned recommendations require a combination of pro-active behavior of key value-chain actors, the state and perhaps donor support, at least in the beginning. All things considered, it would be quite reasonable to re-start the efforts based on the provisions of the Walnut Law, and establish a new strategic program for development of the walnut sector. The current study calls for careful and neutral analysis of the sector consolidation process and its institutional collapse that took place in the first decade of

the millennium. It also prepares a ground for a deeper market analysis with future outlook and invites to consider walnuts as a key commodity for sustainable rural development.

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MODERN MODEL OF EFFICIENT USE OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the formation of a modern model of efficient use of production capacities at enterprises in the context of deepening market relations and economic liberalization, the main focus in recent years has been on identifying the relationships between an objective assessment of the country's existing production capacities and the real results of their activities, as well as issues of calculating technological renewal, ensuring the continuity of the workflow and increasing employee productivity. Based on the fact that by creating a modern model of efficient use of production capacities, it is possible to achieve an economic recovery of enterprises operating in our country.

Keywords: production process, production facilities, rational use of equipment, volume of production capacity, efficiency of use of equipment and labor resources.

Introduction

In the context of deepening market relations and economic liberalization, the main task for each business entity is to ensure profit. In the course of all activities carried out by an economic entity, it becomes necessary to identify weaknesses in optimizing the production process, reducing costs and increasing revenues, and improving work efficiency. Business entities must constantly analyze and strategically plan their activities. The most effective way to do this is to implement a modern model of efficient use of production capacity, that is, to set the maximum, high point between production volume and profit increase.

The most important task in the formation of a modern production model is to justify its volume of production capacity. At the same time, the production capacity of this business entity characterizes its maximum capabilities for the production of basic products. In the process of economic and mathematical modeling, the leading place in the value of production capacity is occupied by the working time fund of equipment.

The modern model of production and the use of production facilities are closely interrelated, namely:

- on the one hand, the possibility of increasing production is determined by the capacity of the installed equipment and the level of its use;
- on the other hand, capacity utilization rates depend on the volume and type of products produced.

In general, the tasks of the best use of production capacities are considered in two ways – the tasks of loading groups of equipment that are not interchangeable, and the tasks of loading groups of equipment that are interchangeable.

At the same time, the interchangeability of various groups of equipment is considered in connection with the performance of technological operations. Accordingly, there are groups of interchangeable equipment with which you can perform the same operations with parts, but with different productivity and, accordingly, costs. For example, groups such as semi-automatic machines, automatic machines, universal tools and machines fully equipped with devices are interchangeable, since they can all perform their specified operations, but have different performance.

The level of efficiency of on-farm management at an industrial enterprise plays a very important role in ensuring the effectiveness of the development of our country's economy, since the tasks of efficient use of resources are solved at the firm level. An effective intra-company management system based on the economics

of the enterprise and business operations contributes to solving these tasks. In this work, the main attention is paid to the formation of the process of economic management of an enterprise's production activities as a process of effective systematic use of limited resources and capabilities of the enterprise. This can be achieved by carefully evaluating the efficiency of production and marketing, taking into account various production conditions, product improvement and sales. In the absence of such an assessment, it becomes impossible to make a qualitative decision in production management.

The company forms an economic environment around itself, interacts with consumers, its products, partners and competitors, and government authorities. The company's relations with other enterprises, citizens and the State are regulated by law.

Enterprises differ from each other in many ways, according to which ways to increase the efficiency of their production are based on a comprehensive system of measures related to productivity growth in various industries. There are many indicators characterizing the effectiveness of production activities. For example: profitability, liquidity, labor productivity, labor intensity, material consumption of products, resource use, capital intensity, etc. Also, an important indicator of an enterprise's efficiency is its competitiveness.

All the final results of the economy, such as the volume of production, the level of its cost, profit, profitability, financial condition, etc., depend on the level of the material and technical base of the enterprise, the level of rational use of its production potential [11].

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that if the production facilities of the enterprise are not used in full, this leads to an increase in the share of fixed costs in the total amount, as well as to an increase in the cost of production, as well as to a decrease in profit. Thus, the modern model of efficient use of production facilities should determine what changes have occurred in the production facilities of the enterprise, how fully they are used and how this affects cost, profit, profitability.

Literature analysis. In accordance with the above, when we talk about the modern model of efficient use of production facilities, we need to understand the concept of production well. In this regard, the definition of production is still controversial in the scientific community and in research. After all, the ideal definition that suits all scientists and specialists in this field has not yet been formulated and does not exist. The problem is that different publications reflect the personal views of the authors and are often ambiguous and sometimes contradictory. In addition, there is no formal application of these methods in specific enterprises with their own characteristics, as well as conclusions based on the results obtained.

In this context, if we analyze the definitions of the concept of "production" using the table below (table 1). Then it will be more convenient to show the common and similar aspects that various scientists and specialists assign to this definition.

Table 1.

Definitions of the concept of production

№	Author	Definition
1.	R.I. Nurimbetov and S.I. Akhmedov	"Production is a process aimed at converting the amount of resources into a product of a certain content. The production process can be a process that requires a large number of diverse resources, simple and complex for the production of a wide range of product ranges" [1].
2.	A. Ulmasov and A. Vakhobov.	"Manufacturing is the process of creating products and services. We can say that this is a process of work in terms of content" [2].
3.	Sh.Sh. Shodmonov and H.V. Gafirov	"The production process is a purposeful activity of people aimed at creating material and spiritual goods necessary for their own consumption. The process of creating material and spiritual goods, providing various services is the main aspect of people's economic activity" [3].

4.	Z.T. Gaibnazarova and S.A. Isamukhamedov	"All the resources that are actually used in the production process are called production factors. Three factors, regardless of the system and form of the economy, should be: labor, tools and objects of labor" [4].
5.	T. Abdibayeva, K. Misirov, Sh. Rakhmonov, K. Islamov	"A finished product is created in the production process in economic entities. Costs are incurred for the production of finished products, depending on their type" [5].
6.	T.Toshmamatov	"In order for the production process to exist, there must be tools, objects of labor and a living workforce. In this process, a person creates a new value of a product or consumption by influencing objects of labor with the help of tools" [6].
7.	K.B. Urazov and M.E. Pulatov	"Basic production costs are understood as the costs of production units that directly carry out the main technological processes of production. Such costs include direct costs for the production of products (works, services) in the technological processes of the main workshops" [7].
8.	A.I. Dobrynin and L.S. Tarasevich	"Production is the process of influencing human natural goods in order to create material goods and services necessary for the development of society" [8]
9.	S.S. Nosova	"Production is the process of creating material goods and services necessary to meet endless needs" [9].
10.	E.A. Anikina and L.I. Gavrilenko	"Production is the process of converting resources into finished products. Production tools are used in the production process. Forms of production: from subsistence farming to a modern enterprise producing large-scale products" [10].

Production, in our opinion, based on the above research, is a process in which people produce material and spiritual goods by acting on the substance of nature. Production is carried out through the interaction of three elements: human labor, objects of labor and means of labor. They are usually referred to simply as the time of the labor process.

Research methodology. The methodological basis of the research was the methods of synthesis, analysis, deduction and induction, as well as the method of expert assessments, comparative methods. The reliability of the results of the conducted research is ensured by the use of the works of foreign and domestic scientists, economists, managers and leading specialists of enterprises devoted to the development of the theory and practice of the organization of production management at industrial enterprises.

Analysis and results. Production systems are the central link of the market economy, they ensure the formation of added value of products, which is an important result of the development of the national economy not only at the micro level, but also at the macro level of the economy. As you know, indicators such as gross domestic product and gross national product are determined based on the size of this type. The production system is based on a technological process that directly and indirectly forms the requirements for raw materials, the composition and structure of capital investments, and the skill level of personnel.

Thus, the modern model of efficient use of production capacities is based on the parameters established in the long-term development strategy of enterprises, since they allow determining the volume of production, the need for raw materials, labor resources, etc., which, in turn, is also a prerequisite for planning the financial results of enterprises. The objectivity of determining the modern model of efficient use of production facilities is the main and necessary condition for the reliability of the planned results of economic production systems.

By modern models of efficient use of production capacities, many scientists and specialists understand

the maximum possible annual production volume with a certain nomenclature and assortment, calculated on the basis of advanced standards for the use of production capacities, equipment areas, the introduction of the latest technology and technology, optimal operating modes, scientific organization of labor and production in the formation of a modern model of efficient use of production capacities [12].

Despite the harmony of your economic views in developed countries (USA, Japan, Germany, etc.), there is no clear understanding of the modern model of efficient use of production capacities in the economic literature, so it must be recognized that since the 90s, serious attention has been paid to theoretical research in this area [13]. To date, there are many views on the modern model of efficient use of production facilities, of which the following are common: working, standard, practical, economic, technical, minimum, normal, desirable, preferred, maximum, theoretical engineering, hypothetical. As the authors note, the concept of a modern model of efficient use of production facilities can be divided into two categories: engineering and economic direction.

This division is typical for many economic phenomena, the essence of which is not fully understood by either science or practice. These categories include the modern model of efficient use of production facilities. All interpretations of the concept of "modern model of efficient use of production capacities" proposed by the authors in the economic literature are correct, but their diversity does not allow us to formulate a clear concept of assessing the level of production capacity of an enterprise. This leads to uncertainty of the criteria for optimal operation of production systems, since even minor deviations from the actual production results can lead to non-fulfillment of contractual obligations to customers and serious financial problems [14].

Expansion and improvement of the conceptual apparatus production capacity is often determined based on existing methods, but it must be calculated as a specific product, raw materials and materials. This additive is important because the production capacity can vary by 1.5 times or more depending on the quality of raw materials and finished products.

Thus, the estimated cost of the modern model of efficient use of production facilities serves as the basis for calculating the production program. For convenience, it can be expressed as a function of the quality of raw materials and finished products, the working time fund of equipment, etc. In each specific situation, the quality of raw materials and products is known, and by substituting their specific values into the compiled model, it is possible to determine the cost of production capacities [15].

Technically possible production capacity, unlike production capacity, is calculated on the basis of the highest technically possible (best) quality level of raw materials, materials, replaceable equipment, advanced standards for the use of equipment and production areas. It is carried out taking into account additional capital investments in the reconstruction and modernization of equipment.

Technically possible production capacity allows you to choose the directions of technical development of the enterprise and the implementation of capital investments, to see all the possibilities of using these means of labor.

Since various reconstruction and modernization measures can be carried out on the same equipment, it is necessary to determine the most effective of them. It is proposed to determine the efficiency based on the clearly reduced cost per unit of power for each case. Then all activities should be arranged exactly in ascending order of reduced costs. The rating is necessary to determine the procedure for carrying out activities, which is especially important in conditions of limited financial resources. own funds may not be sufficient, and it is necessary to resort to borrowed funds, having clear grounds for the expediency of attracting, taking into account such signs of credit as late payment, late payment and urgency.

Economically feasible production capacity is determined similarly to technically possible production capacity, only its implementation at this stage of production development on the basis of a certain, economically acceptable level of quality of raw materials, materials, replaceable equipment and only taking into account economically feasible capital investments gives good results.

Economically feasible production capacity makes it possible to determine the optimal production volumes that can be achieved by these means of labor at the existing level of development of technology, technology and production organization. It allows you to see the economically possible border from the point of view of the national economy, which must be reached at the present time. Naturally, in the context of scientific and technological progress, with the development of technical, technological, and production organization, the boundaries of the technically possible and economically possible are constantly being pushed back, and the boundaries of the use of production capacities are expanding.

In short, we can say that, despite the versatility and complexity of the scientific category "modern model of efficient use of production capacities", its significant differences from an economic and technical point of view, it is necessary to clearly formalize the interpretation of concepts and formulate the structure of indicators to assess their magnitude. In addition, it is important to take into account the complexity of these economic categories, they must be evaluated independently, but it will be more effective to determine their role in achieving the final results of the activities of manufacturing enterprises.

The level of efficiency of an enterprise depends on many factors, including the level of equipment with labor and material conditions, which are the main element of productive forces and determine their development [16].

The main technological process of the production enterprises. Its distinctive features, parameters, and limitations are crucial for the implementation of almost all planning, rationing, and organization processes. This is due to the fact that the technical characteristics of labor tools, on the one hand, determine the quantitative and qualitative requirements for the formation of necessary labor items and labor resources, and on the other hand, determine production capacities.

The problem of forming a modern model of efficient use of production facilities and substantiating the level of its use is very multifaceted and inextricably linked to almost all the main problems of organization, planning and management of production. Along with the above-mentioned problems, in the context of scientific and technological progress and the strengthening of social production, a number of new problems arise due to the causes and mechanisms of their solution [17].

Creating a modern model of efficient use of production facilities and improving its use is one of the most important areas of accelerated economic development. At the same time, when forming a modern model of efficient use of production facilities, much attention is paid to reducing the share of manual labor, mechanization and automation of production processes. But scientific and technological progress, mechanization, and automation also have negative sides associated with the increased impact of machines on humans. In modern conditions, the assessment of the model of efficient use of production capacities should be carried out comprehensively, taking into account not only economic and technical criteria, but also the influence of social, environmental and medical criteria. At the same time, the question is acute: how to take into account the human factor? In addition to these problems, there are problems with the reliability of equipment and production.

The identified shortcomings lead to the need to revise the methodology for evaluating the model of efficient use of production capacities, improve it and bring it in line with current relevant and promising guidelines for optimizing the mechanism of the enterprise. In particular, the need to put the economy on the path of accelerated development requires new methods for determining production capacities and the level of rational use.

This is especially important for determining the conditions of economic development, in which the focus is not on new construction, but on the most efficient and rational use of existing fixed assets and production capacities. In addition, more attention should be paid to measures that produce significant economic benefits at low cost, rather than capital-intensive measures. When considering the issues of intensification, it should be noted that it is necessary to change the ratio of the active and passive parts of fixed assets in the direction of increasing the share of the former.

Thus, having considered and analyzed the existing approaches to determining the modern model of efficient use of production capacities, noting their inherent main disadvantages, we can conclude that it is necessary to introduce a system of concepts of production capacities. In our opinion, it is necessary to strive to develop a unified concept of a modern model of efficient use of production facilities, to try to cover various aspects simultaneously with it.

Conclusions and suggestions. The model of efficient use of production capacities of a modern enterprise largely depends on the use of its production capacities. The production capacity of an industrial enterprise is technical, technological and related to the organization of production. This is an objective technical and economic category that characterizes the maximum possible output at the achieved or planned level. It follows that the analysis of the use of a modern model of efficient use of production facilities of an enterprise plays an important role in modern economic conditions.

Production capacities determine the level of production of products, goods and services, the maximum level of production or the upper limit of sales of products. Ultimately, the modern model of efficient use of production facilities represents the ability of an enterprise to produce its products over a certain period of time. Its upper limit is associated with the availability of production facilities, technological equipment, labor resources, material and capital assets. Production capacities determine the level of production of products, goods and services, the maximum level of production or the upper limit of sales of products. Ultimately, the modern model of efficient use of production facilities represents the ability of an enterprise to produce its products over a certain period of time. Its upper limit is associated with the availability of production facilities, technological equipment, labor resources, material and capital assets. Production capacity can be expressed in units of production, mass of goods, absolute quantities, man-hours and other indicators.

The modern model of efficient use of production facilities of an enterprise definition begins with clarifyThe modern model of efficient use of production facilities of an enterprise definition begins with clarifying the production and economic structure of individual sites and workshops and assigning specific jobs to workplaces (equipment). At the same time, certification is carried out, which provides for accounting of all workplaces, including those requiring the identifica

In conclusion, it should be noted that the creation and implementation of a modern model for the efficient use of production facilities is a difficult task. It covers not only the issues of capital investments and the use of equipment, but is also closely related to the issues of organization, planning, technical training and production management, as well as increasing the interest of the enterprise in the most optimal use.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF TOURISTS VISITING PLACES OF WELLNESS SERVICES IN THE BUKHARA REGION (USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE SITORAI MOHI KHOSA SANATORIUM)

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, in order to study the level of development of wellness tourism in the Bukhara region, the Sitorai Moxi Khosa sanatorium was chosen for the most attendance and superiority over other objects in terms of the level of wellness services. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended to develop wellness tourism in places where other health services are available.

Key words: Wellness tourism, Ayurveda, Aromatherapy, meditation, Psammotherapy or sand therapy, Hydrotherapy or water treatment, Sitorai Mokhi Khosa Sanatorium.

Introduction

Tourism is one of the industries with great potential in ensuring economic growth and well-being of the country's population.¹ In recent years, tourism has become one of the fastest growing sectors of the world economy.² At the same time, tourism can have a significant impact on human health by reducing poverty³, increasing life expectancy and creating positive emotions⁴, reducing cardiovascular problems, headaches, inflammation, etc. It is also important for improving well-being and quality of life⁵, and reducing the likelihood of frailty and improving health⁶, such as quality sleep, healthy eating and exercise.

In 2016, along with economic liberalization, Uzbekistan began to effectively regulate tourism. Exports of tourism services have more than quadrupled in eight years and exceeded \$1.0 billion in 2018.⁷

For tourism to become a determinant of economic growth in developing countries, it is emphasized that the development of the industry must be carried out in harmony with changes in its structure.⁸ From this point of view, the tourism sector in Uzbekistan accounts for 3.9% of the total volume of market services, and its contribution to its growth is 0.5%.⁹

The purpose of the article is to study one of the types of tourism - health tourism, as a direction whose potential in Uzbekistan is not fully used. The reason why this type of tourism was chosen in the study is also explained by the fact that in the report of the Global Mind project of the non-profit organization Sapien Labs of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan took last place with 48 points. The report published the results of a scientific study of

¹ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2024/01/travel-tourism-industry-net-zero/#:~:text=The%20travel%20and%20tourism%20industry,are%20facing%20their%20climate%20responsibilities>

² Wijesekara C, Tittagalla C, Jayathilaka A, Ilukpotha U, Jayathilaka R, Jayasinghe P. Tourism and economic growth: A global study on Granger causality and wavelet coherence. PLoS One. 2022 Sep 12;17(9):e0274386. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0274386. PMID: 36094926; PMCID: PMC9467361.

³ Zhao, W., & Ritchie, J. R. (2007). Tourism and Poverty Alleviation: An Integrative Research Framework. Current Issues in Tourism, 10, 119-143. <https://doi.org/10.2167/cit296.0>

⁴ Jordan EJ, Spencer DM, Prayag G. Tourism impacts, emotions and stress. Ann Tourism Res. (2019) 75:213–26. doi: 10.1016/j.annals.2019.01.011

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⁷ Salahodjaev, Rauf & Safarova, Nilufar & Usmanova, Nigina. (2020). Determinants of Tourism Arrivals to Uzbekistan: Evidence from Dyadic Data. Tourism Review International. 24.

⁸ Akan, Yusuf & Işık - Ş, Cem & Arslan, Ibrahim. (2009). The Impact of Tourism on Economic Growth: The Case of Turkey. Journal of Tourism. 9.

⁹ Stat.uz/ing/analitika-12-2023-2b.pdf

419,175 people from 71 countries to determine the Mental Health Quotient (MHQ) by answering an anonymous online survey. The study assessed 47 aspects of respondents' mental health across six main categories (mood and outlook, social behavior, action and motivation, mind-body connection, perception and flexibility, resilience) and determined a mental health quotient.

In this regard, the development of wellness tourism, which is one of the types of tourism, in Uzbekistan today is very important for the development of our country. Based on the situation in the country, popularizing this type of tourism first among local residents and then among foreign tourists will bring positive results.

Research methods. In this study, analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis and modeling methods were used to determine the real definition of wellness tourism in Bukhara today, to research leading foreign destinations.

Results

Wellness tourism is the shortest duration of travel, inexpensive tourism that satisfies the needs of maintaining health and mental recovery, relieving stress, achieving a new harmonious state of mind and body, as well as improving human health and well-being.¹⁰

The state of the infrastructure has been studied necessary for the development of wellness tourism in Uzbekistan. In particular, as of 2021, there are 117 sanatoriums¹¹, operating in Uzbekistan, and 41 wellness hotels in September 2023¹². In addition, private clinics and health centers also accept clients for health purposes.

Point of many scientists view as Alana Dilette, T.A.Burmenko, [Cornelia Voigt](#), [Christof Pforr](#), Siripan Deesilatham and Sameer Hosany – in wellness tourism, it is understood that Ayurvedic practices, aromatherapy, psychological relaxation, thermal and mineral waters are used for seven days to improve the physical and mental condition, and it is said that it differs from other types in these aspects. Scientists often use the following terms as the top services in wellness tourism:

Aromatherapy is an aroma therapy and is a natural way to treat the human mind, body and spirit.¹³

Meditation is the process of withdrawing the mind from external thoughts and concentrating on a single object.¹⁴ It is a type of wellness service that improves the immune system, improves brain function, and has a positive effect on the psyche.¹⁵

Ayurveda is the use of natural therapies to change certain lifestyles to restore balance between the body, mind, spirit and environment.¹⁶ Often Ayurveda services include treatment with the gifts of nature.

Psammotherapy or sand therapy - Hot sands are used in the treatment of many diseases, such as the musculoskeletal system, scoliosis, arthritis, and osteoarthritis and rheumatoid. In addition, sand therapy has an effective effect on nervous diseases¹⁷.

¹⁰ Alimova Sh.O, Nazarova R.R "O'ZBEKISTON WELLNESS TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SHART – SHAROITLARI VA HOLATI", Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar jurnali maxsus son 2023 yil, 35-41 bb

¹¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika qo'mitasining "O'zbekistonda turizm" statistik jamlanmasi, Toshkent 2020-2022

¹² booking.com saytidan muallif tahlili 02.09.23 (<https://www.booking.com/index.ru.html?label=gen>)

¹³ Babar Ali , Naser Ali Al-Wabel , Saiba Shams , Aftab Ahamad , Shah Alam Khan , Firoz Anwar, Essential oils used in aromatherapy: A systemic review, Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine, 2015, p 601-611

¹⁴ https://www.pathofbliss.com/Meditation?gclid=CjwKCAiA5L2tBhBTEiwAdSxJX3c3GpAi6FPHwhsQH8map-SLy5W_JXCDJWAv4yBrtn590mfOWs1MEBoCjXsQAvD_BwE

¹⁵ Aneeque Jamil, Sai Dheeraj Gutlapalli, Marya Ali, Mrinal J. P. Oble, Shamsun Nahar Sonia, Sherie George, Srushti R Shahi, Zahra Ali, Abdelrahman Abaza, and Lubna Mohammed, Meditation and Its Mental and Physical Health Benefits, National library of medicine, 2023 Jun; 15(6), USA, doi: 10.7759/cureus.40650

¹⁶ Mahesh Madhav Mathpati, Sandra Albert, John D.H. Porter, Ayurveda and medicalisation today: The loss of important knowledge and practice in health?, Journal of Ayurveda and integrative medicine, 2020, p 89-94

¹⁷ Zahra Nadim, Amir Gandomkar, Planning for Wellness Tourism Center in Isfahan Province, Iran, open Journal of ecology, 2016/6, pp 645-657

Hydrotherapy or water therapy is a method of treatment¹⁸ with water, which reduces pain in muscles and bones, increases their flexibility, as a result, decreases muscle spasms, increases human strength and ability¹⁹.

In our country, Health care as wellness services listed above, there are wellness areas made up of natural resources (hot springs, fresh water pools, hot sand resorts), and the main goal of our research is to develop wellness tourism using the opportunities of these areas.

Opportunities for the development of wellness tourism in the Bukhara region are extremely wide, due to the ease of collecting statistical data, the high number of tourists and the widespread use of wellness services, we will consider the analysis of the Sitori Moxi Khosa sanatorium.

This sanatorium is a climatic and balneological resort. Its healing climate and mineral water with sulfate-chloride sodium are the main factors, and they are used in diseases of the kidneys, nervous system, movement and digestive organs.

Although clients visit the sanatorium mainly for treatment purposes, in addition to conservative treatment, health services are prescribed to each client by qualified doctors. Wellness services in the sanatorium are divided into two types (free of charge and paid) and they consist of the following:

- Salt cave;
- Electrosleep;
- Nougat-best;
- Healing mud;
- Vibromassage;
- Aromasauna; (1 hour 25,000 soums)
- Sauna; (1 hour 25,000 soums)
- Massage; (10 min 25,000 soums)
- Byneological massage; (10 min 25,000 soums)
- Swimming pool; (1 hour 35,000 soums)
- Coral mineral bath; (15 min 30,000 soums)

In order to study the social stratum of visitors to the sanatorium, three-year statistics of the enterprise were studied, according to which it was observed that the number of men was 3 times higher than that of women. The number of children under 14 years old is 1%.

According to the social category of the visitors, intellectuals with different specialties make up 36%.

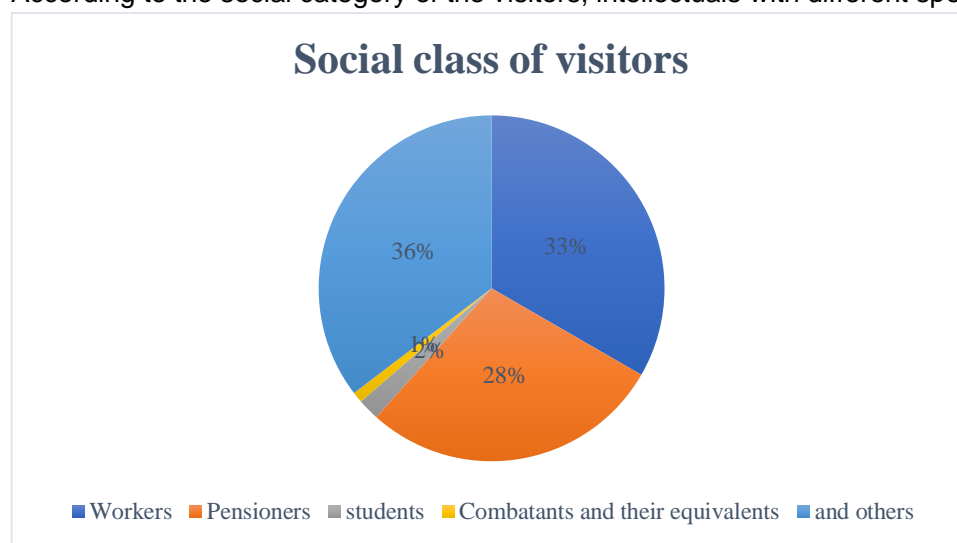


Figure 1. Social class of visitors ²⁰

¹⁸ RANAJIT SEN CHOWDHURY, MD. DAHARUL ISLAM, KHALEDA AKTER, MOHAMMAD ABDUS SATTAR SARKAR, TANIMA ROY, SM TAJDIT RAHMAN, THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF HYDROTHERAPY: A REVIEW, *Journal of Medicine* 32(2):138-141, June 2021 Bangladesh, DOI:[10.3329/bjm.v32i2.53791](https://doi.org/10.3329/bjm.v32i2.53791)

¹⁹ Zahra Nadim, Amir Gandomkar, Planning for Wellness Tourism Center in Isfahan Province, Iran, *open Journal of ecology*, 2016/6, pp 645-657

²⁰ Source: author's research based on the statistical data of the sanatorium

During the year, 1% of the vacationers in the sanatorium are war veterans, who mainly visited for a long period of time for the purpose of treatment.

It is appropriate to consider the duration of rest and treatment of clients in the sanatorium as 5-6 days on average. Because almost 60% of the visitors were recorded on the basis of a six-day pass. The longest visits are up to 14-21 days and they make up 30%.

Table 1. The main indicators of the "wellness" service of the "Moxi Khosa" sanatorium ²¹

Annual	total income from wellness services, thousand soms	Number of users of wellness services, thousand people	Number of wellness services provided, units	Expenses related to the organization of wellness services, thousand soms	Employed in providing wellness services number of employees, people
2009	9 135	2023	5	6 000	4
2010	10 500	2105	5	7 000	4
2011	12 386	2252	5	8 000	4
2012	28 890	4816	5	9 000	4
2013	23 900	2392	5	10 000	5
2014	32 025	2525	6	35 000	6
2015	32 750	2633	6	9 000	6
2016	81 588	6976	6	10 000	6
2017	100 470	7632	7	40 000	7
2018	154 300	8690	7	11 000	7
2019	125 520	8302	8	14 000	8
2020	37 214	3068	8	9 000	8
2021	187 430	6457	9	100 000	13
2022	168 000	8973	10	20 000	13

It is appropriate to analyze these processes based on econometric models when developing measures for the future development of the "wellness" services of the "Moxi Khosa" sanatorium. That is, it is necessary to quantitatively evaluate the wellness service and the influence of factors on it, as well as the interdependence between them. For this, the following conditional definitions are included in the endogenous and exogenous factors.

The resulting indicator (endogenous factor) (y), is the total income from the wellness service (x_1), the exogenous factors affecting it are the number of users of the wellness service (x_2), costs related to the organization of wellness services (x_3) and wellness services the number of employees employed in the display (x_4). Their relationship can be expressed on the basis of a multifactor regression model as follows:

$$y = a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4 + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Correlation between indicators included in this model is evaluated by creating a pair correlation matrix.

²¹ based on author's research.

	5				2	
Constant	-	34848.71	-0.79	0.45	-	51302.35
	27530.90				106364.1	7
	1				6	
<hr/>						
Mean dependent var		71722.000	SD dependent var			63783.258
R-squared		0.961	Number of obs			14
F-test		55.691	Prob > F			0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)		312.985	Bayesian crit. (BIC)			316.180

*** $p < .01$, ** $p < .05$, * $p < .1$

$$y = -27530,901 + 14,883x_1 - 11233,306x_2 + 0,344x_3 + 13676,575x_4$$

According to the results of multi-factor regression analysis, when factors x_1 , x_3 , x_4 , increase by 1%, the resulting factor is 14,883, respectively; 0.344; An increase of 13676.575% showed that when the factor increases by 1%, x_2 the resulting factor can decrease by y 11233.306%. However, according to the results of the constructed multifactor regression model, the model parameters (a_2 , a_3 , a_4) were statistically insignificant according to the t-statistics criteria.

Therefore, it is necessary to additionally smooth the time series of indicators included in the model. Accordingly, time series (y , x_1 , x_2 , x_3 , x_4) were smoothed using the "exponential smoothing" method. (Table 2).

Table 2

A leveled version of the main indicators of the "wellness" service of the "Moxi Khosa" sanatorium ²³

Year	y	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
2009	10 372,5	2 076,1	4,5	6 825,1	3,5
2010	13 019,4	2 312,4	4,7	7 618,6	3,8
2011	16 341,6	2 575,6	5,0	8 504,4	4,2
2012	20 511,6	2 868,8	5,3	9 493,1	4,6
2013	25 745,7	3 195,3	5,6	10 596,9	5,0
2014	32 315,4	3 558,9	5,9	11 828,9	5,5
2015	40 561,5	3 964,0	6,2	13 204,2	6,0
2016	50 911,9	4 415,1	6,6	14 739,4	6,6
2017	63 903,4	4 917,6	6,9	16 453,1	7,2
2018	80 210,1	5 477,3	7,3	18 366,0	7,9
2019	100 677,8	6 100,7	7,8	20 501,3	8,6
2020	126 368,4	6 795,0	8,2	22 884,9	9,5
2021	158 614,7	7 568,4	8,7	25 545,6	10,4
2022	199 089,5	8 429,8	9,2	28 515,7	11,4

A regression analysis was performed on the smoothed (y , x_1 , x_2 , x_3 , x_4) indicators.

Linear regression

²³ based on author's research.

Y	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
X1	-4470.246	138.4	-32.30	0.0	-4778.621	-4161.87	***
X2	162335.0	7347.809	22.09	0.0	145963.1	178706.9	***
X3	1282.977	38.962	32.93	0.0	1196.164	1369.789	***
X4	4293326.99	125600.5	34.18	0.0	4009198.82	457745.16	***
Constant	-190115.31	11513.16	-16.51	0.0	-215768.24	-164462.38	***
Mean dependent var	67045.959	SD dependent var	59092.210				
R-squared	1.000	Number of obs	14				
F-test	289891.482	Prob > F	0.000				
Akaike crit. (AIC)	195.098	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	197.655				

*** $p < .01$, ** $p < .05$, * $p < .1$

$$y = -190115,31 - 4470,246x_1 + 162335,05x_2 + 1282,977x_3 + 4293326,99x_4$$

According to the results of the multi-factor regression analysis x_2 , x_3 , x_4 , when the miles increase by 1%, the resulting factor is 162335.05, respectively; 1282,977; An increase of 4293326.99% showed that the resulting y factor can decrease by 4470.246% when x_1 the shaft increases by 1%.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn from the results of multifactor econometric modeling:

- 1) The number of wellness service users (y), the number of provided wellness services (x_1), expenses related to the organization of wellness services (x_2) and wellness services (x_3) and the number of employed employees (x_4) was found to have a correct relationship;
- 2) It was observed that the factor that has the highest impact on wellness service revenue (y) is the number of employees engaged in providing wellness services (x_4);
- 3) When the number of users of the wellness service (x_1), the number of wellness services provided (x_2), costs related to the organization of wellness services (x_3), and the number of employees employed in the provision of wellness services (x_4) change to one unit, the wellness service is Income according to (y) is -4470,246 respectively; 162335.05; 1282,977; It was determined that it can be changed to 4293326.99 units.
- 4) According to the obtained results, wellness areas consisting of natural resources in the Bukhara region, in particular, hot sand in the Olot and Shafirkon districts, salt water pools in the Karakol region, solar therapy in the Khoja Ubbon shrine in the Romitan district, Todakol if several sanatoriums in the basin are developed, the flow of tourists will increase, the population will be provided with work, and the tourism of the Bukhara region will expand.

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PERSPECTIVES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

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ABSTRACT

This article presents ideas and opinions about the prospects of sustainable development of agriculture in ensuring the economic security of the state.

Key words: agriculture, regional investment, farms, fruit and vegetable growing.

Introduction

In recent years, a number of positive results have been achieved in agriculture as well as in all branches of our country. In particular, when analyzing the shares of sectors in the republic, in 2023, industry will make up 3.2 percent, agriculture - 7.7 percent, construction works - 5.0 percent, and market services - 3.8 percent.

As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the country, in 2023 the volume of the gross domestic product increased by 6%. By the end of 2023, industry grew by 6 percent, construction by 6.4 percent, and agriculture by 4.1 percent.

As in our republic, a number of positive works on the development of agriculture have been carried out in Namangan region, and by the end of 2023, 32.8 trillion. Soums worth of agricultural products were produced and 4.5% growth was achieved compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In agriculture, the share of the regional economy in the republic was 7.4 percent.

According to preliminary estimates, by the end of 2024, the region will have 34.3 trillion. Soums worth of agricultural products will be produced and 4.4% growth will be achieved compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The agricultural products grown in the region amounted to 10.8 million soums per capita, a 116.1 percent increase compared to the same period last year. In particular, an increase was observed in Yangiurgan (22.1 million), Namangan (14.4 million), Mingbulok (16.4 million) districts.

Cultivation of vegetable products in the field of agriculture in the province is growing and improving year by year. The share of livestock products in the production of agricultural products was 43.6 percent, and the share of agricultural products was 56.4 percent.

In recent years, agricultural products storage and agro-logistics services have been developing in the region. In particular, 13 small and large modern agrologistics centers with a total capacity of 59,000 tons and 140 refrigerated and ordinary warehouses with a total capacity of 110,900 tons are operating. This year, 5 refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 21,400 tons have been put into operation.

A number of positive developments in the processing of agricultural products are observed in the region. In this regard, there are 918 food enterprises with an annual capacity of 1,394,000 tons, of which 136 (capacity of 180,500 tons) fruit and vegetable processing, 66 (73,300 tons) milk processing, 50 (50.6 thousand tons) meat processing, 49 (208.1 thousand tons) oil products processing, 43 (288.4 thousand tons) soft drinks, 405 (232.5 thousand tons) confectionery products production, 80 (317.8 thousand tons) flour and bakery products production and 89 (43.1 thousand tons) other food products production enterprises.

Materials and methods

By the end of 2023, the level of vegetable processing was 3.4 percent, the level of fruit processing was 25.8 percent, the level of grape processing was 6.9 percent, the level of meat processing was 9.2 percent, and

the level of milk processing was 10.8 percent.

In 2024, a total of 34.3 trillion. Soums production of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products is planned, and the growth rate is expected to be 104.4%. This, in turn, is ensured on the basis of the following factors:

1. For the harvest of 2024, 182,200 hectares of the main area, 67,600 hectares of secondary areas and 20,900 hectares of gardens and vineyards will be planted with agricultural crops. In particular, 12,100 hectares of vegetables, 2,200 hectares of rice, 9,800 hectares of potatoes, 3,300 hectares of legumes, 9,400 hectares of oilseeds and 13,300 hectares of hectares of fodder crops are planted.

2. New cotton varieties and technologies will be introduced in cooperation with China, India, Turkey, Spain, USA and Russia.

3. 1,110.5 hectares of land will be auctioned online for agricultural activities, and a total of 244,000 tons of agricultural products will be grown from these areas.

4. 1,972 hectares of unused land will be reused and 32,000 tons of agricultural products will be grown in these areas.

5. With the help of laser equipment, 7.6 thousand hectares of land will be leveled, and due to the introduction of water-saving technologies on 30.1 thousand hectares, productivity will increase by an average of 15-20 centners.

6. A total of 3.2 tlrn for expansion of production of agricultural products on the basis of regional investment programs. 200 projects worth 200 soums will be implemented, including fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture - 22 (306.4 billion soums), livestock and poultry breeding - 40 (391.9 billion soums), greenhouse farms - 12 (52.8 billion soums . soums), in fisheries and beekeeping - 9 (546.8 billion soums) and in cocooning - 3 (30 billion soums), refrigeration capacities - 16 (129.2 billion soums), production of bread and confectionery products - 12 (12.7 billion soums) and others - 83 (1,727.2 billion soums).

7. Due to the implementation of investment projects planned for 2024, the level of processing will be increased to 3.8% in vegetables, 27% in fruits, 7.5% in grapes, 9.5% in meat and 11.5% in milk.

At the very beginning of the reforms, special attention was paid to the issue of effective use of agricultural land in Namangan region, and positive work is being done in this regard.

This year alone, 106,100 ha of main areas were planted in the region, of which 68,200 ha of vegetables, 5,700 ha of potatoes and 32,200 ha of potatoes were planted, of which 3,300 ha (1,200 ha of tomatoes) , 480 hectares of cucumbers, 1.2 thousand hectares of onions, 385 hectares of sweet pepper, 169 hectares of broccoli) are intensively planted with vegetable crops. 480 hectares of orchards and 9.1 thousand hectares of vineyards will be established.

Within the framework of the national project "Green Space", 19.3 million seedlings will be planted, including 6.7 thousand seedlings for the construction of fences on the edges of farms, 12.6 million seedlings for the construction of gardens, vines and new orchards.

The existing 534 hectares of perennial trees will be cleared and "green areas" will be increased due to the establishment of new intensive orchards and vineyards in place of low-yielding, outdated, sparse open space gardens and vineyards.

Starting from March this year, 1.1 thousand agricultural land plots will be put up for electronic online auction in order to plant exportable vegetable crops for the population.

In addition, in 2024-2025, 3,000 hectares of land will be allocated for the establishment of farms, and 15,700 new jobs will be created. Preliminary estimates for putting 10,000 into use in the region were developed and an address list was formed.

In order to effectively use existing water resources, a total of 32.5 thousand (5.4 thousand drip, 2.4 thousand sprinkler, 1.9 thousand discrete, 9.8 thousand flexible pipe, 10.0 thousand laser leveling, 3.0 thousand hectares of water-saving technologies will be introduced.

Also, educational seminars on the rational use of water resources and the application of modern irrigation agro-technologies will be organized. As a result, 64.3 million cubic meters of water will be saved and directed to irrigation of repeated and other agricultural crops planted on 67.6 thousand ha. At the same time, an enterprise specializing in the production of drip irrigation and film, worth 20 million dollars, will be established at the expense of foreign investment funds.

435 pieces of agricultural machinery worth 166.2 billion soums will be purchased in the region, and the provision of machinery will be increased from 84% to 86%.

As part of the regional investment program, 201 projects worth 3.2 trillion soums will be launched and 3.9 thousand permanent and seasonal jobs will be created.

In cotton-textile clusters, the value is 7.9 billion. 74 projects worth soms will be launched and 62 thousand jobs will be created.

As a result, yarn production will increase by 185 percent, fabric production by 153 percent, fabric dyeing and finishing by 182 percent, and finished goods production by 135 percent.

Also, financial reports maintained by 8 cotton-textile clusters will be gradually transferred to international standards. For the harvest of 2024, 2,200 farms planted 68,000 hectares of autumn grain. 5.1 thousand hectares were leveled with lasers, 15.9 thousand hectares were planted with modern resource-efficient seeders, 2.4 thousand hectares were introduced with rain irrigation system.

Also, 15,600 ditches were dug for irrigation by the juice method, and local fertilizer was accumulated at an average of 5 tons per hectare. 52.6 thousand hectares of grain fields planted between cotton rows were cleared of cotton.

In the region, 39,100 boxes of silkworms are cared for, 2,500 tons of cocoons are grown (115%), 9.4 mln. mulberry seedlings are planted. 307.5 billion during 2024. 10.0 million soums (117.2%) of silk products are produced. dollar (133%) silk products are exported.

5 new projects worth 4.5 million dollars will be implemented, employment of 97.4 thousand people (104.2%) will be provided in the sector.

Agrochemical maps of soil (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and humus) will be developed on an area of 21.1 thousand ha in the region. Phytosanitary field control is carried out on 110,000 hectares against pests, diseases and weeds. Fumigation (disinfection) works are carried out in warehouses and quarantined products in the volume of 284 thousand m3.

135,100 jobs will be created within the framework of agricultural development projects. In particular, 17.5 thousand in agroclusters and farms, 11.4 thousand due to land allocation, 23.5 thousand in repeated cropping, 16.4 thousand in farm employment, 63.4 thousand in cocoon breeding, 2.8 due to land around the protection zone of aquatic facilities. is a thousand.

In the future, 6 main driving directions for the sustainable development of agriculture in Namangan region have been determined.

The first driver is the direction of animal husbandry.

Discussion

In 2024, the number of cattle (39 cattle breeding projects 6 thousand 981 heads) will increase to 800 thousand heads, the number of sheep and goats (2 sheep-goat breeding projects 800 heads) will increase to 885 thousand heads, poultry (15 poultry farms) projects, 1.4 million heads) is set to increase the number to 7.9 million heads, compared to 2023, the number of cattle will increase by 20 thousand heads (2.5%), sheep and goats by 33 thousand heads (3.4), poultry by 854 thousand heads (11.0 multiplied by %).

Product production: 185 thousand tons of meat, 805 thousand tons of milk, 680 million eggs will be produced in 2024. Compared to 2023, meat will increase by 9 thousand tons (4.8), milk production will increase by 61 thousand tons (8.2), egg production will increase by 4 million multiplied by 0.6%. The total cost of these works is 315.5 billion. 6.9 thousand head of cattle and 800 head of sheep and goats will be brought from European and Asian countries

by the initiators of 41 projects worth 41 soums, and 1,078 unemployed people will be provided with employment due to the start of the projects.

In addition, due to the allocation of long-term loans with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and French development agencies, loan funds for the purchase of 1205 head of foreign-bred cattle for 13 projects with a total cost of 7.6 million US dollars are being processed.

Also, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-285, 4 large cattle breeding clusters with a total value of 120 billion soums are being established in Pop and Kosonsoy districts for feeding 4,500 head of cattle. For example, 1,000 head of cattle are imported from Pop district at "Cafe Restarant Zaytun" LLC, 1,000 head at "Isporon Livistok" LLC in Kosonsoy district, 1,500 head at "Chashmai Safed" farm, 1,000 head at "Effektagroklastar" LLC, and 137 new cattle are imported in these projects. jobs are created.

The second driver is the expansion of the poultry sector.

In all categories of poultry farms, the number of poultry in 2024 will be 7 million 863 thousand (compared to 2023 (10.81), egg production will be 680 million pieces (compared to 2023 0.6), poultry meat production will be 53.7 thousand tons (compared to 2023 6 .5%) increase is achieved.

In this case, there are 74 existing poultry enterprises, of which 40 meat and 34 egg enterprises will be expanded and the total cost will be 253 billion. By launching 15 projects worth 500 million soums, the number of poultry will be increased to an additional 1 million 455 thousand, and 310 people will be employed in these projects.

The third driver is the development of fishing.

In 2023, there are 6,564 hectares of water bodies in 326 fisheries in the region. In 2023, 13 projects worth 116.4 billion soums were launched and 279 new jobs were created. Breeding ponds were launched on an area of 35 hectares (11 million units) specializing in the cultivation of fish fry. Also, 117 hectares of artificial water bodies were intensified. As a result, 15,434 tons of fish were caught from the reservoirs, an increase of 105.8 percent. As a result, fish production will reach 90,000 tons in 2024.

In 2024, 4.2 thousand artificial water bodies will be intensified, as a result of 1.2 thousand tons of fish cultivation in 940 households, fish cultivation in all categories of farms will reach 105.0 thousand tons. More than 90,000 tons of fish will be produced by 2023. This year, 3 (120 million capacity) hatcheries specializing in the production of 120.0 million larvae will be launched.

Breeder ponds with a capacity of 16 million units will be launched on the 30.0 ha area specialized in the cultivation of fish fry.

In the field of fishing, work is being carried out on 10 projects with an annual production capacity of 1,142 tons and a total cost of 197.5 billion soums, which will provide employment to 235 people.

In addition, the French Development Agency approved the granting of a loan for the purchase of fish fry and the development of fisheries to the "Eco Fish Friends" LLC in the Chust district for the total value of 1.9 million euros.

It is planned to grow 1,500 tons of feed and 30 million pieces of fish due to the launch of the "Fish feed production and fish genetics center and fishery cluster" project worth 10.0 million dollars by the Iranian company "Daneh Talaei Borujard Co" in Mingbuloq district. As a result, 25 unemployed citizens will be employed.

The fourth driver is the direction of beekeeping.

In 2024, the production of honey in all categories of beekeeping farms will increase by 6036 tons, compared to 2023, an increase of 4817 tons will be achieved. In this case, the number of bee families will be increased to 242,000, compared to 2023, an increase of 6,055 or (103%) will be achieved.

The number of domestically bred queen bee families will reach 384,600 units, an increase of 16,000 units or (4.3%) compared to 2023.

A total of 1 projects with a total cost of 340 million soums will be developed in the field of beekeeping, and the number of bee families will be increased to 260.

In the example of the "Beekeeping microcenter" established in "Gulobod" neighborhood of Davlatabad district, the work of keeping bee families from 5-10 hives will be started in households in Yangikurgan, Kosonsoy,

Pop, Chust, Chortoq, Namangan and Toraqurgan districts.

The fifth drive is Horticulture.

Namangan region has a total of 38,425 hectares of gardens and 14,502 hectares of vineyards. Of this, 22,867 hectares of gardens and 10,070 hectares of vineyards belong to farmers and agricultural enterprises, and 15,557 hectares of gardens and 4,432 hectares of vineyards are owned by residents. It is planned to harvest 370,576 tons of fruits and 173,468 tons of grapes from these areas this year.

122 hectares of unproductive orchards and 412 hectares of unproductive vineyards were identified in these areas this year. 156 hectares of orchards and 378 hectares of vineyards will be established from the identified unproductive orchards and vineyards. In particular, it is planned to plant 69 hectares of apple, 11 hectares of pears, 8 hectares of apricots, 47 hectares of peaches, 9 hectares of walnuts, 10 hectares of almonds and 3 hectares of dates, as well as 61 hectares of industrial grapes, 21 hectares of raisins and 296 hectares of table grapes.

It is planned to create a total of 480 hectares of gardens and 10,701 hectares of vineyards in the region. Of these, 417 hectares of gardens and 3,955 hectares of vines were planned to be established in the spring months, and the remaining 63 hectares of gardens and 6,744 hectares of vines were planned to be established in the autumn months. Of the 480 hectares of the park to be built, 64 hectares are irrigated land, 480 hectares are in the place of old orchards and vineyards, 127 hectares are in dry, hilly, pasture lands, and 133 hectares are for use. Of the 10,701 hectares of vineyards to be established, 9,127 hectares are owned by farmers and agricultural enterprises, 1,126 hectares are on the edges of fields, and 428 hectares are in residential estates.

The sixth driver is the direction of strawberry growing.

Namangan region is the leader in strawberry cultivation in Uchkurgan district. In the district, the main driver for the development of 14 out of 64 neighborhoods is strawberry farming.

Strawberries are planted on a total of 1,161 hectares in the district, of which 20 farms cultivate 595 hectares, 3,065 households cultivate strawberries on 130 hectares, and 436 hectares on homesteads and fields. In 2023, 55 thousand tons of products were grown. For example, there are 476 households in the "Istiqlal" neighborhood, of which 310 households grow strawberries on an area of 12.0 hectares. In this case, strawberries are mainly planted in open fields once a year, and on average, they are harvested 3 times.

125 households in the district will plant strawberry seedlings once a year at the expense of establishing a 4-hectare greenhouse on the basis of a preferential loan, and 3 harvests will be achieved during the year. As a result, 2000 tons of harvest will be obtained in the district.

In practice, 55.2 million soums from 2.2 tons of strawberries on a 20-hectare land area for two seasons, (2 tons 50 million soums in spring, 150-200 kg 5.2 million soums in autumn) and 1 from 130 kg of garlic and onion. 3 million soums, 6.6 million soums from 2.2 tons of corn, and 15.0 million soums from the cultivation and sale of strawberry seedlings. 19.5 million soums from 4.4 tons of strawberries in two seasons in a 4-hectare greenhouse (3.1 tons 7.5 million soums in spring, 1.3 tons 12.0 million soums in autumn) and 500 thousand soums from 50 kg of garlic and onion, and 3.0 by growing and selling strawberry seedlings million soums of products and income.

Conclusion

The large-scale reforms implemented in the region for the sustainable development of agriculture are aimed at the human factor, which will ultimately serve to improve the quality of life of the population and increase their material well-being.

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IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION IN SMALL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE REGION IS AN EXAMPLE OF GRAIN PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

This article is aimed at improving the efficiency of production in small industrial enterprises of the region. In the case of cereal production, the article examines recommendations for technological upgrades, automation, resource efficiency, and quality control. The article analyzes problems such as technological obsolescence, resource management problems and lack of quality control. Next, strategies for introducing new technologies, improving energy efficiency, optimizing raw materials resources, and strengthening quality control are proposed to improve production efficiency. The article includes practical recommendations aimed at improving production processes and increasing economic efficiency in small industrial enterprises.

Keywords: Small industrial enterprises, cereal products, production efficiency, technological updates, automation, resource management, quality control, energy efficiency, optimization of raw materials, economic efficiency, regional development

Introduction

In the regions, small industrial enterprises are one of the important parts of economic development. They are engaged in the production and processing of agricultural products, including important commodities such as cereals. Cereal products, such as wheat, corn and other types of cereals, constitute the main part of economic activity. This article considers ways to increase the efficiency of production of grain products in small industrial enterprises. Cereal production is an important segment of the agricultural industry and plays a major role in ensuring national food security. By introducing innovative technologies and modern management methods, efficiency and product quality can be increased in this area. This article is aimed at studying innovative development methods of grain production enterprises and making enterprises more efficient through these methods. Cereal production is an important part of the agricultural industry and plays an important role in ensuring food security. By introducing innovative technologies and modern management methods, it is possible to increase the efficiency of these enterprises, improve product quality and strengthen their competitiveness. The article analyzes the current state of grain production, the main directions of innovative development, advanced technologies and management methods. The results of the research will be important in improving efficiency and ensuring economic growth in grain production enterprises.

Analysis of literature on the topic. It is important to conduct an analysis of existing literature in order to analyze the methods of innovative development of grain production enterprises in the region. The following is the main literature on this topic and its important aspects: J. Smith's article entitled "Agricultural Innovation and Food Security" examines the impact of innovative approaches in agriculture on food security. The author shows the possibilities of increasing product quality and expanding production volume by introducing innovative technologies. He emphasized that these approaches are important in the production of grain products.[1] Brown. And L analyzed technological innovations in the field of grain production in his article entitled "Technological Advances in Grain Production". He is one of the scientists who considered the optimization of production processes through automation, genetic modification and digital technologies. It has been proven that these technologies serve as a basis for increasing the efficiency of grain production enterprises.[2] Lee. K & Park. S.'s article "Modern Management Techniques in Agribusiness" reviewed modern management

techniques in agricultural business. The authors analyze ways to improve the efficiency of the enterprise by optimizing management systems and introducing advanced management methods. These management methods have been shown to be important for grain production enterprises.[3] FAO.line. "Innovation in Agriculture: A Key to Food Security. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations". The report examines the impact of innovations in agriculture on food security. The report provides detailed information on innovative technologies and their implementation. This information will be useful in determining the development strategy of grain production enterprises.[4] Green. M.'s article "The Role of Automation in Modern Grain Production" examines the role and importance of automation in modern grain production. Ways to optimize production processes and increase labor efficiency with the help of automation are considered. This is an important approach to increase efficiency in grain production enterprises.[5]

Research methods. The research methodology includes scientific and practical approaches to the analysis of innovative development methods of grain production enterprises in the region. The information collected through this methodology serves to develop the recommendations necessary to improve the efficiency of enterprises and ensure economic growth. The main purpose of the research is to analyze the methods of innovative development of grain production enterprises in the region. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set:

- Study of the current state of grain production enterprises.
- Identification and evaluation of innovative development methods.
- Identify existing problems and propose ways to eliminate them.

Analysis of available scientific articles, books, reports and other sources. Conducting a survey with managers, specialists and workers of grain production enterprises. Conduct in-depth interviews with subject matter experts and specialists. Direct observation and analysis of production processes in enterprises. Data collected through questionnaires and interviews. Data collected from existing literature, scientific articles, statistical reports and other open sources.

As a sample for the study, randomly selected enterprises from grain production enterprises in the region will participate. The size, location and production capacity of enterprises are taken into account in the selection of the sample.

Analysis and results. The results of the analysis show that for the innovative development of grain production enterprises in the region, it is necessary to use methods such as technological updating, effective management of resources, training of qualified personnel and improvement of product quality. These methods are important in improving the efficiency of enterprises and ensuring economic growth. Innovative development processes help not only to increase the volume of production, but also to ensure environmental stability and increase labor efficiency. The current situation of grain production enterprises in the region was analyzed. Among them, attention was paid to production volume, technological processes, use of resources, labor efficiency, and product quality. analysis showed that in terms of production volume, most enterprises have small and medium-scale production capacities, which limits the possibilities of effective use of resources. And technological processes in many enterprises, technological processes are outdated and the level of automation is low. This reduces production efficiency and reduces competitiveness. The efficiency of using resources is low, which increases the amount of waste and causes environmental problems. Labor efficiency in enterprises is low, which indicates the need to improve the skills of workers. Attention to product quality is low, which limits export opportunities and reduces competitiveness in the domestic market. During the analysis, the following methods were developed for the innovative development of grain production enterprises. Modernization of technological processes and increasing the level of automation. This increases production efficiency and improves product quality. Implementation of new management systems to ensure efficient use of resources. This reduces the amount of waste and solves environmental problems. Training of workers and provision of new knowledge to increase labor efficiency. As a result, labor productivity increases and production quality

improves. Implementation of quality control systems and application of new standards to improve product quality. As a result, export opportunities increase and competitiveness in the domestic market increases.

There is an opportunity to increase production efficiency by using innovative development methods. Technological innovation and automation processes increase production volume and ensure efficient use of resources. Effective management of resources and reduction of waste helps to solve environmental problems - it ensures environmental sustainability and accelerates the transition to a green economy. Training of qualified personnel and provision of new knowledge increases labor efficiency. As a result, it allows to increase the qualification of workers and improve labor productivity.

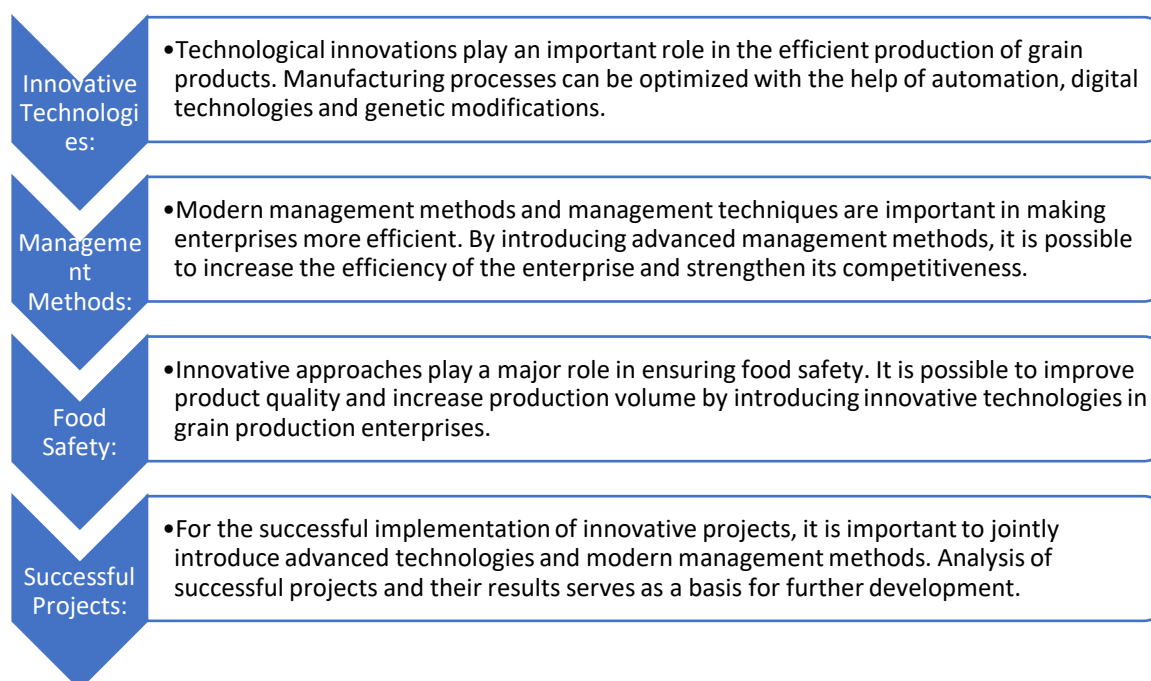


Figure 1. Modern approaches to the production of grain products in the region.

There are several ways to determine the current state of grain production. The following factors are considered to study the current state of grain production in these regions.

- Production capacity and technologies;
- Problems and opportunities of production;
- Quality and competitiveness of products;

The main directions of innovative development are mainly the following.

- The main directions for innovative development of grain production enterprises are as follows
- Technological innovations and their introduction;
- Modern management methods and their use;
- Study and implementation of best practices;

Advanced technologies and management methods are as follows.

➤ Advanced technologies and modern management methods help increase the efficiency of grain production enterprises;

- Automation and digital technologies;
- Innovative production methods;
- Product certification and standardization;

The economic effects of innovative development of grain production enterprises are as follows.

- Increased efficiency;

- Increase in production volume;
- Product quality improvement;
- Increased competitiveness;

Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, it should be noted that by introducing and expanding the methods of innovative development of grain production enterprises in the region, it is possible to increase the efficiency of these enterprises and ensure economic growth. Technological innovations and modern management methods presented in the literature are important in this field. This literature review suggests the necessary approaches and methods for cereal production enterprises. Innovative development is important in increasing the efficiency of grain production enterprises and strengthening their competitiveness. The methods and approaches discussed in this article will help to make grain production more efficient in the region. In the future, it is desirable to continue scientific research and develop this field by expanding best practices. In order to increase the efficiency of production in small industrial enterprises, technological updates, automation, efficient management of resources and strengthening of quality control are necessary. Innovations in the production of grain products increase economic efficiency and contribute significantly to regional development. Economic stability can be ensured by increasing the efficiency of small industrial enterprises in the region. Production efficiency can be increased through new technologies, efficient resource management, quality control and qualified personnel.

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EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS ON FDI INFLOWS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS: A CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of institutional factors on foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries, using data from 55 countries over the period 2002-2022. Employing fixed effect models to account for country-specific variations, the research finds that institutional quality indicators, particularly regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption, significantly influence FDI inflows. Government effectiveness and political stability do not show significant effects. Additionally, macroeconomic variables such as GDP per capita, trade openness, and population positively impact FDI, while inflation has a negative effect. The findings underscore the importance of robust institutional frameworks in attracting foreign investment.

Keywords: foreign direct investment (FDI), institutional factors, developing countries, panel data analysis, macroeconomic variables, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption.

Introduction

FDI is increasingly becoming a crucial factor for economic growth and development in the modern global world. In an interconnected and competitive global market, countries are constantly striving to attract FDI, which is seen as a catalyst for job creation, technology transfer, infrastructure development, and overall economic prosperity. Beyond capital, FDI brings invaluable knowledge, skills, and experience that can significantly strengthen a country's economic foundations, enhancing its competitiveness. As countries aim to attract FDI, the most critical factor for their success is the quality of formal institutions that provide a stable, transparent, and predictable environment.

Institutions encompass the legislative, regulatory, and administrative frameworks that shape a country's economic system. They play a vital role in ensuring stability, transparency, and predictability, directly influencing investors' decisions. Countries that successfully establish a robust institutional environment can create favorable conditions for foreign investment, fostering economic growth and development while supporting innovation and technological progress.

Macro-level research on institutions in the field of economics has demonstrated the critical importance of good governance in enhancing economic efficiency and growth. The presence of effective institutions is a key determinant of economic development²⁴. Foreign investors closely evaluate the quality of institutions when making investment decisions²⁵. Simultaneously, governments strive to implement institutional reforms—legal, political and economic—to attract foreign investors.

²⁴ Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2002). Reversal of fortune: Geography and institutions in the making of the modern world income distribution. *The Quarterly journal of economics*, 117(4), 1231-1294.

²⁵ Bevan, A. A., & Estrin, S. (2004). The determinants of foreign direct investment into European transition economies. *Journal of comparative economics*, 32(4), 775-787.

The core objective of our study is to investigate how institutional factors affect FDI inflow in developing countries, while controlling for other macroeconomic variables.

The remainder of our study is organized as follows: Section 2 reviews the literature, Section 3 presents the methodology and data, and Section 4 analyzes the empirical findings. Finally, Section 5 concludes the study.

Literature review

In recent years, many studies have examined the relationship between FDI and institutional quality.

A. Bénassy-Quéré et al. identified three main factors by which institutions influence the attraction of FDI²⁶.

According to a study by Knack and Keefer, property rights institutions, such as those protecting against expropriation and ensuring the safe transfer of property, are positively associated with FDI inflows²⁷.

Haidar's research found that the level of FDI is higher in countries with a stable political environment²⁸.

Similarly, a study by La Porta et al. revealed that countries with strong and efficient judicial systems attract higher levels of FDI²⁹.

P. Kechagia and T. Metaxas examined the relationship between institutions and FDI flows in BRICS and CIVETS countries using World Governance Indicators (WGI) and panel data to compare the two groups³⁰. Their results showed that BRICS countries were positively influenced by the rule of law, regulatory quality, and political stability in attracting foreign direct investment. In contrast, CIVETS countries were positively affected by anti-corruption measures, political stability, regulatory quality, and government performance indicators.

Samina Sabir et al. analyzed the influence of institutional factors on FDI flows between 1996 and 2016 using the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) model with panel data for upper-middle- and high-income countries. They used the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) database as institutional indicators³¹.

Researchers such as Julian Du³² and Campos and Kinoshita³³ have used institutional indicators like property rights protection, contract enforcement, rule of law, and bureaucracy quality to study the impact of institutional factors on FDI inflows, positively evaluating their influence.

Tomasz Dorożyński et al. used 23 indicators of institutional quality from the 2018 Global Competitiveness Index report to study institutional quality as a factor in FDI flows in Central and Eastern European countries. Of these indicators, 16 were taken from the "state institutions" section, while the remaining indicators were taken from sections such as education, market efficiency, and research and innovation, which the authors considered reflective of the country's institutional quality³⁴. In their study, a synthetic index of institutional quality was calculated for each country using Helvig's "synthetic measure of development" based

²⁶ Bénassy-Quéré, A., Coupet, M., Thierry, M. Institutional Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment. *The World Economy*. Vol. 30 (5). - 2007. – P. 764-782.

²⁷ Knack, S., & Keefer, P. (1995). Institutions and economic performance: Cross-country tests using alternative institutional measures. *Economics & Politics*, 7(3), 207-227.

²⁸ Haidar, J. I. (2018). Political stability and foreign direct investment: Evidence from developing countries. *Economic Modeling*, 68, 301-307.

²⁹ La Porta, R., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. W. (1997). Legal determinants of external finance. *The Journal of Finance*, 52(3), 1131-1150.

³⁰ Kechagia, Polyxeny and Metaxas, Theodore, (2022), FDI and Institutions in BRIC and CIVETS Countries: An Empirical Investigation, *Economies*, 10, issue 4, p. 1-23.

³¹ Sabir, Samina, Anum Rafique, and Kamran Abbas. "Institutions and FDI: evidence from developed and developing countries." *Financial Innovation* 5.1 (2019): 1-20.

³² Du, Julian, Yi Lu, and Zhigang Tao. "FDI location choice: Agglomeration vs institutions." *International Journal of Finance & Economics* 13.1 (2008): 92-107.

³³ Kinoshita, Yuko, and Nauro F. Campos. "Why does FDI go where it goes? New evidence from the transition economies." *New Evidence from the Transition Economies* (June 2003) (2003).

³⁴ Dorożyński, Tomasz, Bogusława Dobrowolska, and Anetta Kuna-Marszałek. "Institutional quality as a determinant of FDI inflow: the case of Central and Eastern European countries." *Journal of Management and Financial Sciences* 36 (2019): 103-122.

on these 23 indicators. They analyzed the positive correlation between this index and the share of FDI flows in GDP.

Data and Methodology

To evaluate the impact of institutional factors on foreign direct investment, 55 countries classified as developing countries by the World Bank were selected for the empirical analysis (as listed in Appendix). The availability of the necessary statistical data was taken into account when selecting these countries. The statistical data covered the years 2002-2022. The study's "independent indicators" are divided into two parts: institutional and economic indicators.

The first part, institutional indicators, were taken from the World Bank's "Worldwide Governance Indicators" database. Kaufman proposed six governance quality indicators, which were used as institutional indicators in the study: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption.

Voice and Accountability measures various aspects of political processes, civil liberties, and political rights. These indicators assess the level of citizen participation in electing state bodies, the independence of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of association, and other civil liberties. When citizens understand their rights and can express their opinions to the government without obstacles, it fosters a favorable environment for investors.

Political Stability and Absence of Violence assesses the stability of state institutions, the extent of political change, shifts in political direction, and the risk of government overthrow through non-constitutional means or violence. Political instability increases investment risks and negatively affects FDI flows. Conversely, politically stable countries can create an attractive investment environment by providing a predictable setting and enhancing overall efficiency.

Government Effectiveness measures the quality of public services, the development and implementation of public policy, the level of trust in government policies, the performance of public administration and civil servants, their authority, and their independence from political pressure. Efficient and successful governance positively influences foreign investors' decisions.

Regulatory Quality includes indicators that evaluate the government's ability to formulate and implement sound policies and legal frameworks that support and promote private sector development. This quality refers to the government's capacity to create market-based policies and regulations conducive to private sector growth.

Rule of Law measures the effectiveness and predictability of the legal system, including the level of crime, public attitudes towards crime and contract fulfillment, and the performance of law enforcement and judicial authorities. A robust judicial system, which reduces investment risks, is crucial. However, some studies indicate that high-income countries with strong rule of law may shift environmentally harmful industries to countries with weaker legal systems³⁵.

Control of Corruption gauges the extent of corruption in society, the misuse of state power for personal interests, high-level political corruption, and the impact of corruption on economic development. The relationship between corruption and FDI is debated. The "holding hand" theory suggests that corruption increases production costs and negatively impacts investment due to additional expenses. In contrast, the "helping hand" theory posits that corruption can facilitate investment by overcoming bureaucratic obstacles more easily³⁶.

The indicators used to assess the quality of governance range from -2.5 (indicating a very low level) to +2.5 (indicating a very high level). Our analysis reveals that the values for these indicators are predominantly

³⁵ Yuan, Yijun, Yanying Chen, and Lili Wang. "Size of government and FDI: An empirical analysis based on the panel data of 81 countries." *Journal of technology management in China* 5.2 (2010): 176-184.

³⁶ Leff, Nathaniel H. "Economic development through bureaucratic corruption." *American behavioral scientist* 8.3 (1964): 8-14.

negative for most of the selected countries (see Table 1).

The second part presents a number of macroeconomic indicators used in existing scientific studies on determining the impact of institutional factors on FDI as independent indicators (*per capita GDP (2015 base price)*, *inflation (consumer price index)*, *trade openness and population*).

GDP is an important indicator for determining the country's economic status and market size. In this study, the logarithmic value of GDP per capita, recommended by previous existing studies, was used.

In order to evaluate the economic stability of the country, the presence of an effective macroeconomic policy, the inflation rate was obtained. A number of studies have shown that a high inflation rate has a negative effect on the flow of FDI³⁷.

The trade openness indicator shows how open, free or closed a country's foreign trade relations are. A liberal foreign trade policy will positively serve the development of the country's production level and general economy. The more liberalized a country's trade policy is, the more attractive this country is to foreign investors³⁸.

Population is an important factor in attracting FDI. A large population increases a country's labor force, which leads to increased production at a lower cost. We used the logarithmic value of population in the analysis.

In the study, the logarithmic value of FDI inflow volume (in US dollars) was used as a *dependent indicator*. FDI inflow volume and macroeconomic indicators are taken from the World Development Indicators database of the World Bank. The description and measurement of all indicators used in the study are given in Table 2.

Table 1

Descriptive and summary statistics					
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
FDI	1148	7.439e+09	2.914e+10	-3.980e+10	3.441e+11
COC	1153	-.511	.579	-1.645	1.245
GOVEF	1153	-.441	.647	-1.963	1.238
POLS	1154	-.468	.861	-3.18	1.334
ROL	1155	-.512	.591	-1.851	1.024
VOACC	1155	-.372	.748	-2.05	1.152
REGQ	1153	-.304	.633	-1.995	1.197
GDPPC	1154	4382.206	3171.1	255.1	14222.549
TRADE	1128	72.482	30.881	2.699	210.374
POP	1155	52891253	1.838e+08	68262	1.412e+09
INF	1139	6.467	14.016	-10.067	359.093

Source: Calculated by the author

The model specification

In this empirical analysis, the influence of institutional factors on FDI flow is evaluated through the "fixed effect" and "random effect" models of panel data analysis. The Hausman test determines which of these models is appropriate for our model.

The model is offered as follows:

FDI net inflow = f (institutional factors, macroeconomic factors) (1)

Econometric view:

³⁷ Valli, Mohammed, and Mansur Masih. "Is there any causality between inflation and FDI in an 'inflation targeting' regime? Evidence from South Africa." (2014).

³⁸ Liargovas, Panagiotis G., and Konstantinos S. Skandalis. "Foreign direct investment and trade openness: The case of developing economies." *Social indicators research* 106 (2012): 323-331.

$$\ln FDI_{it} = \alpha_0 + \beta(INS_{it}) + \gamma(MAC) + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

$$\ln FDI_{it} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 VOACC + \beta_2 POLS_{it} + \beta_3 GOVEF_{it} + \beta_4 REGQ_{it} + \beta_5 ROL_{it} + \beta_6 COC_{it} + \gamma_1 \ln GDPPC_{it} + \gamma_2 INF_{it} + \gamma_3 TRADE_{it} + \gamma_4 POP_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (3)$$

Here,

$i = 1, \dots, N$, number of countries $N = 177$

$t = 1, \dots, T$, time $T = 2002-2022$ years

$\beta_1 - \beta_6$ and $\gamma_1 - \gamma_4$ – parameters showing the relationship between institutional and macroeconomic factors and FDI, ε – normally distributed errors.

Table 2

Indicators description, expected impact and data source

Indicator name	Indicator	Description	Expected impact	Source
FDI net inflow	lnFDI	Logarithmic value of FDI net inflow		World Development Indicators (WDI)
Voice and Accountability	VOACC	The index of governance quality indicators (in the range of -2.5 (high level) to 2.5 (high level))	+	World Governance Indicators (WGI)
Political Stability and Absence of Violence	POLS	The index of governance quality indicators (in the range of -2.5 (high level) to 2.5 (high level))	+	World Governance Indicators (WGI)
Government Effectiveness	GOVEF	The index of governance quality indicators (in the range of -2.5 (high level) to 2.5 (high level))	+	World Governance Indicators (WGI)
Regulatory Quality	REGQ	The index of governance quality indicators (in the range of -2.5 (high level) to 2.5 (high level))	+	World Governance Indicators (WGI)
Rule of Law	ROL	The index of governance quality indicators (in the range of -2.5 (high level) to 2.5 (high level))	+	World Governance Indicators (WGI)
Control of Corruption	COC	The index of governance quality indicators (in the range of -2.5 (high level) to 2.5 (high level))	+	World Governance Indicators (WGI)
GDP per capita	GDPPC	Logarithmic value of GDP per capita (2015 as base year) (in current US dollars)	+	World Development Indicators (WDI)
Inflation	INF	Inflation calculated on the basis of the consumer price index (in annual percentage)	-	World Development Indicators (WDI)
Trade openness	TRADE	Percentage share of the sum of exports and imports in GDP (in percent)	+	World Development Indicators (WDI)
Population	POP	Population	+	World Development Indicators (WDI)

Source: Prepared by the author

Data description

Table 1 shows the summary statistics of all the indicators used. In the countries selected in the analysis, the average value of the of FDI net inflow during 2002-2022 is 7.44 billion US dollars. In the analysis, the net value of the FDI flow is assumed. Therefore, negative values of FDI were observed in some years. The highest value with 344.1 billion US dollars corresponded to the country of the People's Republic of China (2021). We can also see that the average of all institutional indicators was negative. The average value of GDP per capita of 55 countries during 2002-2022 was 4382.2 US dollars. The highest rate was in the country of Equatorial Guinea (14,222.55 US dollars), the lowest rate was in the country of Ethiopia (255.1 US dollars). The highest value of the trade openness indicator was 210.5 percent (Malaysia) and the lowest value was 2.7 percent (Sudan).

Table 3

Results of correlation analysis of indicators

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1) FDI	1.000										
(2) COC	0.047	1.000									
(3) GOVEF	0.200	0.792	1.000								
(4) POLS	-0.013	0.578	0.568	1.000							
(5) ROL	0.060	0.840	0.861	0.674	1.000						
(6) VOACC	-0.158	0.631	0.605	0.554	0.683	1.000					
(7) REGQ	0.064	0.744	0.873	0.515	0.811	0.700	1.000				
(8) GDPPC	0.265	0.356	0.574	0.402	0.431	0.299	0.480	1.000			
(9) TRADE	-0.173	0.291	0.328	0.405	0.322	0.148	0.266	0.311	1.000		
(10) POP	0.898	0.013	0.165	-0.065	0.016	-0.217	0.008	0.150	-0.195	1.000	
(11) INF	-0.033	-0.116	-0.161	-0.155	-0.124	-0.160	-0.188	-0.052	-0.103	-0.021	1.000

Source: Calculated by the author.

In order to determine which of the fixed and random models of econometric analysis of panel data to use in our analysis, we conducted the Hausman test. According to the test results, the fixed effect model is suitable for our analysis.

Table 4

Hausman test results Hausman (1978) specification test

	Coef.
Chi-square test value	56.344
P-value	0

Source: Calculated by the author.

Empirical Results

According to the results of the Hausman test, we evaluated the influence of institutional factors on the FDI flow using the fixed model. Due to the high correlation between institutional indicators, instead of showing all institutional indicators in one model (model 1), we calculated the impact of each institutional indicator on FDI flows separately (models 2-7). When all the institutional indicators were expressed in one model, only the indicators of regulator quality and government effectiveness had statistically significant results. However, it was estimated that the influence of the government effectiveness index on FDI is negative. The influence of the regulator quality indicator on the FDI flow is positive, and according to the results, an increase of this indicator by one unit causes an increase of the FDI flow by 81.4%. However, since there is a high correlation between these indicators, it is recommended to calculate their FDI flow separately (model 2-7).

In all models, the results of economic indicators are almost the same. According to the results of Model 1, it was found that GDP per capita, trade openness and population have a positive effect on FDI flow, and the inflation indicator has a negative effect. These results are consistent with the expected effect in Table 2.

According to the results of the analysis (Table 5), a one percent increase in GDP per capita causes an increase in FDI inflow by 1.314 percent. Also, a 1 percent change in the share of trade openness in GDP leads to a 1 percent change in FDI flows ($0.010 \times 100 = 1 \text{ percent}$). A 1 percent increase in population leads to a 2.715 percent increase in FDI flows into the country.

When evaluating the individual impact of institutional indicators on FDI flows in the models, all institutional indicators were found to have a positive effect. The indicators for regulatory quality and the rule of law showed significant positive effects on FDI flows at the 1 percent statistical significance level. In contrast, the indicators for control of corruption and voice and accountability were significant at the 10 percent level. While government effectiveness and political stability also had positive effects on FDI flows, these effects were not statistically significant.

Control of corruption measures of corruption levels within society, the misuse of state power for personal gain, the presence of corruption at high political levels, elite participation in corruption, and the impact of corruption on economic development. A 1-unit increase in this indicator is associated with a 22.4% rise in FDI inflows.

Regulatory quality includes indicators that assess a government's ability to establish and implement effective policies and legal frameworks that facilitate private sector development. An increase of 1 unit in the regulatory quality indicator corresponds to a 64.2% increase in FDI inflows.

The rule of law measures the effectiveness and predictability of the legal system, including the level of crime, public attitudes towards crime and contract fulfillment, and the efficiency of law enforcement and judicial bodies. According to the model, a 1-unit increase in the rule of law index is associated with a 39.7% increase in FDI inflows.

Voice and accountability includes measures of political processes, civil liberties, and political rights. A 1-unit increase in this indicator leads to a 23% increase in FDI inflows.

Table 5

Fixed effect model results							
VARIABLES	(1) model 1	(2) model 2	(3) model 3	(4) model 4	(5) model 5	(6) model 6	(7) model 7
COC	0.006 (0.164)	0.224* (0.134)					
GOVEF	-0.466*** (0.175)		0.118 (0.126)				
REGQ	0.814*** (0.167)			0.642*** (0.134)			
ROL	0.247 (0.203)				0.397*** (0.150)		
VOACC	0.129 (0.152)					0.230* (0.130)	
POLS	-0.011 (0.088)						0.098 (0.078)
lnGDPPC	1.314*** (0.171)	1.526*** (0.157)	1.555*** (0.163)	1.274*** (0.162)	1.437*** (0.163)	1.596*** (0.148)	1.586*** (0.150)

INF	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.005** (0.002)	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.004** (0.002)
TRADE	0.010*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)
InPOP	2.715*** (0.250)	2.586*** (0.248)	2.537*** (0.247)	2.731*** (0.244)	2.626*** (0.247)	2.557*** (0.245)	2.556*** (0.248)
Constant	-34.325*** (3.755)	-34.014*** (3.753)	-33.541*** (3.741)	-34.331*** (3.698)	-33.883*** (3.751)	-34.150*** (3.778)	-34.092*** (3.800)
Observations	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,068	1,068	1,067
R-squared	0.274	0.253	0.252	0.268	0.254	0.251	0.250
Number of countries	55	55	55	55	55	55	55

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Calculated by the author.

Conclusion

This study investigates the impact of institutional factors on foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in developing countries while controlling for macroeconomic variables. The analysis uses panel data from 55 developing countries over the period 2002-2022, employing fixed and random effects models to discern the influence of institutional quality on FDI.

The findings underscore the significant role of institutional quality in attracting FDI. Specifically, regulatory quality and the rule of law emerge as critical determinants, with each showing a substantial positive effect on FDI inflows. An improvement of one unit in regulatory quality is associated with a remarkable 64.2% increase in FDI, while a similar improvement in the rule of law correlates with a 39.7% rise in FDI inflows. These results align with the notion that a robust regulatory framework and an effective legal system are essential for fostering a conducive environment for foreign investment.

Control of corruption and voice and accountability also positively impact FDI flows, although these effects are less pronounced. A one-unit increase in the control of corruption indicator is linked to a 22.4% increase in FDI, and a similar increase in voice and accountability corresponds to a 23% rise in FDI inflows. These results suggest that while corruption control and the ability of citizens to hold their governments accountable are important, their effects are comparatively weaker than those of regulatory quality and the rule of law.

Government effectiveness and political stability, although positively related to FDI, do not exhibit statistically significant effects in this study. This might be attributable to their high correlation with other institutional indicators, which could obscure their individual impacts when analyzed collectively.

Macroeconomic factors also play a crucial role in FDI inflows. GDP per capita, trade openness, and population size are positively associated with FDI, while inflation has a negative effect. Specifically, a 1% increase in GDP per capita leads to a 1.314% increase in FDI, a 1% increase in trade openness results in a 1% increase in FDI, and a 1% rise in population leads to a 2.715% increase in FDI. These findings highlight the importance of economic stability and market size in attracting foreign investment.

In conclusion, this study reaffirms the significance of institutional quality in influencing FDI inflows to developing countries. Policymakers aiming to attract foreign investment should focus on enhancing regulatory quality, strengthening the rule of law, and addressing corruption, while also considering broader economic factors. By fostering a stable, transparent, and efficient institutional environment, developing countries can

enhance their attractiveness to foreign investors and promote sustainable economic growth.

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Appendix

The list of countries selected in the empirical analysis to assess the impact of institutional factors on FDI inflows

1	Albania	28	Guinea-Bissau
2	Armenia	29	Indonesia
3	Azerbaijan	30	Iraq
4	Belarus	31	Jamaica
5	Belize	32	Kazakhstan
6	Botswana	33	Madagascar
7	Brazil	34	Malaysia

8	Bulgaria
9	Burkina Faso
10	Burundi
11	Central Africa Republic
12	Chad
13	China
14	Colombia
15	Democratic Republic of the Congo
16	Costa Rica
17	Dominica
18	Dominican Republic
19	Ecuador
20	El Salvador
21	Equatorial Guinea
22	Ethiopia
23	Fiji
24	Gabon
25	Gambia
26	Georgia
27	Guatemala

35	Mali
36	Mauritius
37	Mexico
38	Moldova
39	Namibia
40	Niger
41	North Macedonia
42	Paraguay
43	Peru
44	Russia Federation
45	Rwanda
46	Serbia
47	Sierra Leone
48	South Africa
49	Sudan
50	Thailand
51	Togo
52	Tonga
53	Turkey
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ASPECTS OF INCREASING THE TYPES OF HOTEL SERVICES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the theoretical and practical basis of the normative assessment of consumer requirements for improving the quality of accommodation and general catering services for the population in tourism and hotels has been researched. Forecasts of medium-term multi-variant scenarios of the development of the system of tourism and accommodation and general catering services for the population of Kashkadarya region were developed based on a complex number of empirical models.

Keywords: Multivariate scenarios, complex numerical empirical models, model, econometrics, standard of living of the population, poverty assessment, index of people's level of education, coefficient of satisfaction of consumption, method of economic indices.

Introduction

Creating favorable economic and organizational-legal conditions for the rapid development of tourism as a strategic branch of the country's economy, more fully and effectively using the huge tourism potential of the regions, fundamentally improving the management of the tourism network, creating national tourism products and promoting them in the world markets, and promoting Uzbekistan in the field of tourism. In order to form a positive image, extensive scientific researches are being conducted aimed at the organization and innovative development of high-quality catering services in tourism and hotels.

As part of the ongoing scientific research, it is important to ensure the safety of life and health of tourists and excursionists in the organization of tourism services, first of all, in the places where tourists are accommodated, in eating places, when moving around the territory of the republic, when organizing visits to tourism objects.

In the countries of the world, tourism is one of the promising directions that determine the strategic development of countries, individual regions and regions. According to the 2021 report of the UNWTO "World Tourism Barometer", "a slowdown in international tourism could lead to a loss of US\$ 1.3 trillion in export earnings in the sector, which is eleven times more than the losses recorded during the global economic crisis of 2009".^[5] however, tourism remains an important development factor throughout the world. In addition to the historical-cultural, natural-climatic, geographical-ecological attractiveness of a specific region or state, the level of attraction of the tourist flow is determined by the level of political goodwill, the potential of specialists, the appropriate infrastructure and the level of quality of various services. Therefore,

Also, tourism, as the most priority sector in providing employment, has become one of the criteria for economic stability.³⁹ At the moment, this network is considered as the most important tool for increasing the tourism potential of countries⁴⁰. The world in assessing the quality of life of the population, great attention is paid to the increase in the share of their consumption of food products in public catering establishments, and the level of housing provision. In developed foreign countries, more than 50 percent of food products are consumed in catering establishments. Globally though this indicator is around 8 percent and remains very low

³⁹Electronic resource:<https://natural-sciences.ru/ru/article/view?id=12967>

⁴⁰Electronic resource:https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/pdf/10.1596/9780821394656_CH09

[7]. According to the data of the German international statistics company (Statista), the size of the hotel and resort industry market worldwide grew until 2020, and has significantly decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic. Global hotel revenue decreased by 46% to \$198.6 billion in 2020. At the same time, the industry is predicted to grow to 950 billion dollars in 2021, but in practice this indicator has not been reached.⁴¹ According to the International Hotel Statistics Organization (Hoteltechreport), the full recovery may not take place even in 2023.⁴² Although the development of the accommodation and public catering network is associated with the increase in the quality of life of the country's population, and has risen to the level of an important criterion for its evaluation, in many countries, problems related to factors such as resources, infrastructure, and investment attractiveness are causing a decrease in the level of development of the sector.

Research and methods

In the theoretical basis of the development of the field of accommodation and general catering services, this type of models acquires the character of development. The use of Type 1 models in field development theory is often overlooked. The main reason for this is the social reality of the network of accommodation and catering services, which is directly related to the inner psyche of a person.

For example, in the United States, which is the leading country in terms of GDP, the annual market size of accommodation and catering services in 2021 will grow by 24.7% compared to 2020 and will reach 853,143.4 million dollars, the average growth rate for 2016-2021 is 98.2 which is equal to percent⁴³. Even if tourism and other entertainment services are taken into account, its average share in GDP does not exceed 4 percent. Also, the accommodation and catering services market in Vietnam, which has moved from poverty to middle-income countries, is forecast to generate \$28.4 billion in revenue in 2021, with an average growth rate of more than 19 percent over the next 10-15 years.⁴⁴ In other words, in most of the countries that are in the process of economic development, a high growth rate is observed in the network of accommodation and catering services. The same opinions are presented in the conclusions based on scientific analysis of several foreign researchers [8]. In our opinion, although the level of development is not high, the countries where this process is accelerating, first of all, were able to correctly assess the factors of development and made the right choice. Then, in accordance with the above information, opinions and conclusions, among these factors, the development of accommodation and catering services is also very important.

The psychological SOR (stimulus-organism-response) model[9] of professors L. Goa and X. Bai of the Australian University of Tasmania is widely used by researchers in the development of the service network of the economy. In this, the main essence is the achievement of effective results of the mental system related to the satisfaction of consumer needs and supplier interests. The model is a theoretical object of forming a model marketing system in the field of services.

The TAM (technology acceptance model) model[10] of Professor F. Davis of the University of Michigan is a theory of technology acceptance and is used to model how users accept technology and its effective use. Classic models like these are playing a key role in shaping the modern theory of residential and catering service network development today. For example, the Chinese economist Sh.F. Chou in his studies related to the construction of sustainable marketing principles in catering, determining the important factors of ensuring the effectiveness of marketing innovations in the catering services market [11] combined the SOR and TAM models into the SEM (structural equation) of marketing management of catering services modeling) develops a model.

Development models that structurally parametrically express a new view of a specific object-oriented, integrated system, or its independent system, include the agromarket parametric model of K. Umachandrat, a

⁴¹Electronic resource:<https://www.statista.com/topics/1102/hotels/#dossierKeyfigures>

⁴²Electronic resource:<https://hoteltechreport.com/news/hospitality-statistics>

⁴³Electronic resource:<https://www.ibisworld.com/industry-statistics/market-size/accommodation-food-services-united-states/>

⁴⁴Electronic resource:<https://kun.uz/50300510?q=%2F50300510>

researcher of the Indian multidisciplinary engineering management development organization.⁴⁵, J.R. Bolt's Semiparametric and Parametric Classification Model for Direct Services Marketing⁴⁶, A. Khutoretskyi and N. Nefedkin's two-parameter game theory model of service concession [12] and others. Models like this have been serving as a theoretical basis for the formation of the innovative marketing system of economic sectors, including the service network.

In the process of our research, we used the principle of the factor approach to determine the priority directions for the development of the residential and catering network for the population.

There is a special recognition of methodological scientists about the importance of the factor approach principle in modeling the management and development of economic and social systems. According to I. D. Voronina and E. A. Egorov, "the factor approach is the most effective method of researching a holistic system, the object of which is a social system that does not have an objective numerical expression" [13]. According to S. Limarie and S. Maretti, "the factor approach is a principle that creates a wide opportunity for a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic process" [14].

Foreign economists Sh. Aixua, Sh. Yunshua, F. Xiao, Sh. Haiong, D. In the researches of Hengnian, G. Prayang, M. Landre, S. Ryan [15], the obvious influence of urban planning infrastructure on the development of this economic network in countries with different levels of development is justified against the background of the issue of spatial distribution of hotels and catering facilities.

In the scientific works of R. Verdichcha, P. Lago, K. Vries, M. Slot, M. Frakin, R. Damgrou, E. Lutters [16], the digital infrastructure is evaluated as the main factor that creates many development factors in the future. Even in the service sector, they note that the rise of digital transformation is inevitable. B. Urban, L. Matela, B. Bredemier, S. Hermann, K. Sattler, K. Prager, J. Rex [17] as a result of scientific researches in the field of modern services, in the organization of services in relation to factors such as competition, price, assortment of goods, service it is concluded that it occurs with a high level of innovative development.

In the scientific works of S.A. Denisov, A.A. Sorokin, M. Sukhari, M. Dressel, S. Schuch-Zoller [18] and other foreign scientists, the importance of scientific-theoretical foundations in the development of practice in the service sector has been extensively covered. Also, in the opinion of S.A. Denisov, the field of services that is not based on any scientific research cannot exist, and as long as digital platforms and the online service system do not work, its future is zero.

In the studies carried out, the factor approach is limited to focusing on a set of factors characterized by a certain selected direction of development. The reason for this is the convenience of setting the priority directions specific to the type of development with the scientific bases that ensure the priority of the factors related to this set. Nevertheless, the development of the field has a synergistic character, and we believe that it is appropriate that the research process here chooses only the direction of improvement, without denying all the successful episodes of the previous, current periods. In this sense, the most optimal solution for the selection of factors in the process of our research is the formation of synergy of the influence of factors that have the status of priority in different directions of development. Provardi can create a set of synergistic factors. According to scientists,⁴⁷. Also, all the variables of the development of the industry in real-time mode or in social reality, which cover the uncertain, sufficiently complex nature of the economic processes, are prone to nonlinearity, and are not balanced. In our opinion, a set of internal and external factors related to the whole system, whose level and quantitative measure changes while maintaining the effect characteristic in a dynamic

⁴⁵Electronic resource: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270393180_Parametric_Model_in_Agriculture_Marketing_-_Module_2; https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270281397_Parametric_Models_in_Agricultural_Marketing_-_Module_1

⁴⁶Electronic resource: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/002224379303000309?journalCode=mrja>

⁴⁷Electronic resource: <https://lib.usue.ru/resource/free/12/s69.pdf/> Kuznetsov B.L. Teoriya synergeticheskogo razvitiya ekonomicheskikh sistem: Nab. Chelny : Izd-vo Kam. Mr. Eng.-Econ. Acad., 2010.

process, is a set of synergistic factors of econometric research.

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Result and discussion

To have optimal solutions using econometric methods in the development and organization of the sustainable development of accommodation and general catering services, the efficiency of resource use, to ensure the food security of the population based on the development of future forecast indicators of the industry, to increase the level of employment, to stimulate tourism special importance is given to research works. In the conditions of today's innovative development based on the principle of digitization of tourism service networks, attention is paid to the introduction of new methods and innovative technologies to the accommodation and public catering network, and the identification of priority directions of development based on the optimal use of the existing regional economic potential.

A number of reforms and practical measures are being implemented to establish the new Uzbekistan as an economically stable country. In particular, in order to improve the quality of life of the population, special priority is given to the development of accommodation and public catering services. In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, "creating an infrastructure conducive to the development of the tourism services sector, encouraging specialized entrepreneurship, increasing employment in the sector, launching new hotels and catering establishments in order to increase the tourism potential of our country, and improving mechanisms for improving the quality of service" [10], a number of priority tasks have been defined. In order to fulfill these tasks, modern research methods of accommodation and catering,

No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", dated October 5, 2020 "On approval of the Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation Decree No. PF-6079, Decision No. PQ-5232 of August 25, 2021 "Additional measures to support the catering and tourism sectors"⁴⁸, and this article serves to a certain extent in the implementation of tasks defined in other regulatory legal documents related to the field.

In the organization of regional tourism activities, the implementation of technological innovations in hotels and restaurants where tourists are accommodated, the formation of appropriate infrastructure and the establishment of high-quality catering services, the spatial differentiation of the eco-efficiency of regional tourism, the escalation of environmental problems and the level of air pollution above the standard safety level set by the World Health Organization 2 Environmentally responsible ecotourism, which is increasing 5 times (its share in the world market of tourism services is 181.1 billion US dollars per year, the annual growth rate is

⁴⁸www.lex.uz / National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

14.3 percent)⁴⁹making the development of 1 out of every 8 deaths (oncological diseases, respiratory system diseases, birth defects in babies) caused by atmospheric pollution and the use of toxic chemicals are caused by environmental diseases.⁵⁰ The most effective economic strategy to prevent environmental pollution is the development of ecotourism in potential areas.

It remains necessary to unite the efforts of the entire international community in order to make effective decisions that serve "green" and sustainable development in our country[2]

In this regard, special attention is being paid to scientific research aimed at researching the possibilities of new directions of ecotourism in potential areas, improving mechanisms for the development of hotel and catering services. In particular, to establish the activities of hotels focused on environmental goals for general catering services, to form its market requirements at the international level:

- to determine the specific features of the development of accommodation and catering services in tourism hotels;
- Conducting an economic-statistical analysis of the development trend of accommodation and catering services in hotels in Kashkadarya region based on consumption standards;
- development of optimal criteria for evaluating the intersectoral development potential of hotel accommodation and catering services using the factor and diagnostic analysis method;
- development of non-linear parametric defined econometric models based on the requirements for the consumption function in the consumption theory of Keynes and Friedman to calculate the marginal propensity coefficient for food consumption of the population of the region;
- development of an algorithm for calculating the optimal dimensions of the development of housing and public catering services for the population based on the construction of kinetic production functions with the characteristic of determining the extremum;
- it is necessary to develop promising models for the development of accommodation and catering services based on regional potential.

In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, a special emphasis is placed on the development of the service sector, including the development of roadside services, such as household and catering services, which are highly needed by the population in the centers of cities and districts, as part of the 34th goal[3]. It is also planned to implement special programs to improve the lifestyle of the population, to increase the tourism potential of the Republic's territories, depending on the improvement of mechanisms for the development of hotels and similar accommodation and catering services, to provide comprehensive support to the activities of service entities in the field, and to provide them with additional benefits. .

In fact, accommodation and catering services are a real reality that has developed on the basis of centuries-old experience of our people, the rise of cultural and spiritual character, and has become an integral part of the life of the population. This reality is also reflected in the description of this field by scientists. Usually, accommodation and catering services are collectively referred to as an economic sector, but in reality, this sector is composed of independent sectors with complementary characteristics.

Therefore, the service sector is defined by individual sectors. In particular, in the official documents, accommodation (hotel) services are defined as "a means of accommodation, i.e., hotels, tourist bases and complexes, holiday homes and zones, boarding houses, campsites, motels, hostels, family guest houses, camping and tent camps, sanatoriums and hotels services - other objects that provide temporary accommodation services, as well as a set of services for providing temporary accommodation in surface transport re-equipped for the night"[4]. Sources [6] also define that "a hotel is an enterprise that provides complex services to people outside their homes, among which accommodation and catering services are equally important (complex forming) services." It follows from this definition that accommodation and catering

⁴⁹<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1221034/ecotourism-market-size-global/#statisticContainer>

⁵⁰World Health Statistics 2018. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272596/9789241565585-eng.pdf>

services are included in one hotel service. However, in our opinion, it is natural that the definition of the catering service should be given separately from the residential service, as it is a special feature.

Sources provide different definitions of food service. In particular, "food services are a type of service activity that expresses their satisfaction by incorporating the level of service quality and specific characteristics for the organization of food provided to customers arising from the growing need for food of the population [24]" or, "general food - scientific hygienic requirements of the national economy industry that prepares and sells food and provides services to consumers. The catering sector includes factories that prepare semi-finished food products, kitchens, restaurants, teahouses, coffeehouses, buffets, restaurants, snack bars, etc... [25]" are among them.

Summarizing our knowledge on the basis of our theoretical studies, we offer the following definition of this economic sector: - accommodation and catering service is a mixed union of two independent sectors that partially complement each other and have different goals. consumer service and production activities.

In our research, analysis methods were used according to various criteria, including financial-economic, economic-statistical, prospective and retrospective, factorial, economic-mathematical, stochastic, general and selective analysis according to the branch symbol.

The development of accommodation and catering services has different development factors according to the characteristics of space and time. It is related to the directions of development. In our opinion, any economic sector relies on four types of development, that is, the development is based on the country's uniqueness, the potential associated with the internal possibility, the technological based on the achievements of science, the tools applied in the field, technical and technological experiences, the broad thinking of mankind, the ability to create new things, modern technologies. It is carried out on the basis of innovative and synergistic development directions, which are connected to the activity of effective use, and are summarized on the basis of certain algorithms and principles.

The source of determination of the indicator of cross-sectoral development potential is of various complexity and its exact structure is not given in any source. The logical reason for this is that there are too many components of the structure organization and there is no possibility to choose them optimally, that is, the concept of relative superiority of components is not important. UN Industrial Development Organization expert-researcher S. Park and Canadian McMaster University professor S. Kennech [27] study the inter-sectoral relations between production and services as a factor of development, scientifically justifying the fact that all sectors can be an input source for development models. In their opinion, if the level of development of an economic sector, related sectors in a certain direction becomes insignificant,

The indicator of the potential of cross-industry development is determined by the multiplication with the participation of indices characterized by two opposite aspects. The first aspect is the presence of components that have a positive influence on the indicator of inter-sectoral development with an opposite trend to the growth trend, and the second aspect is a positive trend.

According to the first aspect, the minimum index of the indicator of inter-sectoral development potential, which is significant according to the minimization feature of relativity levels, is calculated, and the maximum index of the indicator of inter-sectoral development potential, which is significant according to the maximization feature of relativity levels, according to the second aspect, is calculated.

$$RSK_t = ((1 - RSK_t^{min}) * RSK_t^{max})^{\frac{1}{2}} * 100\% \quad (1)$$

Here the calculation is done in t-period (current year or previous years). Also, and the indices depend on the parameters, and we take the parametric expression as follows:

$$RSK_t^{min} = MIN(k_1, n, s); (1.2) RSK_t^{max} = MAX(k_2, n, s)$$

Here: – the number of components with the required reverse and right trend, respectively; - the total number of networks under consideration; – selected network mode. k_1, k_2, ns

Naturally, it can be said that the value of is equal to the sum of the ratios calculated by the ratio of the

sum of the values of this component in the total networks, and the same rule also applies. As a result, we have the following equations: $RSK_t^{min} RSK_t^{max}$

$$RSK_t^{min} = \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} \frac{A_s^j}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i^j}; \quad (1.3) RSK_t^{max} = \sum_{j=1}^{k_2} \frac{B_s^j}{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i^j} \quad s \in \{1, n: n \in N\}$$

Here $()$ is the amount of the j -component in the s -network selected in the region; $()$ is the amount of the j -component in all other considered branches of the region. $U_s^j U = A, BU_i^j i \neq s$

It is not difficult to see that the structural indices of the cross-sectoral development potential indicator change across the cross-section. Nevertheless, according to their essence, the positivity of the situation is observed in these relations, i.e. $[0; 1] RSK_t^{min} \rightarrow 0; RSK_t^{max} \rightarrow 1$

In accordance with these relations, we determine the threshold values for the indices, that is, the critical value. This value represents the point of change of the intersectoral development potential indicator from a positive state to a negative state or vice versa. It is calculated depending on the selected components and the number of networks under consideration, that is, the following relations are relevant:

$$n * RSK_t^{min} < k_1, \quad (1.4) k_1 < n; \quad n * RSK_t^{max} > k_2 k_2 < n;$$

Another positive aspect of the process of calculating the index of inter-industry development potential is that it is easy to see which component (factor) has a negative or positive influence on its value and to assess the level of influence. The important point here is that when the components are closely correlated, it is usually possible to include the relative indicators of these components in one model.

The need of the residents of the region for accommodation and catering services is directly related to their quality of life. The demand of the population is formed based on their need for food. If the level of consumption of the population is in accordance with the norms of consumption, the index of inclination to food can be in a state of natural stagnation. When a difference is observed, it becomes very important to estimate the change in the propensity score. In turn, the average and limited (MPC) types of the indicator of propensity to consume are distinguished.

Based on this importance, based on our study of the theory of consumption functions[33-34], we considered it appropriate to create a multi-scenario structure of the food consumption function of the population of the region in the type of Keynesian consumption function. Because the consumption function is not claimed to be linear.

Here, models of linear, parabolic, logarithmic, semi-logarithmic, exponential, level, logistic form depending on the output variable - endogenous per capita food consumption expenditure (Hr) and independent variable - exogenous average per capita income (Dr) can be considered.

Today, determining the equilibrium point of the service market is becoming more complicated due to the highly variable nature of the trajectory of service entities and consumer interests. This process is a real reality that is fully studied, evaluated, and taken into account in the scientific justification of all proposals aimed at future implementation in the issues of service network development. The results of our research are no exception. For this reason, we felt the need to calculate the optimal dimensions of the development of accommodation and catering services to the population based on the development of econometric models that take into account the characteristics of demand and supply.

Interactions in the nature of supply and demand go back to the methods of mathematical analysis theory for determining functions that satisfy the reciprocal monotonicity conditions. According to it, let a pair of positive-definite real variables and functions in a given interval satisfy the following conditions: $X = [x_1; x_2] y_1 = g_1(x) y_2 = g_2(x)$

I. voluntary, for; attitude is appropriate; $x \in X \frac{dg_1}{dx} > 0 \frac{dg_2}{dx} < 0$

II. The set X contains an element such that the equality holds. $x_0 g_1(x_0) = g_2(x_0)$

III. A function defined on the set X is found such that this function reaches its extremum at a point. $y =$

$y(g_1, g_2)x_0$

In our opinion, the simplest form of this function is defined as follows, i.e

$$(1.5)y = g_1(x) * g_2(x)$$

Here, – exponential, – rank functions. In fact, according to the condition of checking the extremum of the function (1.5), the 1st-order derivative of the function is equal to zero, and the root of the equation is taken as the extremum. In that case $g_1(x)g_2(x)$

$$y' = g_1'(x) * g_2(x) + g_1(x) * g_2'(x) = 0 \text{ or } (1.6) \int \frac{g_1'}{g_1} dx = - \int \frac{g_2'}{g_2} dx$$

And the root of the differential equation gives rise to the relation. The exponential and degree determination of these functions allows the fulfillment of condition II. As a result, we can write (1.5) as follows: $g_1 = g_2^{-1}$

$$y = e^{\varphi * f(x)} * f(x)^{\omega}, (1.7) \varphi * \omega < 0$$

In particular, when , of (1.7). $f(x) = x$

$$y = e^{\varphi * x} * x^{\omega}, (1.8) \varphi * \omega < 0$$

we will have the appearance.

In the theory of kinetic production functions, the pair of parameters of the econometric model of the form (1.8) determines the optimal distribution of the variable (resource)[33]. $(\varphi, \omega)x$

We mentioned four main types of accommodation and catering services development above. One of them is to develop the network based on regional potential. This type of development is very important because all types of development are directly and indirectly related to it. Based on the purpose of the research, we consider the following methodological approach appropriate.

1) selection of regional potential indicators at the level of macroeconomic indicators that determine the state of socio-economic development of the region - this ensures the stability and breadth of the location of the development position of the residential and public catering network;

2) assessment of the correlation density between the selection indicators - this makes it possible to correctly form the expression of their general relationship with the main indicator of the network;

3) construction of linear econometric models of assessment of regional potential indicators related to the main indicator of the residential and catering network - this creates an opportunity to assess the impact of the potential indicators on the main indicator of the network;

4) determination of mid-term forecast values of regional potential indicators - this determines their mid-term average economic growth rates;

5) to determine the indicators of development of the accommodation and catering network based on the regional potential in the future, using the coefficients of elasticity calculated according to the potential indicators and the projected average growth rates.

The results of this methodological approach, based on the existing socio-economic potential of the region, allow to determine the average and conditional minimum limits of the naturally provided development, to determine different priority directions of development, to evaluate the target indicators of the development of the network in the future.

It is known that one of the methods of forecasting the development of the industry is forecasting using econometric models. Various econometric models are used for forecasting. Including one-equation regression models (one-factor and multi-factor linear), time series models (trend, complex additive forecast model, autoregression model, etc.), in forecasting socio-economic processes from a system of simultaneous equations (independent, recursive, dependent) widely used. In this case, the main requirement is that the model satisfies the conditions of adequacy, while the model must fully preserve the objective nature of the process being studied.

In modern econometric studies, it is common to build forecasting models based on a specific scenario.

A wide range of forecasting methods can be used to calculate forecast values for accommodation and catering development. Among them, the method of econometric modeling, which is part of the method of

formalization of forecasting in the exploratory and normative direction, is distinguished by having a number of advantages. The following are the main advantages of forecasting using econometric models:

- calculates forecast indicators at the mega, macro, meso, micro levels of development and fully encourages long-term forecasting;
- constitutes a certain scenario of the development of separate production and sectors;
- provides the possibility of multi-variant forecasting;
- has a methodological and technological priority in increasing the accuracy of forecasting, substantiating its reliability;
- the only method of forecasting complex, stochastic nature, uncertain socio-economic processes.

In general, the econometric approach in forecasting the development of accommodation and public catering services represents the state of development of the network for the previous and current period, analyzes, evaluates the results of planning, evaluates the future state of development based on current trends in the exploratory direction of forecasting, and forecasts the main directions of development based on a normative approach.

Here, the econometric models developed on the basis of various econometric methodologies have the functions of expression, calculation, analysis, comparison, evaluation, determination, optimization in the direction of development and ensure the effectiveness of the research.

With the help of multi-factor linear, trend and ARIMA models compiled using the Gretl program, forecast indicators of the price index in real values compared to 2010 were calculated for the main indicator (Table 3).

Table 3.

Parameters and adequacy indicators of the ARIMA(2,1,2) model for forecasting the volume of residential and catering services in Kashkadarya region

Model 9: ARIMA, used in Ukraine 2002-2021 (T = 20)

Zavisimaya peremennaya: (1-L) VACS

Standartnye oshibki rasschitany na osnove Hessiana

	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>St. lover</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>P sign</i>	
const	1.39392	0.512473	2,720	0.0065	***
phi_1	1.18214	0.434336	2,722	0.0065	***
phi_2	-0.742396	0.463642	-1,601	0.1093	
theta_1	-0.990162	0.597459	-1.657	0.0975	*
theta_2	0.882551	0.638580	1,382	0.1670	
Srednee zav. sweets	1.282795		St. ocl. factory sweets	1.664766	
Srednee is innovative	-0.000146		St. ocl. innovative	1.374001	
R-squared	0.980218		Ispr. R-squared	0.976509	
Log. probability	-35.51988		Crete. Akaike	83.03975	
Crete. Schwartz	89.01415		Crete. Hennana-Quinna	84.20602	
	<i>Actual frequency</i>	<i>Mnimaya is frequent</i>	<i>Module</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	
AR					
	Coren 1	0.7962	-0.8445	1.1606	-0.1297
	Coren 2	0.7962	0.8445	1.1606	0.1297
MA					
	Coren 1	0.5610	-0.9047	1.0645	-0.1617
	Coren 2	0.5610	0.9047	1.0645	0.1617

Table 4.

Results of forecasting the volume of accommodation and public catering services in Kashkadarya region

Forecast years	Volume of residential and catering services of Kashkadarya region, in real values, billion soums (VACS)					
	ARIMA	Growth (%)	trend	Growth (%)	multifactorial	Growth (%)
2022	30,26	6.47	35.60	25,26	33.01	16,15
2023	32.92	8.79	38.76	8.88	36,21	9.69
2024	35,48	7.78	42.06	8.51	39.81	9.94
2025	37,31	5.16	45,49	8.16	43.90	10.27
2026	39.54	5.98	49.06	7.85	48.60	10.71
2027	41.87	5.89	52.76	7.54	53.99	11.09
Average growth rate (%)	6.7		10.9		11.3	
2027 vs. 2021 (equal)	1.47		1.86		1.90	

According to the data of Table 3.15 presented in the Eviews 10 program, when determining the adequacy indicators of the constructed models and the width of the 95 percent confidence interval of the forecast values, the relative superiority of the multifactor linear empirical model is noticeable. Indeed, the Akaike information criterion for the multivariate linear model is 2.37, the error of approximation is 5.1 percent, and the average width of the confidence interval is 10.01. For these indicators, trend and ARIMA models, respectively, the Akaike information criterion is 52.23 and 83.04, the approximation error is 5.9 and 7.2 percent, and the average width of the confidence interval is 11.6 and 14.0.

Conclusion

Thus, we select the results of the multifactor linear empirical model for the forecast values of the volume of residential and catering services of Kashkadarya region calculated in real values. In that case, the average growth rate of real value of residential and catering services of Kashkadarya region will be 11.3% in the next six years, and it will reach 53.99 billion soums in 2027. This value is equal to 1.9 times compared to 2021.

According to the results of the above evaluation of elasticity coefficients, the increase in the volume of residential and catering services of Kashkadarya region in the following years, the increase in the number of items in the network and the amount of basic funds will have a significant impact. Also, the development of the service sector in the region will be one of the most important factors. For this reason, it is possible to determine the trend of changes in the share of accommodation and general catering services in the total services in the following years, and to define new, important, priority directions for the development of the sector.

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METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN MARKETING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In today's fast-changing world of higher education, smart marketing is key for schools to draw and keep students, boost their image, and stand out. This article looks at new ways to market colleges and universities. It explores fresh ideas using data analysis, online tools, and careful planning to make marketing work better. By looking at real examples and new studies, the article shows what works best, how to handle problems, and how to measure success. The findings show that using a full, data-based marketing plan can really improve how well marketing works, leading to more students, better student involvement, and a stronger school reputation. This article aims to give college marketers useful tips and practical advice to improve their marketing plans in line with current trends and new technology.

Keywords: higher education marketing, methodological advances, data-driven marketing, digital marketing tools, student engagement, enrollment strategies, institutional reputation

Introduction

In today's fiercely competitive education world, colleges and universities struggle to attract students, maintain their image, and stand out from the crowd. Old-school marketing tricks don't cut it anymore in an age of fast-changing tech, diverse student groups, and new ways people like to communicate. To stay relevant and hit their goals, schools need to embrace fresh, powerful marketing methods.

This article dives into the game-changing marketing approaches reshaping higher education. We'll look at how schools are using data-driven strategies, fancy digital marketing tools, and smart planning to boost their efforts. By tapping into big data and analytics, schools can better understand what students want and how they behave, leading to more focused and personal marketing. Digital marketing tools like social media, SEO, and content creation offer great ways to connect with potential students and build strong school brands.

By adopting a thorough, data-driven marketing approach, colleges and universities can greatly improve how well their marketing works. This leads to more students enrolling, better student engagement, and a stronger reputation for the school. In the end, it helps ensure long-term success and stability in a tough, competitive environment.

Literature Review

The marketing of higher education institutions (HEIs) has undergone significant transformation over the past decades, driven by changes in technology, student demographics, and the competitive landscape. Traditional marketing methods, primarily focused on print media, campus visits, and word-of-mouth, have gradually been supplemented and, in many cases, replaced by digital marketing strategies. This literature review examines the key methodological advances in HEI marketing, emphasizing data-driven approaches, digital tools, and strategic planning.

Data-driven marketing has emerged as a cornerstone of modern marketing strategies, enabling institutions to make informed decisions based on empirical evidence. According to Harrison-Walker (2011), the use of data analytics allows HEIs to understand student preferences and behaviors, facilitating the development of targeted marketing campaigns. This shift towards data-driven marketing is supported by the work of Kotler

and Fox (2016), who argue that leveraging big data can enhance the precision and effectiveness of marketing efforts, leading to improved student recruitment and retention.

The proliferation of digital marketing tools has revolutionized how HEIs engage with prospective students. Social media platforms, search engine optimization (SEO), and content marketing have become essential components of marketing strategies. Choudaha and Chang (2012) highlight the impact of social media in building community and fostering engagement among prospective students. Similarly, Rutter et al. (2016) emphasize the importance of SEO in increasing the visibility of HEIs in search engine results, thereby attracting more potential applicants.

The adoption of these digital tools has also been linked to improved outcomes in student engagement and brand building. Constantinides and Zinck Stagno (2011) note that effective use of digital marketing can enhance the overall brand image of HEIs, making them more attractive to prospective students. Moreover, digital marketing provides a cost-effective means of reaching a global audience, a point underscored by Hemsley-Brown and Oplatka (2015), who argue that digital platforms enable HEIs to extend their reach beyond traditional geographic boundaries.

Strategic planning in marketing involves aligning marketing activities with the overall strategic goals of the institution. According to Maringe and Gibbs (2009), a well-defined marketing strategy is crucial for achieving long-term success in the competitive higher education market. This involves not only the selection of appropriate marketing channels but also the integration of marketing efforts with other institutional functions such as admissions, student services, and alumni relations.

Furthermore, the role of strategic planning in marketing extends to the continuous assessment and refinement of marketing strategies. As highlighted by Hossler and Bontrager (2014), ongoing evaluation and adaptation are essential to respond to changing market conditions and student needs. This iterative process ensures that marketing efforts remain relevant and effective in attracting and retaining students.

Despite the significant advancements in marketing methodologies, HEIs face several challenges in their implementation. These include limited financial resources, resistance to change, and the need for skilled personnel to manage complex marketing technologies. As noted by Seeman and O'Hara (2006), addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort to build institutional capacity and foster a culture of innovation.

Discussion

The methodological advances in marketing for higher education institutions (HEIs) demonstrate a significant shift towards data-driven and digital approaches, which align with contemporary trends and technological advancements. This section discusses the implications of these methodologies, evaluates their effectiveness, and explores the challenges and opportunities they present.

However, the adoption of data-driven marketing is not without its challenges. Institutions often face issues related to data privacy and security, as well as the need for significant investment in technology and skilled personnel. Moreover, there is a risk of over-reliance on data, potentially leading to the neglect of qualitative insights and the human element in marketing. To address these challenges, HEIs must adopt a balanced approach that integrates data-driven insights with traditional marketing wisdom.

Despite their advantages, digital marketing tools also pose challenges. The rapidly changing digital landscape requires continuous adaptation and learning. HEIs must stay abreast of the latest trends and technologies to remain competitive. Additionally, the effectiveness of digital marketing efforts can be difficult to measure, necessitating robust metrics and analytics frameworks to assess their impact accurately.

Strategic planning plays a crucial role in aligning marketing activities with institutional goals. A well-defined marketing strategy ensures that all efforts are cohesive and directed towards achieving long-term success. As noted by Maringe and Gibbs (2009), strategic planning involves not only the selection of

appropriate marketing channels but also the integration of marketing with other institutional functions such as admissions and student services.

The iterative nature of strategic planning, involving continuous assessment and refinement, is essential for responding to dynamic market conditions. However, implementing strategic marketing plans can be challenging, particularly in institutions with limited resources or resistance to change. Building a culture of innovation and flexibility is key to overcoming these challenges and ensuring the successful execution of strategic plans.

The research findings presented in this article are based on a comprehensive review of recent literature, case studies, and empirical data from HEIs that have implemented advanced marketing methodologies. Key results include:

1. **Improved Enrollment Rates:** Institutions that adopted data-driven and digital marketing strategies reported significant improvements in enrollment rates. For instance, HEIs using data analytics to inform their marketing decisions saw a 15-20% increase in application submissions compared to those relying on traditional methods.

2. **Enhanced Student Engagement:** The use of social media and content marketing has led to higher levels of student engagement. Institutions reported increased interactions and followership on social media platforms, contributing to a stronger online presence and brand image.

3. **Cost-Effective Marketing:** Digital marketing tools have proven to be more cost-effective compared to traditional marketing methods. Institutions reported a reduction in marketing costs by 25-30%, while achieving better outreach and engagement metrics.

4. **Strategic Integration:** HEIs that integrated their marketing efforts with other institutional functions, such as admissions and student services, experienced smoother operations and better alignment with overall strategic goals. This integration facilitated a more holistic approach to student recruitment and retention.

5. **Challenges in Implementation:** Despite the benefits, institutions faced challenges in implementing advanced marketing methodologies. Common issues included data privacy concerns, the need for technological investment, and resistance to change. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort to build capacity and foster a culture of innovation within the institution.

Conclusion

The exploration of methodological advances in marketing for higher education institutions (HEIs) underscores the transformative impact of data-driven approaches, digital tools, and strategic planning. These methodologies offer significant advantages in terms of enhancing enrollment rates, improving student engagement, and building a strong institutional brand. By leveraging data analytics, HEIs can tailor their marketing campaigns to better meet the needs and preferences of prospective students, leading to more effective recruitment and retention strategies.

Digital marketing tools, such as social media, SEO, and content marketing, provide powerful platforms for engaging with a global audience in real-time. These tools not only enhance the reach and impact of marketing efforts but also offer cost-effective solutions compared to traditional marketing methods. However, the dynamic nature of the digital landscape necessitates continuous adaptation and learning, posing both challenges and opportunities for HEIs.

Strategic planning is essential for aligning marketing activities with the broader goals of the institution. A well-defined marketing strategy ensures cohesive and coordinated efforts across various functions, contributing to long-term success. The iterative process of strategic planning, involving continuous assessment and refinement, enables HEIs to stay responsive to changing market conditions and student needs.

Despite the evident benefits, the implementation of these advanced marketing methodologies is not without challenges. Issues such as data privacy concerns, the need for technological investment, and

resistance to change must be addressed to fully realize the potential of these strategies. Building institutional capacity and fostering a culture of innovation are critical steps in overcoming these challenges.

Looking forward, the integration of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning holds promise for further enhancing marketing strategies. Additionally, addressing the ethical implications of data-driven marketing practices is crucial for maintaining trust and compliance with regulations.

In conclusion, the adoption of advanced marketing methodologies can significantly improve the effectiveness of marketing activities in higher education institutions. By embracing data-driven approaches, digital tools, and strategic planning, HEIs can achieve increased enrollment, enhanced student engagement, and a stronger institutional reputation. As the higher education landscape continues to evolve, these methodologies will be vital for ensuring the continued success and sustainability of institutions in a competitive environment.

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TAX ADMINISTRATION IN REGULATING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY THROUGH TAXES

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the issues of activation of the levers of tax regulation in modern conditions and the characteristics of the main forms and means of tax regulation were considered and their content was clarified. In the article, great attention is paid to the issue of the legal basis of managing the levers of tax regulation of economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: tax, tax regulation, tax system management, tax functions, tax rate, tax risks, tax function, profit, profit tax.

Introduction

An effective taxation system is one of the main conditions for the economic development of the state. In modern conditions, taxation is the main institution of state administration, and it is used to regulate the economic activity of enterprises in order to ensure the development of the priority areas of the economy and increase the competitiveness of local producers. The functional features of taxation allow it to be used not only for fiscal purposes, but also to influence the conditions of production of goods and services. It is important to establish a single criterion for the optimal distribution of taxation levels and to maintain an optimal ratio of taxes to GDP.

Tax regulation of economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan is in a state of constant renewal and improvement, aimed at finding the optimal project that matches the market structure and infrastructure, and issues of rationalization come to the fore.

At the moment, the economy of our country requires the further renewal of the production base and capital funds, the introduction of new technologies and innovations on a large scale. There is no other alternative to this path of development, because in the conditions of modern competition, the need to increase the efficiency of production, in particular, to save financial, material and labor resources, and to increase the efficiency of their use is constantly increasing. Therefore, the strategic vector of development is the rational use of experience accumulated over the years of intensification of production and changes in market relations.

Main part

The ability to use different forms and methods of taxation allows the tax regulatory system to act as the most flexible way to attract additional resources to stimulate the activities of economic entities, changing the paradigm of financial direction to regulation. will give. This takes into account changes in the investment and tax environment. The use of a comprehensive approach and the justification of a set of existing tools will enable the activation of production activities in the country, taking into account the priority directions of economic development.

In such conditions, the study of tax regulation of economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan is being renewed in connection with the need to develop scientifically based practical recommendations on the decisive role of taxation in the reproduction processes and the improvement of the organizational and economic foundations of taxation. As a result of the complex processes taking place in the economy, the role of the state

in the use of tax regulation tools, including the activities of business entities, is increasing in order to increase their efficiency.

The institutional purpose of taxation is not limited to providing financial resources for social and economic development programs. Taxes play an important role in the formation of inter-economy relations, redistribution of production resources and price policy, market relations, stimulation of implementation of promising projects in local industry. In the context of this study, the author proceeds from the understanding of the category of "tax regulation" as the influence of the state on the economic activity of economic entities through the established system of taxation.

As an economic category, the financial result describes the entrepreneurial activity of the enterprise. Profit is an indicator that fully reflects the efficiency of production, the volume and quality of the manufactured product, the state of labor productivity, and the cost level. At the same time, profit has a stimulating effect on the strengthening of trade accounts, the activation of production in any form of property.

Profit is the income that remains in the business after expenses have been deducted.

There are different types of profit, depending on exactly what income and expenses are taken for calculation. For example, contribution margin is the difference between revenue and variable costs. And gross is the difference between the income from the sale of goods, services or works and their cost.

Maintaining the required level of profitability is an example of the normal functioning of the organization in the objective market economy. Systematic lack of profit and its unsatisfied dynamics indicate the inefficiency and risk of business - one of the main internal causes of bankruptcy.

As the most important category of market relations, profit performs certain functions.

First, this indicator fully reflects production efficiency, volume and quality of manufactured products; state of labor productivity, cost level. Indicators are the most important for profit production and financial evaluation of enterprise activity. They describe the level of his business activity and financial well-being. Profitability determines the profitability of advance funds and investments in company assets.

Profit also has a stimulating effect on strengthening the commercial account, intensification of production.

Second, profit has an incentive function. Its content is profit, both a financial result and the main element of the company's financial resources. Actual support The principle of self-financing is determined by the profit received. Taxes and other mandatory payments for the net profit remaining at the company's disposal after the share payment should be sufficient to finance the expansion of production activities, the scientific-technical and social development of the enterprise, and material incentives for workers.

The increase in income determines the growth of potential opportunities of the enterprise, increases the level of its business activity, creates a financial basis for self-financing, expanded reproduction, solutions to the problems of the social and material needs of the labor process of the communities. It allows the use of less capital investments in the production of resources (thereby increasing the expansion of power and its renewal), the immediate introduction of innovations, the intensive resolution of social extreme situations in connection with the financing of commercial activities for its scientific and technical development in the enterprise.

In addition, stock returns are an important factor in the company's capabilities, the assessment of loads by a potential investor through the volume of services, an indicator of the effective use of local resources, i.e. Capital is required to evaluate the company's trans activities and future opportunities.

Thirdly, depending on the profit levels, it is one of the sources of appropriate formation of budgets. It comes to the budgets of the owners in the form of income tax and together with other partners, foreign income is used for intermediary financing and to meet the economic needs of the joint state, to ensure the use of the state fulfills its tasks, we deserve state investment, social and other programs, participates in the formation of the account We receive budget and donation funds.

It is important to track the various profit indicators in order to get the desired income from the business

and influence it. I will tell you how the types of benefits differ, why they are and how they are calculated.

Profit, therefore, the person - the entrepreneur puts his partner's investment at risk. After all, he is investing the money in his pocket and he hopes to get an income from it in the form of profit.

The basis for ensuring the flexibility, high efficiency and systematic adaptation of taxation is its modernization, introduction of modern, objectively based organizational, economic and financial forms, methods and implementation mechanisms. The innovative base allows to maximize the existing potential and expand the functionality of tax models. For this, it is acceptable to use advanced information technologies, economic and mathematical methods, construction of logical diagrams, algorithms of the system operation process.

Changing the tax regulation on the basis of optimally selected, analyzed and synthesized financial and economic indicators with the development of several alternative options for planning the current activity allows to improve the activity on the formation of state revenues. In general, the scheme of the organization of the fiscal aspect of the tax is shown in Figure 1.

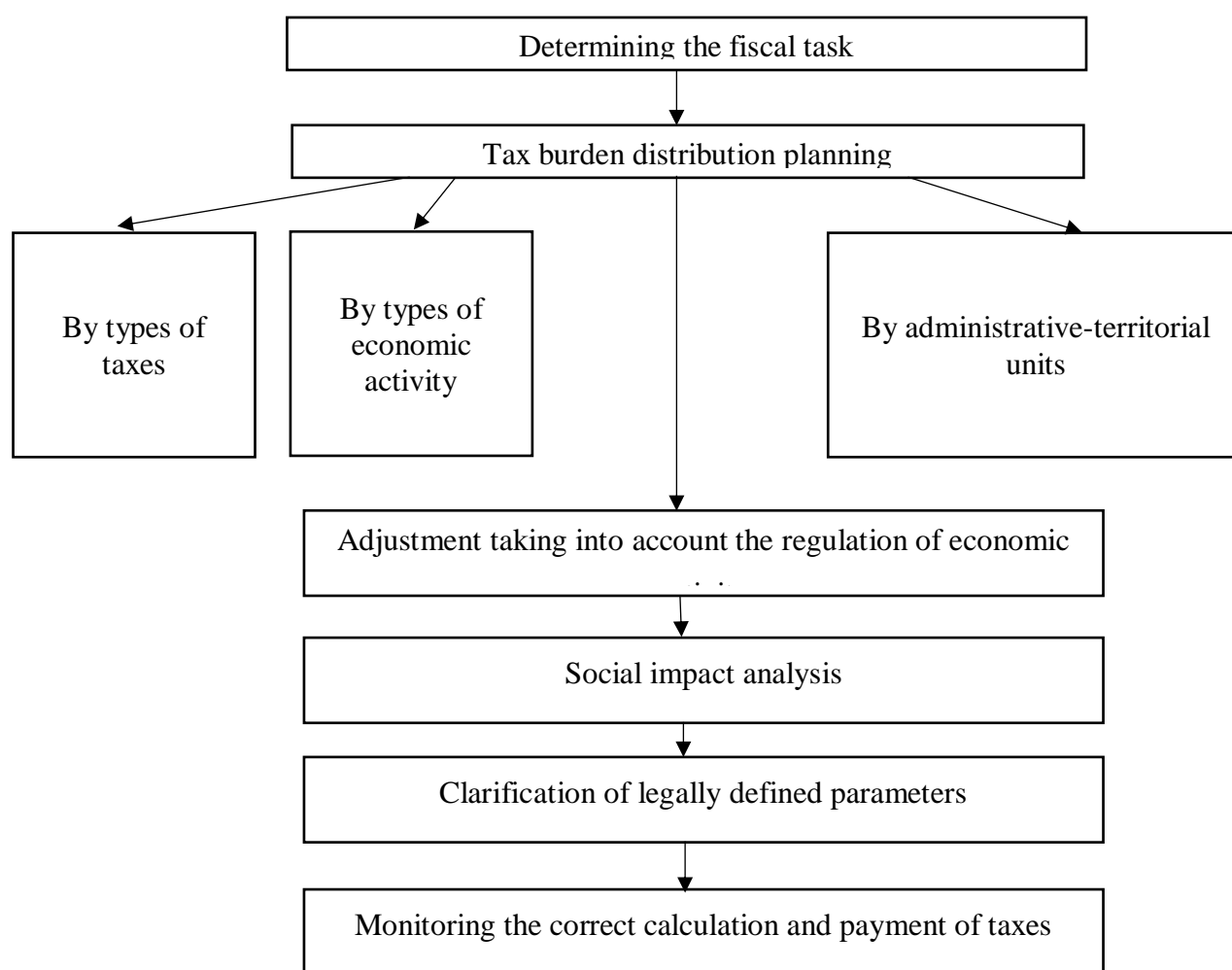


Figure 1. Fiscal aspect of taxes⁵¹

Since taxation has become a regulator of the redistribution of money from private owners to the state,

⁵¹ Developed by the author based on scientific research.

the problem remains to determine its optimal level and the indicator by which it is calculated, that is, the necessary share of the economic base that should be subject to centralized taxation. funds.

We agree with the position that the profit of the enterprise is used in the calculation of the total tax burden. To prove this, the question is considered from the point of view of fundamental economic theory: what is the source of taxes at the micro level.

The price of any product may include the following components:

$$ST = SP + (SNT + DS), (1)$$

here:

ST - price of goods;

SP - transferred value.

(SNT + DS) - necessary work (SNT) and added value (VA) a newly created value containing the value created by it.

Taxes cannot be a component of transferred value (VT), because part of the cost of the product is a source of compensation for the monetary costs used in production. Value created by necessary labor (SNT) is the source of income tax and social payments from wages. When calculating the tax burden on the enterprise, in the author's opinion, these taxes and contributions should not be taken into account, because in this case the enterprise is only an intermediary between the state and employees. Therefore, the source of tax payments is value added. And since this is the result that represents the entire advanced capital and takes the form of a modified profit (economic law), then the source of taxes and contributions directly paid by the enterprise is precisely its profit.

Conclusion

We propose to include in circulation such a category as "tax plane" of enterprises - these are all types of tax payments provided for in the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and calculated by the enterprise during its activity in a certain reporting period.

From a practical point of view, the tax level of the enterprise is the information that is available in documents (calculations, tax returns, etc.) and has not yet been submitted, but is available in the tax report of the enterprise.

Thus, to calculate the tax burden indicators, it is proposed to take not all taxes (calculated and paid) from the tax plane, but only taxes that are actually transferred to the budget.

Constantly improving the technological process of production forms, improving the quality of the services provided, improving tax legislation, reducing the production costs of table products or services, this year is the most important aspect of improving competent and effective management.

Profit, what are these, the year and why postulates, the intended person - the entrepreneur puts his own risk with partner investments. After all, every money invested in development will pay off in his pocket. He hopes to earn from himself, his partner, in the form of profit.

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INTERNAL AUDIT OF THE COMPANY: GOALS AND BENEFITS

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ABSTRACT

The creation of an Internal Audit or Internal Control Service in modern companies makes it possible to provide the most transparent and reliable information about financial and economic activities, which serves for effective and error-free decision-making by management bodies. The article has developed a preliminary conceptual formula for audit and control to enhance the rationality of economic activity and appropriate control measures. The article also attempts to prove that the creation of highly effective accounting for mature internal audit or internal control is the key to the success of the company. Based on this concept, conclusions were formulated for its further improvement as a result of the conducted research and judgments.

Keywords: internal audit, organizational forms of internal control, internal audit service, internal audit tasks, internal audit effectiveness.

Introduction

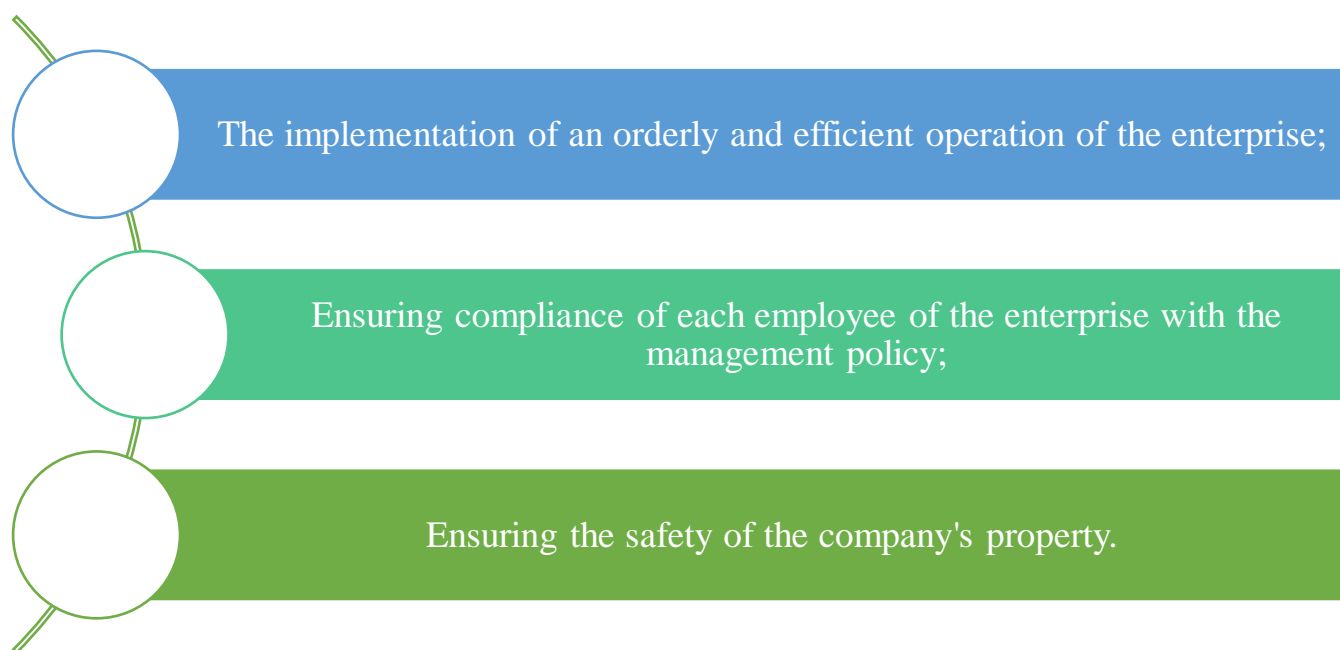
Modern business conditions and rules, technology development, digitalization, as well as increased competition contribute to increasing the importance and role of corporate governance in the company, one of the tools of which is internal audit and control, forcing many enterprises to think about creating specialized structures.

Until recent years, there was no clear understanding among the owners of national enterprises and the management (management) of their role, role and responsibilities in control in the business structure. But now more and more companies are creating internal audit and control services. Modern internal audit and control today is capable of performing diverse and large-scale tasks.

Internal audit and control is an assessment of the reliability and effectiveness of the enterprise's business system (financial, operational control, control over compliance with policies and procedures), risk management faced by the company (for example, when launching new products, introducing new information systems, business restructuring), as well as a rational company management process. Internal audit and control is an ongoing process aimed at the future of the company, whose mission is to help its management achieve its goals in the most effective way. At the same time, the main customers and consumers of the results of the company's Internal Control Service are shareholders, owners, the board of directors, senior executive management and managers at various levels. Issues related to the organization of internal audit and control are more relevant in the context of the crisis of the national and global economy.

Unlike an external audit, an internal audit is conducted by a specialized department of the company. Accounting cannot serve as such a division, since in this case the principle of independence is not respected. The head of the organization can identify employees who will conduct an internal audit. This may be an internal audit service or a permanent commission [1].

It is enough to take a serious approach to the selection of employees to participate in the internal audit. First of all, they must have the necessary knowledge, skills, and adhere to the principle of independence. Thus, if we appoint accounting specialists to the commission, then the criterion of independence is leveled, and if we include only technical specialists in the commission, they cannot check Accounting.



Based on the above, we can say that internal audit and control require a specific approach to company management, based on which the goals of the organization of the internal control system at the enterprise are formulated. (Fig. 1)

Figure 1. Objectives of the organization of the internal control system at the enterprise

In order to achieve the above goals, a necessary condition is the consistency of the accounting system, internal control, since a dual-access system (two-way recording) based on any accounting system (including automated accounting systems) determines the procedure for registering business transactions and ensures proper control.

To achieve the goals of the organization of the internal control system, it is necessary to solve certain tasks. The company's management is obliged to ensure the proper organization and maintenance of such an internal control system, which is achieved by ensuring:

- all information to be included in the accounting (financial) statements and not to be included in it must be correctly identified, classified, evaluated and recorded;;
- accounting (financial) tables should provide information about how the company as a whole looks correctly and objectively;
- it is unacceptable to fake computer programs that control the operation of the accounting system, including the formation of primary documents, their analysis and placement on accounting sheets;
- a system is needed to prevent the appropriation or inefficient use of company funds;
- a system is needed that timely identifies, analyzes and is responsible for all deviations from plans;
- appointment of authorized persons to make management decisions through immediate optimal use based on internal reporting.

For the effective organization of the internal control system, the company's management relies on two accounting links in the implementation of the above tasks: Accounting and management accounting. Based on this, the first three tasks are provided by linking the internal control system with the accounting system, and the last three with the management accounting system.

As can be seen from the content of the tasks set, the creation of an internal control system is a rather complex process, which in itself is a rather complex and subtle organism that is associated with the activities of absolutely all departments of the enterprise, all spheres of activity of the enterprise and each employee. The internal control system is a specific structure within an organization (enterprise).

The level of complexity of internal control should correspond to the organizational structure of the enterprise, the number of personnel, the network of branches and divisions, the field of activity, the level of centralization of accounting and other characteristics of the enterprise as a whole.

The most important function of internal control is to ensure that employees of the enterprise perform their official duties [9].

Many elements are used in the implementation of internal control, and the methods used are very diverse:

- accounting elements (accounts and two-way records, inventory and documents, balance sheet summation);
- elements of management accounting (allocation of responsibility centers, cost rationing);
- elements of audit and control (verification of documents, arithmetic calculations, verification of compliance of business transactions with accounting rules, inventory, oral conversation of personnel, verification and control);
- elements of the method of control theory.

All of the above elements are combined into a single system and are used for enterprise management purposes.

In modern conditions, a new concept, called "accounting", is gradually penetrating into the life of enterprises. This is a super-powerful economic concept based on accounting according to generally accepted accounting standards. However, accounting is only a basic element of accounting. Through accounting, an information base is created that is necessary for the management of enterprises. The professional activity associated with the formation of this information base is called accounting [7]. This concept includes: planned work; reporting work; control work; analytical work.

Interaction of external and internal control (audit). External and internal types of control are united by a common purpose, which consists in the correct and timely reflection of business transactions in accounting and reporting, the legality of business transactions and their expediency for the enterprise.

Thus, internal control data helps the company's management and other management personnel to promptly receive information about deviations from the normal conditions of business operations, while external control data informs management about errors and violations committed in the reporting period, as well as shortcomings in the organization of internal control.

Literature analysis. To date, a number of foreign and domestic scientists have defined the concepts of "internal audit" and "internal control", but there is still no generally accepted interpretation of these concepts. Based on this, we will focus below on the opinions of scientists, for example, according to the Russian scientist M. V. Melnik. "... internal audit is an activity organized in an economic entity in the interests of its management bodies and regulated by its internal documents to verify and evaluate the activities of this entity in order to determine the reliability and effectiveness of the individual components of the internal control system" [2]. At the same time, this scientist "recommends dividing internal audit into control and consulting, based on its basic functionality" [6]

From modern Russian scientists R. Guselnikova, "a systematic approach to managing a company is a set of methods and techniques necessary to perform certain tasks and achieve set goals. This approach to monitoring activities is formed for each company individually, depending on the needs and requirements of the owners.

The systematic approach to the control (monitoring) of a company's business activities is dominated by internal audit compared to other types of control procedures, such as mandatory audit, initiative audit, compliance, due diligence, etc.

Internal audit, in turn, is a set of measures aimed at comprehensive and comprehensive control of the activities of a company (group of companies). In addition, these events are usually conducted by professionals who are part of the company and are in constant contact with its other employees" [3].

According to the textbook, “audit” authored by a group of well-known Russian scientists, “internal control helps to reduce the impact of risks affecting the set goals of the enterprise. At the same time, high profits are achieved, which is the main goal of the enterprise, ensuring the efficiency of all operations performed, the production of high-quality products or the provision of high-quality services. subordination to all government and established laws and requirements, as well as ensuring that all external and internal recipients of reliable information, employers and employees, in short, are understood as carrying out activities in accordance with socio-legal procedures” [4].

At the same time, according to the international auditing standard “Review of the work of an internal auditor” (ISA-610), developed by the International Federation of Accountants, “internal audit is an Evaluation activity carried out within an enterprise as a service intended for an individual. One of the tasks of internal audit is to study, evaluate and control the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and internal control system” [5].

Along with the above, we believe that internal control is one of the main functions of management and is a system of continuous monitoring and verification of the organization's work in order to assess the validity and effectiveness of management decisions, identify deviations and adverse situations, and inform management in a timely manner. At the same time, one of the main functions of internal audit is to monitor the internal control system, which contradicts the above concepts.

Research methodology. As a methodological basis for this study, the author took and used general methodological methods, classification, generalization, comparative analysis, theoretical interpretation and analytical methods. At the same time, the methodological aspects of the goals of internal audit of modern companies and the economic benefits that it brings as a result of using this methodology were investigated.

Analysis and results. In most cases, owners who are not direct elements of the management system of an economic entity and who are not directly involved in its operational and current management cannot, in their own interests, access information obtained as a result of an internal audit.

As a rule, this information is timely and accessible with timely access to its effectiveness. Owners are usually not interested in operational and pressing problems, but mainly in the safety of their property, respect for interests, compliance of financial and economic operations carried out by the management system with regulatory legal acts, as well as the ability of an economic entity to fulfill its obligations and continue its activities in the long term. Based on this, it is safe to say that in the above context, the interests of the owners are served by an external audit independent of the management system of the business entity, as well as an audit of financial and economic activities organized in this entity.

In our opinion, from the point of view of the control function of internal audit, it can be divided into an audit of the accounting system and an audit of the expediency and efficiency of economic activity [12], [13].

The internal audit of the accounting system involves checking and evaluating the functioning of individual elements of the accounting system of the audited business entity. In the implementation of this area of internal audit, the main attention is paid to previous control procedures, which allows timely identification of distortions and errors in accounting information. In other words, the purpose of the internal audit of the accounting system is to verify the correctness of the performance of official duties by employees of this system.

Therefore, the subject of this area of internal audit can be considered the quality of the implementation of subject accounting technology by all employees of the system [8].

Internal audit is aimed at ensuring the safety of assets and documents by identifying errors and distortions in the registers of primary documentation, accounting and reporting. In other words, the internal audit of the accounting system is aimed at preventing the facts of theft, fraud, forgery, damage and abuse of material, financial, labor and information resources.

The internal audit of the expediency and efficiency of economic activity is carried out by checking and evaluating the reliability of the structural elements of the internal control system. The analysis of individual indicators characterizing the economic activity of an economic entity, internal audit allows us to conclude about

the quality of management of the audited entity.

Implementing the advisory function of internal audit, According to scientist M.V. Melnik, functional, and among them audit, organizational and technical audit, as well as a comprehensive audit of management and production systems and, finally, directly in the form of a consulting audit [10], [11].

In this regard, the functional internal audit is aimed at checking and evaluating the performance of functions by structural units of an economic entity. During the functional internal audit, the functions of various structural divisions of the audited entity in their interrelation and interaction are checked and evaluated.

As part of the organizational and technical internal audit, the research is aimed at determining the expediency of the activities of various structural divisions of the management and production systems of an economic entity. The subject of this audit area is a set of organizational and technical science technologies used by these systems.

By carrying out a comprehensive audit of the management system of an economic entity, internal auditors carry out a deeper and more detailed control over the activities of this entity. At the same time, the main attention is paid to identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the financial and economic activities of an economic entity, assessing the stability of its condition and possible prospects for its development.

Consulting on internal audit involves the participation of internal auditors in the organization of accounting of an economic entity, advising employees of the management system on the implementation of various financial and economic operations, various aspects of the regulatory framework, the development and implementation of personnel development programs and many other issues.

Conclusions and suggestions. Thus, conceptually, the concepts of "internal audit" and "internal control" are based on knowledge of the accounting system of the company as a whole. Therefore, the optimality of internal audit procedures largely depends on the state of the accounting system (the chosen accounting policy, the information processing tools used, the volume of business activities carried out, the organization of analytical accounting, document management), the organizational structure of the business entity, technology and organization of accounting.

In accordance with this, the procedures of "internal audit" and "internal control" for the purpose of effective implementation, in our opinion, will contribute to the success of the company, as well as provide advantages in a highly competitive environment:

- maintaining an accurate and complete record of all the facts of economic activity;
- Registration of accounting processes and information about them, as well as identification of all errors as soon as possible;
- automation and digitization of data while maintaining their integrity, ensuring the modernity of the accounting apparatus;
- increasing legibility in the reliability of information about assets and accounting documentation, and at the same time preventing forgery;
- separation according to signs of increased risk, taking into account errors or risks that may be made in accounting and reporting.

Thus, the accounting system ensures the achievement of the goals of "internal audit" and "internal control" and lays the foundation for this, and, therefore, the success of this system is the key to the future of the company.

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CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO REGULATING THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG PEOPLE BASED ON THEIR VALUE ORIENTATIONS

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ABSTRACT

According to the theoretical basis of regulating the economic activity of young people and the results of research conducted on indicators of economic activity of young people in the labor market of Namangan region, young people are active in the behavioral paradigm of social development based on their values. This, in turn, requires the development of conceptual approaches to the regulation of economic activity. Regulating the economic activity of young people is traditionally an important, but at the same time, complex task in the field of social and economic management.

Keywords: economic activity, labor market, labor potential, entrepreneurship.

Introduction

In modern conditions, it is complicated by the instability of economic development and requires the search for new approaches and means of stimulating economic activity, as well as the involvement of all subjects of the labor market and social relations. This study proved that by encouraging the economic activity of the youth, it should be the most important factor in ensuring the sustainable economic development of Namangan region.

We believe that among the task of regulating the economic activity of young people (in particular, according to the type of activity and the direction of ensuring activity), taking into account the value directions that determine the behavior model of young people in the labor market, it will give a number of important socio-economic effects. At the same time, we suggest considering the results of the social assessment of the value sphere of young people and the results of monitoring their economic activity as an information base for forecasting the economic behavior of young people in the labor market, as well as a basis for development and implementation, based on appropriate regulatory measures.

In our opinion, modern mechanisms for regulating the economic activity of young people should be based on scientifically based conclusions that the connection between the value orientations of a person and his behavior has a causal nature. A person appreciates certain laws in his behavior, which affect various aspects of his present and future life. The values established in the mind of man today determine his behavior and the culture of tomorrow. When the process of changing value directions begins, the vector of future development, behavior and priorities will change at the same time.

Modern economic theory takes into account the behavioral laws of human life, constantly expands the spectrum of factors affecting behavior, among which, as noted in the first and second chapters of the research work, human value orientations occupy an important place. Therefore, the theoretical and practical problem that requires scientific study in the context of finding reserves of economic growth at different levels of management due to the activation of the economic behavior of young people in the labor market is the activity of young people based on value orientations, the development of relevant mechanisms of influence and means of forecasting models of youth behavior in the labor market. and the justification of conceptual approaches to the regulation of economic relations.

Materials and methods

At the same time, as stated in paragraph 1.3 of the dissertation, we will regulate the economic activities of young people based on their values, the behavior of young people in the labor market, the effective use of the labor potential of young people in the labor market, increasing the active participation of young people in labor resources, improving the quality of working life of young people, and the comfortable working life of young people. In order to support their lifestyle, we interpret their economic activity as a process of multi-vector targeted influence in the field of social and labor relations.

We propose a logical and meaningful mechanism for regulating the economic activity of young people based on their value orientations, the object of which is the economic activity of young people as a desire to realize their labor potential (Fig. 1).

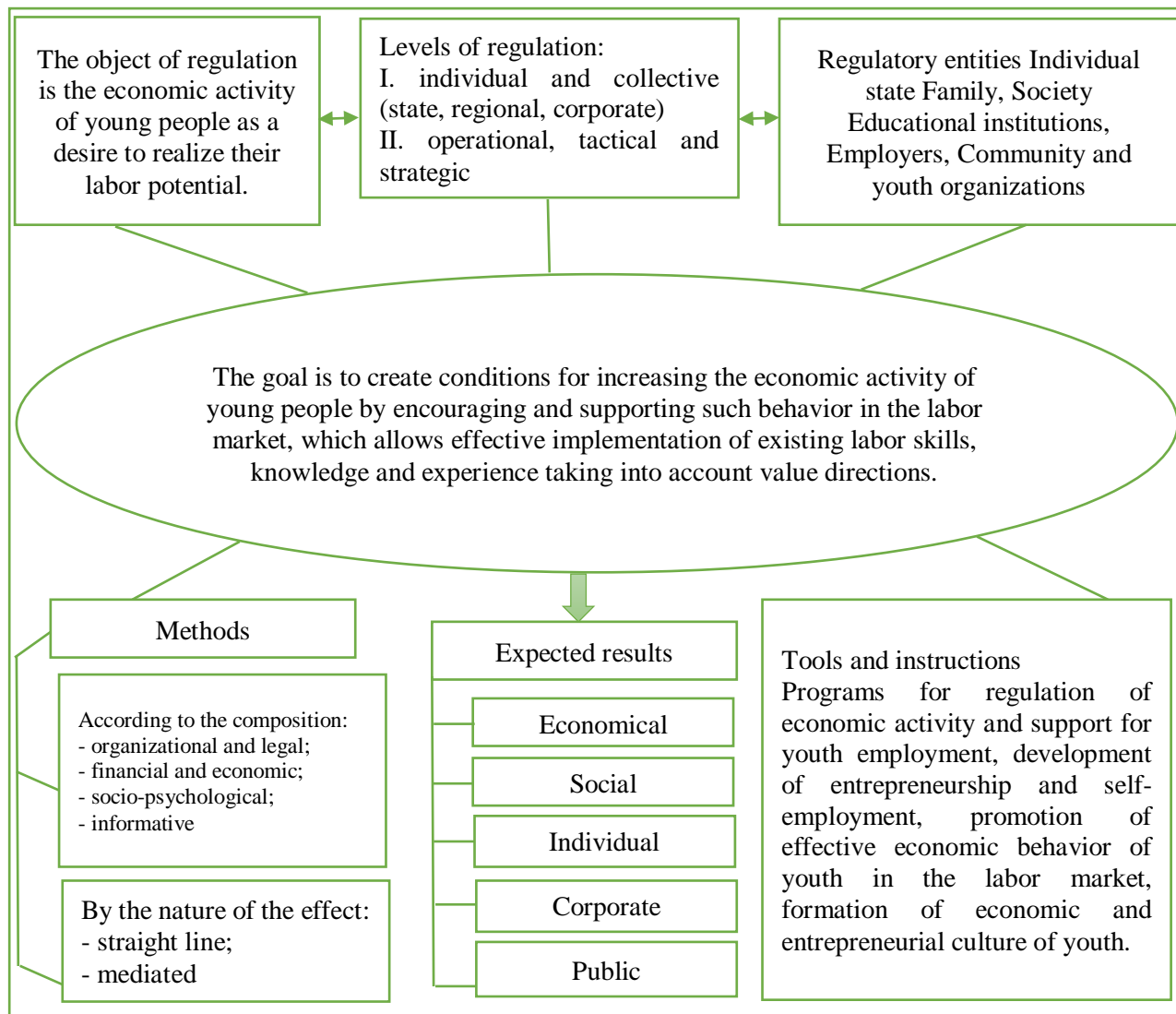


Figure 1. A mechanism for regulating the economic activity of young people based on their values

This mechanism is aimed at creating conditions for increasing the economic activity of young people by encouraging and supporting such behavior in the labor market, which allows effective implementation of existing labor skills, knowledge and experience, taking into account value directions.

The content of the proposed mechanism includes the methods, means and spheres of regulation to be implemented by the following groups of subjects, in particular, individuals, families, society, the state (in particular, state structures entrusted with the functions of regulating the labor market), educational institutions, employers and their associations, includes community and youth organizations. The movement of the mechanism of regulating the economic activity of young people based on their values should cover all levels of social and labor relations subjects (state, regional and corporate) and also apply to the level of owners.

The behavior of young people in the labor market and their economic activity is the result of a subjective-rational choice, that is, a choice in the context of individual ideas about the rationality of certain actions. Personal economic ideas and human behavior are the product of established value orientations and guidelines. Taking into account the above, it is proposed to include in the regulatory tools an algorithm for determining the

important value directions of young people, which will allow to have a more targeted and effective influence on the behavior of young people in the labor market. This is the uniqueness of the proposed activity.

At the same time, we have different (remedial, preventive, anti-crisis, strategic) we consider it appropriate to use normative documents. The expediency of using one or another type of regulation is determined by their characteristics and direction. Corrective regulation is used by subjects when it is necessary to bring indicators, types and types of economic activity of young people to parameters in the target (necessary) short- and medium-term perspective, both at the level of individual and collective regulation.

It should be noted that not only the economic activity of young people, but also the value orientations that determine their activity and behavior in the labor market can be remedially regulated. From this point of view, the role of the young person's external environment, starting from family and friends, to society, which supports one or another set of important values, is growing. Preventive regulation is aimed at preventing unpleasant situations related to reducing the competitiveness of young people and their position in the labor market in the field of economic activity, in particular, related to external threats.

This type of regulation of the economic activity of young people is based on the results of the assessment of the possibilities of effective realization of the labor potential of young people in the process of employment. Preventive regulation has a prospective nature and should be implemented both directly by individuals and by other regulatory entities. Anti-crisis regulation aims to protect young people from crisis events in the field of economy, labor market and employment, as well as to minimize the consequences of these events that limit the opportunities of young people to perform economic activities and demonstrate their potential.

The main groups of entities with this type of regulation are the state and employers, who must perform their regulatory functions at the collective level in order to destroy the work potential of young people, prevent them from being forced out of the labor market, and in general, the labor market, the decrease in the level of income, etc. . Strategic regulation has a long-term nature and is carried out in order to implement strategic goals in terms of indicators and status of economic activity of young people at an appropriate level, to form and strengthen competitive advantages of young people in the labor market.

It provides for the identification of alternative strategies of youth behavior in the relevant labor market, their evaluation and the sequence of actions for the implementation of the chosen strategy. The type of regulation should be determined based on the development of the state youth policy and employment policy, as well as the corporate HR strategy. First of all, we emphasize that the more active and multifaceted the interaction of regulatory entities with youth, the higher their influence on the economic behavior of young people and their activity in the labor market.

By delegating responsibility to others and reducing interaction, the subjects of regulation of economic activity lose their influence. Thus, due to the passive role of most regulatory entities in the relevant labor market, situations may arise that prevent the effective realization of the labor potential of young people and stop economic growth.

The person is the central subject of regulatory influence on economic activity, because the economic activity of a person is primarily determined by his internal driving forces (level of motivation, value orientations, socio-demographic characteristics, personal and professional characteristics). It is the individual who is directly interested in his ability to work in the form of human capital.

In addition, this interest is most evident among young people who are at the stage of professional and personal self-determination and have high resource potential compared to other age groups of the labor force. In the context of this research topic, it should be noted that value orientations can be considered as a separate component of human capital. In the course of social interaction, people directly or indirectly influence the value orientations of another person, thereby influencing his economic activity.

Acting as a subject of the regulation of economic activity, a person makes voluntary efforts, which are based on value orientations and are aimed at satisfying personal valuable needs, thereby directing his actions to one or another economic activity, one or another type of economic activity. Therefore, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of individual influence on the process of regulation of economic activity, and it is to this extent that almost direct regulatory influence is realized. It can be both self-inflicted and one person's influence on another.

When implementing regulatory measures, it is necessary to take into account the potential efficiency of individual influence, because the amplitude of changes with high efficiency is very low, because it is very difficult to influence at the individual level, and in the process of promoting regulation, first of all, it is necessary to have

an idea about the direction of regulatory influence. It is also possible to consider the option of using flexible regulatory mechanisms, which will allow the desired result to be achieved.

Family influence is a collective subject of influence on economic activity at the level of family relationships, and the family environment ensures that young people are brought up and then exposed to the external environment. The family creates an environment that forms a person's idea of the surrounding world, unites a set of common values. This subject of the regulation of economic activity affects the initial stages of the formation of value directions, which can be considered a direct effect. It should be noted that the family plays a key role in the formation of value orientations, and the influence of the family on the individual's value map is usually the most important. Family environment and family culture can significantly influence a young person's personality, behavior, beliefs and values.

When entering the labor market, young people first of all demonstrate family values acquired in the family, and only then changes in value directions occur under the influence of the socio-economic environment. The more family values match the values promoted by state institutions and society, the faster and more effectively a young person can integrate into the socio-economic environment and realize his potential for economic activity as much as possible.

On the other hand, the significant deviation of family values from the state and social values slows down the realization of work, innovative, creative potential of young people, hinders their economic activity and hinders successful implementation of the labor market in the near future. In addition, a person's economic thinking, his ideas about economic relations are formed, first of all, in the family.

Household income and standard of living, availability of savings, alternative sources of income, labor market status of elderly family members, acceptance of work as a value, family business, family work dynasties, ownership, property, etc. are the imperatives of young people's behavior in the labor market, as well as factors that determine their economic activity and the probability of transition from potential to actual activity. The basis of economic success is the individual differences and competitive advantages of young people in the context of the positive influence of the family.

In our opinion, the important subject of regulating the economic activity of young people is society - a complex social system in which the labor institution has a special place, through which the economic activity of individuals is directly implemented. In the modern paradigm of social behavior, there is an undeniable understanding of the importance of social influence on the economic behavior of a person and directly on the economic activity of young people.

The social environment supports the maintenance of the established values and cultural traditions of the society and thus determines a certain direction of socio-economic development for a given social society. Society is able to regulate the economic activity of young people and influence their value orientations by supporting or criticizing the public opinion of economic behavior models and value groups that correspond to a certain stage of society's development.

It is public opinion that can be the basis for making appropriate economic decisions by economic entities and labor market participants. In the context of the regulation of economic activity under the influence of society, the idea of prestigious or non-prestigious professions and types of employment is often formed. Although social influence is very important, it does not always stimulate the development of innovation, because with its influence, society prevents the entry of new information and other values that can stimulate innovation.

Discussion

This phenomenon should be taken into account by all other subjects of the regulation of the economic activity of young people and should be taken into account when introducing appropriate regulatory methods and tools. The state acts as a specific subject of regulation within the scope of the possible influence on the economic activity of young people, because most of the other subjects depend on it to some extent and must follow the legislative framework proposed by the state in their regulatory activities.

The main role of the state in regulating the economic activities of young people is to effectively manage all available resources in the country by adopting flexible strategies based on the use of opportunities and avoiding threats, as well as creating equal opportunities for all participants in the market, providing conditions for the implementation of work for decent work. It is the state that should perform anti-discrimination functions in the labor market and provide all-round support to persons who show potential economic activity, but for various reasons have not yet received the status of employment, first of all, young people.

Among the state bodies, the tasks related to the regulation of the labor market and the economic activity of the population, especially the youth, are most actively carried out by the State Employment Assistance Service and its regional divisions. According to the conceptual principles of regulating the economic activity of young people based on their value directions proposed in the dissertation, the employment assistance centers are as follows:

- helping citizens to choose a suitable job;
- employee selection services for employers;
- assisting citizens in organizing business activities;
- organization of training, retraining and improvement of skills of the unemployed;
- conducting professional orientation of the population;
- in the implementation of tasks such as providing additional assistance in the employment of certain

categories of citizens who are not competitive in the labor market, it is necessary to take into account the socio-demographic and professional qualification characteristics of young people, as well as their value orientations. This has a significant impact on the improvement of the situation in the labor market, the maximum involvement of young people in the field of employment, and serves to reduce the level of unemployment among young people. In the context of the development of the knowledge economy, educational institutions play a special role in forming the values of young people and regulating their economic activities.

Since the value orientations of a person begin to be actively formed at the stage of his socialization, the educational process and educational institutions can have a significant impact on the formation of certain value orientations, which are supported by society and later become the main driver of economic behavior and economic activity. The need for education that includes a value component is constantly increasing because of the increasing incidence of behavioral disturbances and lack of unity in the understanding of human values throughout society and the economy.

The crisis of human values is one of the negative features that manifests itself in all aspects of modern society, especially in the economic sphere, and affects all socio-demographic groups, including young people. The types and meaningful level of values formed in young people may depend on the type of educational institution. Thus, universal human values (kindness, decency, honesty, respect for adults, etc.) should begin to be formed in preschool educational institutions, and deepening should be carried out in educational institutions of the following general education, vocational-technical, and higher education institutions.

Similarly, it is desirable to start forming the child's economic thinking in preschool educational institutions, then to develop his understanding of economic processes and to form motivation for a certain type of economic activity. In the latter, higher education institutions play a very important role. Currently, higher education institutions (HEIs) should be considered as three important components of development and economic growth in modern society:

- 1) new discoveries;
- 2) expert knowledge;

3) highly qualified specialists. The role of higher education institutions in regulating the economic behavior of young people can be both direct and indirect, at the same time, their role in the formation of values is extremely important. Higher education helps to reproduce and develop knowledge, to form the outlook, values, and general culture of young people, to develop science, to train highly qualified specialists for all areas of economic activity, to form scientific personnel, and to develop intellectual potential. Higher education is directly related to the labor market and economic activity, as it directly trains personnel.

The higher education system should be aimed at harmonizing the interests of the participants of the educational process and representatives of the labor market, employers, as well as the state in terms of effective use of human capital¹. Statistics show that two-thirds of the national wealth of the modern economy is contributed by human capital formed in higher education. Highly educated professionals produce 56% of GDP². In the methodology of calculating the Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum, higher

¹ Botchoukova-Farkova Gerry. Human Centered Approach to Economics. URL: <https://medium.com/@gbf2104/human-centered-approach-to-economics-1c103e3d722f> (Last accessed: 17.04.2020)

² Clemmer Jim. Our Values Shape Our Character and Culture. The Clemmer Group. URL: <https://www.clemmergroup.com/articles/values-shapecharacter-culture/> (Last accessed: 15.04.2020).

education and professional training are classified as the most important factors for improving productivity³.

Therefore, both developed countries and countries that have passed the path of economic and social development are constantly paying attention to the wide spread of higher education among the population. Thus, countries that take care of the state of higher education significantly increase the economic activity of young professionals, influence the formation of their cultural and educational spheres, which, in turn, is a convenient and necessary basis for effective economic activity. It is due to this connection that the regulatory role of educational institutions in relation to the economic activity of young people manifests itself.

Scientists say that in the process of higher education, it is important to form the idea of the necessity of constantly mastering the latest methods, techniques, technologies, business methods in the minds of students, and to develop their own proposals for improving professional activity in the relevant field. Highly educated specialists should be able to work in a team, have critical thinking, impartial self-evaluation, adequate ambition, ability to think strategically, conduct scientific and research activities, have the ability to realistically perceive, collect, and analyze economic processes. In addition to practical professional skills, graduates of higher education institutions should acquire new values that will stimulate their economic activity for a long time, encourage them to self-realization and innovative activities.

In conclusion, we emphasize that modern education is not only a field of formation of competencies required by the labor market, but also an environment for acquisition of value orientations that stimulate economic activity of young people. Therefore, the recommendations for the development of higher education institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan as a subject of regulation of the economic activity of young people are to integrate approaches to the formation of value directions of young people into the educational process, to develop the activity of young people in the labor market and the personnel potential of higher educational institutions, to develop behavioral strategies (2- picture).

³ Образование для всех к 2015 году. Добьемся ли мы успеха? Всемирный доклад по образованию для всех. Париж: ЮНЕСКО. 2008. 492 с. URL: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000154743_rus (дата звернения: 09.04.2020).

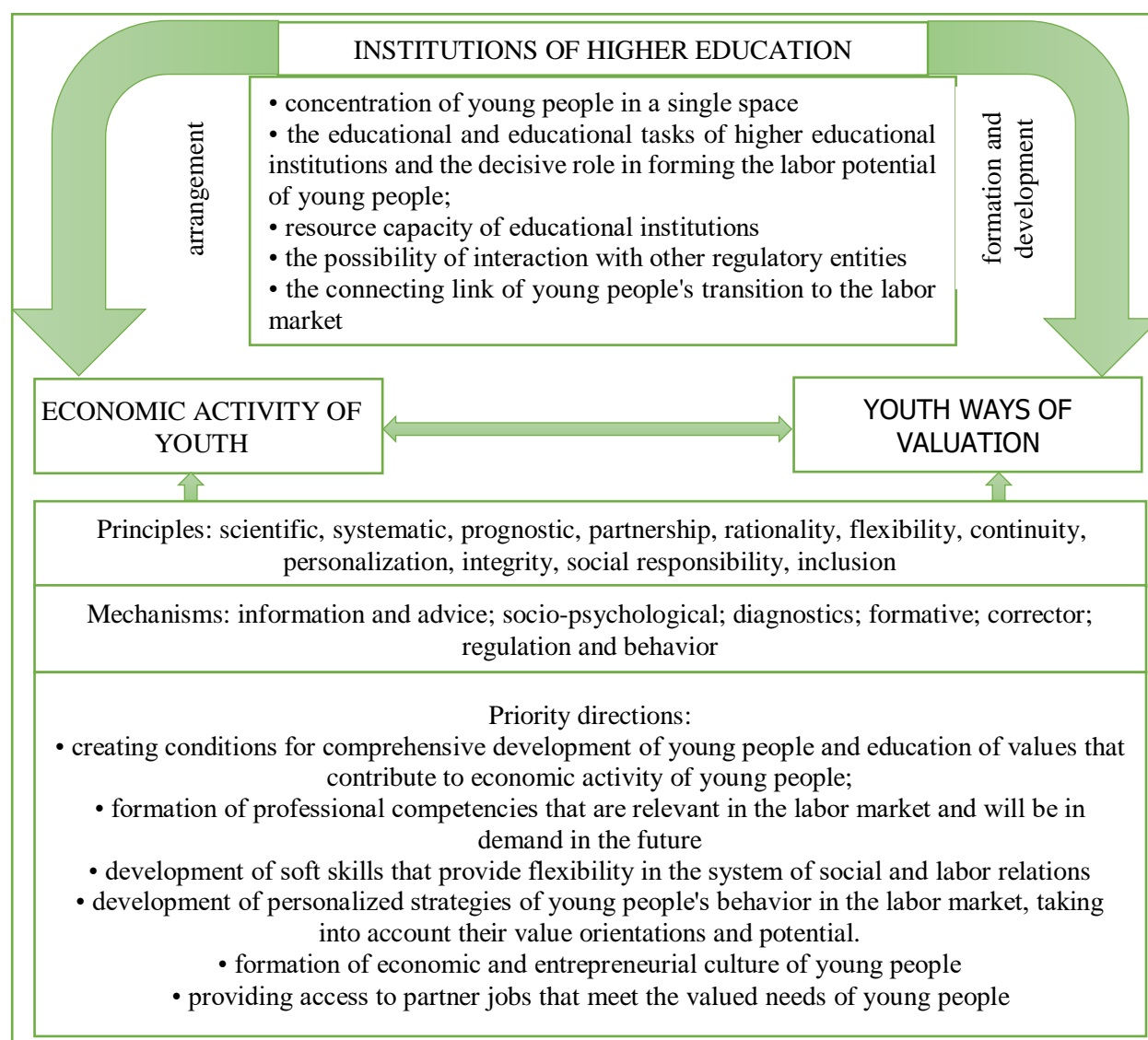


Figure 2. Prospective role of higher education institutions in the process of regulating the economic activity of young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In our opinion, the mechanisms of regulatory influence of higher education institutions on young people who have moved to another place (have a stable job and (or) are satisfied with their work); persons in transition; the transition to the labor market should be applied individually, depending on the stage of the transition to the labor market of persons who have not yet started. By shaping and offering working conditions, young employers and their associations influence economic activity.

This effect, according to the results of the study, is relevant for the wage labor sector, which covers a large part of economically active young people. Employers, as subjects of regulation of economic activity of young people, influence their value orientations at the initial stage of interaction with young people entering the labor market. In the future, certain values of the company can be transferred to young employees through corporate personnel policy and corporate culture. If there is a mismatch of values, it is advisable to introduce a flexible mechanism for regulating the economic activities of young people based on their values.

Having determined the priority value directions of the young employee, the employer must take them into account when forming a value proposition in the labor market to meet the value needs of the employee. This is exactly what encourages youth to increase their economic activity and make their work more efficient. In addition, it should be noted that the regulatory role of employers can be manifested in the creation of special

working conditions for young people compared to other categories of job seekers, which is determined by the specific characteristics of a specific field of activity, specific characteristics of labor activity.

At the same time, an important condition for the development of economic activity of young people, especially its active type, should be to limit the discriminatory attitudes towards young people by employers, both at the stage of employment and during work. At the same time, the manifestation of discrimination against young people in the wage labor sector can serve as a catalyst for youth self-employment and entrepreneurship.

Conclusion

According to the results of the analysis of professional skills in Namangan region, local experts emphasize that there is a great demand for advanced cognitive skills that allow employees to analyze and solve problems, rationally allocate time, develop and master new work methods, and communicate effectively. In addition, employees who demonstrate self-organization, persistence, willingness to learn, and teamwork are in demand. An important requirement of employers for graduates of higher education institutions is a set of entrepreneurial and communicative skills.

It can be concluded that all these competencies are beyond the professional and theoretical burden of knowledge, but are of senso-vital importance and take the first place among the required competencies of a young specialist.

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INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRITOURISM

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ABSTRACT

This article recommends the use of benchmarking methodology in the development of agritourism in the country. It is scientifically proven that the benchmarking methodology arouses motivations related to doing business, such as the activities of the enterprises being compared, in farmers and peasants. The data was analyzed on the basis of an experiment conducted with the participation of 153 agricultural enterprises in mountainous, desert and irrigated areas of 12 districts of the Samarkand region.

Key words: agritourism, innovative mechanisms, benchmarking advantages, experiment.

Introduction

In recent years, Uzbekistan's economy has suffered significant losses due to a sharp decline in tourism revenue resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. To mitigate this impact, the government implemented a series of reforms following the pandemic. According to Presidential Decree No. 232, dated April 30, 2022, measures were introduced to reimburse transportation and accommodation expenses under the "Travel around Uzbekistan" program. This included the establishment of a "cashback" system, the installation of "security call buttons" in designated "tourist streets," and the creation of Wi-Fi zones. Additionally, initiatives were launched in line with the "safe city" concept and the "tourism transport corridor," alongside financial incentives for developing tourism facilities, all aimed at revitalizing the tourism sector by attracting more visitors. Furthermore, the inclusion of provisions in Presidential Decree No. 300, dated September 11, 2023, which outlines measures for the effective and timely implementation of the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, focuses on diversifying the tourism industry. This includes promoting MICE tourism, rural tourism, agritourism, mountain tourism, and bicycle tourism to reduce seasonality and increase tourist numbers.

The 25th session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), held in Samarkand from October 16-20, 2023, aimed to establish mechanisms for promoting tourism and supporting innovative projects. A key focus was on enhancing service quality through investment in education. This necessitates the development of new tourism sectors, extending tourists' stays, and improving both the quantity and quality of services offered.

Agritourism stands out within the global tourism industry due to its ability to generate substantial income while simultaneously contributing to socio-economic development and fostering a responsible attitude towards the environment and ecological culture. Since 2018, agritourism has received official recognition in our country, and there is now a pressing need to implement various innovative mechanisms to further its development. Effective strategies in the agritourism sector of developed countries include principles such as "farm-to-table" [1], "U-pick" operations, the application of blockchain technologies in agriculture, "farm holidays," benchmarking methodologies, "green schools" training programs, and eco-certification programs for agricultural enterprises that meet specific environmental, social, and sustainability criteria. Among these, the benchmarking methodology is particularly highlighted as an innovative approach for advancing agritourism.

The concept of benchmarking was popularized as a formal business practice by Xerox Corporation in the United States during the late 1970s. As Xerox CEO Robert C. Camp stated, "Benchmarking is the continuous process of comparing our products, services, and practices with those of our strongest competitors

or leading companies." This implies that benchmarking serves as a contemporary marketing tool that involves comparing a company's services with the best practices in the industry. Through benchmarking in agritourism, it becomes possible to identify which types of tourist services offered by farms or other agricultural enterprises require improvement, which areas need reform, and which trends should be adopted.

Entrepreneurs have always shown interest in sectors that are rapidly developing and yielding high profits compared to their competitors. Consequently, they strive to enhance the fields that generate substantial returns for their partners. This behavior exemplifies a form of benchmarking that operates similarly to Adam Smith's theory of the "Invisible Hand," where actions taken in self-interest inadvertently benefit competitors and contribute to the overall economic well-being of society. As entrepreneurs provide agritourism services, an increase in tourist traffic to their establishments can lead to additional income, which in turn encourages surrounding farms to engage in agritourism, thereby enhancing both the quantity and quality of services offered.

Literature review. The use of benchmarking methodology in the field of agritourism is observed in the research of Hyungsuk Choo, Young-Hyo Ahn and Duk-Byeong Park [2]. According to the results, the DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) model was used to measure and compare economic efficiency indicators of small agritourism facilities in South Korea, best practices and strategies were determined, and the causes of inefficiency were studied.

Most of the literature on the methodology of benchmarking in the field of agriculture states that it is mainly implemented in order to increase the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises. [3]

Lisa Jack's research provides information on benchmarking practices in agriculture and the food supply chain and examines how these practices impact sustainable development [4]. The author used the experiences and sources of Australia, New Zealand, USA, Great Britain and European countries. In this literature, agricultural experts are instructed to promote the principles of sustainable development in their activities and use benchmarking to increase efficiency.

According to Kuchmieiev and Bryukhovetsky, benchmarking helps to develop competitive advantages in agricultural enterprises. In Ukrainian agriculture, information secrecy, lack of cooperation, and deficiencies in the formation of innovative potential have often led to non-use of benchmarking practices. However, as a result of the research, it was concluded that by comparing companies, customers' needs can be satisfied, their loyalty can be increased, and through this, they can gain their position in the competition [5].

Snoo noted that benchmarking helps promote sustainable agriculture by allowing farmers to anonymously compare their environmental and economic performance [6].

Many scientists have highlighted in their works the effectiveness and importance of benchmarking methodology in the field of agritourism, the possibility of improving service quality and introducing innovations in tourism and agriculture using this method [7], [8]. There are also studies that emphasize the need to use innovative methods similar to benchmarking to develop agritourism and increase its attractiveness [9]. The use of benchmarking in the field of agritourism in Uzbekistan is almost unexplored in research, and further research is needed to explore the significant impact of benchmarking.

Materials and method. Data for the analysis was collected through experiments conducted on 153 farms situated on the mountain slopes of the Urgut district (at 1000-2000 meters above sea level), as well as in the cultivated areas of the plains in the Bulungur, Jomboy, Ishtikhan, Kattakurgan, Akdarya, Samarkand, Payarik, Pastdargam and Taylak districts (at 500 meters above sea level) and from the lower regions of the Nurabad and Pakhtachi districts (at elevations of up to 400 meters above sea level, with annual rainfall of up to 200 mm) in the Samarkand region.

Results and discussion. The stages of benchmarking primarily include the following steps:

1. Defining the purpose of comparison based on the types of benchmarking;
2. Identifying the performance indicators that will be compared;
3. Selecting the entities for comparison;

4. Collecting data from the enterprises being compared;
5. Analyzing the data;
6. Identifying best practices and areas for improvement;
7. Modifying existing methods or directly implementing new methods for development.

Benchmarking can be focused on increasing revenue or attracting more tourists in the field of agritourism. In this process, data related to the enterprises being compared is gathered and analyzed through questionnaires, interviews, and site visits or reports. During data collection, it is possible to select sample entities for comparative analysis from both domestic and foreign agritourism enterprises, based on their locations in mountainous, desert, and irrigated plain areas. When analyzing the collected data, it is feasible to separately compare the operations of agritourism and non-agritourism farms, as well as examine the activities of agritourism enterprises in specific sectors such as crop production and livestock. Additionally, comparisons can be made among farms with different organizational structures.

A three-stage experiment was conducted involving 153 farmers and agricultural workers located in desert, mountainous and irrigated plain areas to promote the development of agritourism through this methodology (Figure 2¹):

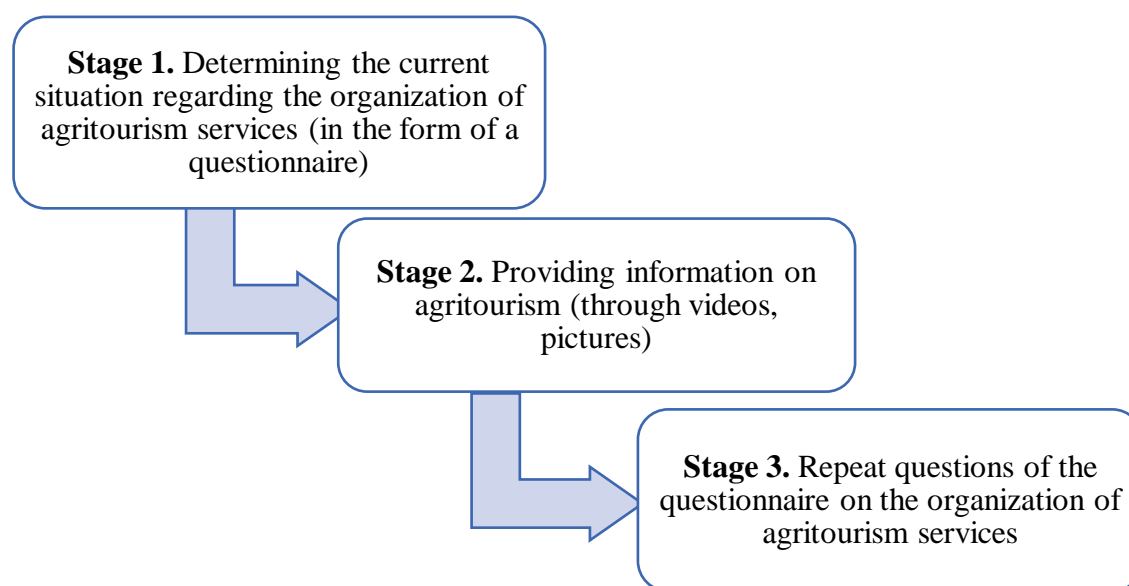


Figure 2. Experiment stages related to the development of agritourism.

During the experiment, a series of questions were posed to assess the farms' interest in organizing agritourism. In the initial stage, respondents were asked about their understanding of agritourism. In the second stage, general concepts of agritourism were introduced, accompanied by images and videos. Finally, in the last stage, the questions from the initial phase were revisited to evaluate any changes in the attitudes of farmers and peasants after they were informed about the economic, social, and ecological benefits of agritourism.

¹ Author's work based on monographic studies

Experimental protocol

Experiment purpose: use of benchmarking methodology in the development of agritourism;

Experiment hypothesis: "Benchmarking methodology is highly effective in the organizational development of agritourism";

Method of performing the experiment: 3-stage interview and comparison methods (questions attached);

- *In the 1st stage*, respondents were asked about their sufficient understanding of agritourism, existing problems and opportunities in the organization of services;

- *In the 2nd stage*, general understanding of agritourism and its economic opportunities was given; pictures and videos showing the activities of agritourism facilities located in mountainous, desert and plain areas based on irrigated agriculture were shown;



A



B



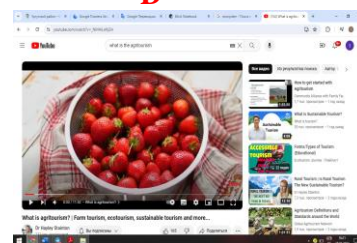
D



E



F



G

A – agritourism in plains with irrigated agriculture (plains 0-500 m above sea level);

B – agritourism in desert areas (areas up to 400 m above sea level, rainfall up to 200 mm per year);

D – agritourism in mountainous regions (mountainous and sub-mountainous regions at an altitude of 1000-2000m above sea level);

E – "Bogi Baland" garden (fig grove) established by Amir Temur in Samarkand region;

F – "Oq Amur baliqlari" agritourist object in Samarkand region.

G – video on agritourism: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= NM4rLeNj3A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NM4rLeNj3A)

- *In the 3rd stage*, the questions from the initial stage were returned in order to study the changes in the behavior of farmers and peasants after the general understanding of agritourism and its economic, social and ecological advantages were told to the farm owners.

Experiment analysis: the dynamics of changes in the answers of farmers and peasants to the same questions asked in the 1st and 3rd stages of the experiment were analyzed. It was observed that the rate of interest in obtaining information about agritourism and its organization, desire to learn about it, desire to improve production through income from agritourism, rate of confidence in additional income from agritourism increased by almost 99.0%. The results of the experiment, i.e., the statistical significance of the difference between the answers to the previous and subsequent questions, were checked using the t-test.

Experiment conclusion: According to the obtained results, it was scientifically proven that the "Benchmarking" methodology is highly effective in the organizational development of agritourism.

Experiment questions

1. Are you familiar with agritourism?
2. Would you like to learn more about agritourism?
3. Are you interested in organizing agritourism activities?
4. Do you believe that agritourism can generate significant income?
5. Do you have sufficient funds to establish agritourism?
6. Would you like the government to provide support for agritourism initiatives?
7. Do you tend to avoid risks?
8. Do you share your experiences with others?
9. Can you offer additional services alongside agritourism? (e.g., kitchen, tasting room, accommodation, conference hall, museum...)
10. Do you think that agritourism enhances agricultural production?

In this case, questions were asked to the heads of agricultural enterprises, and the answers were taken as binary variables - "yes" answers 1, "no" answers 0.

By conducting such an experiment, it is possible to observe and analyze how much the interest of the farmers and peasants in agritourism increases. Figure 4 below shows the dynamics of how farmers' and peasants' answers to the questions before and after the experiment changed:

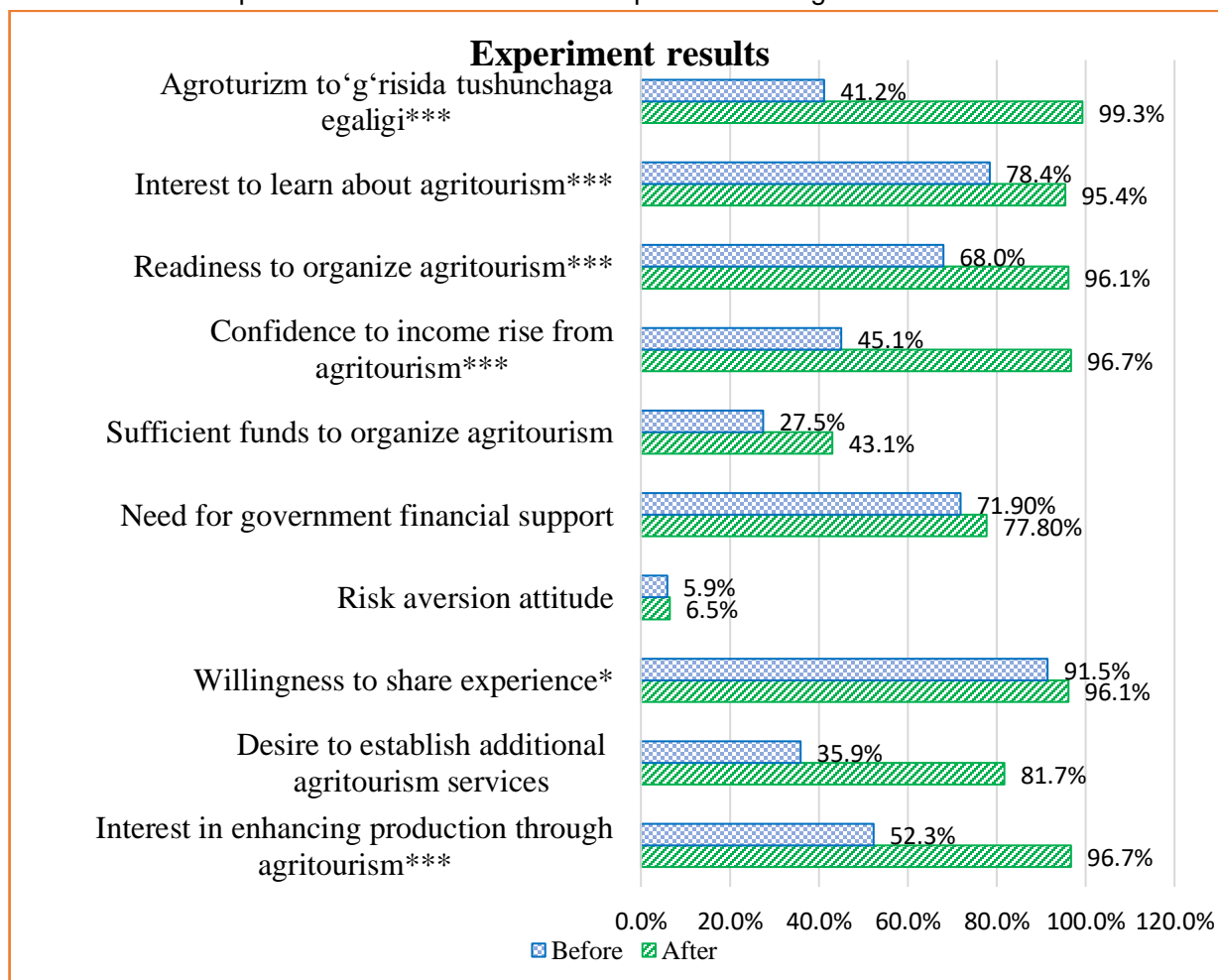


Figure 4. Experiment results.

According to the results, there was a notable increase in interest regarding the acquisition of information about agritourism and its organization. The desire to enhance production through income generated from agritourism rose by nearly 99.0%, and a t-test analysis revealed a high level of statistical significance (see Fig. 4). Additionally, the willingness sufficient funds to establish agritourism services increased from 27.5% to 43.1%, while need to financial assistance from the government rose from 71.9% to 77.8%. The tendency to avoid risks associated with this business also showed a significant increase, moving from 5.9% to 6.5%. During the study, it was noted that the influx of tourists, particularly by farm owners, posed negative impacts on both the environment and the local culture. Concerns were raised about the potential loss of the agritourism market due to infrastructural challenges and external impacts. This marked shift in attitudes among farm managers occurred after they received information about the opportunities within agritourism, with many expressing a desire to visit successful models that generate income through agritourism and learn from their practices. Furthermore, a positive correlation was identified between existing facilities that accommodate agritourists and the organization of master classes aimed at attracting visitors.

Conclusion. Regardless of the type of agricultural enterprise, there is a strong interest in welcoming tourists, providing services, and thereby enhancing production quality and generating additional income. The potential for agritourism development in the Samarkand region is substantial. However, barriers to attracting tourists include a lack of knowledge, skills, and experience in agritourism; infrastructure deficiencies; insufficient funding; high costs; time constraints; and the need for a significant labor force, all of which continue to hinder farm owners' motivation to develop agritourism.

This approach is effective for promoting agritourism development, as the benchmarking methodology aims to stimulate motivation among farmers and peasants by comparing their practices, adopting best practices, and implementing innovations in enterprises that generate income from agritourism.

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ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the relationship between foreign capital inflows and the unemployment rate using statistical econometric models. Understanding how foreign capital affects the unemployment rate with increasing globalization and integration of economies has important implications for economic policy and decision-making. The study uses various statistical econometric methods, including regression analysis, time series analysis, and panel data methods, to analyze these relationships. The study aims to reveal the extent and nature of the relationship between the flow of foreign capital and the level of unemployment. It focuses on determining whether the inflow of foreign capital, including foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio investment, has a significant effect on the level of unemployment in countries.

KEYWORDS: Unemployment rate, Statistical econometric models, Economic policy, Globalization, Direct foreign investments (FDI), Portfolio investments, and Regression analysis.

Introduction

In modern economic discourse, the interrelationship between foreign capital flows and the level of unemployment is especially important in the context of global economic dynamics and the domestic labor market. Foreign capital flow, including foreign direct investment and portfolio investment, is recognized as a potential factor of economic growth, job creation, and technological development. Conversely, the unemployment rate, which reflects the share of the labor force that is actively looking for work, but is unable to find a job, serves as an important indicator of the health of the labor market and socio-economic well-being. It begins with the study of the theoretical foundations of relations, relying on relevant economic theories such as investment theory, labor economics, and international finance. It examines how foreign capital flows can affect the labor market through channels such as investment in manufacturing industries, technology transfer, and job creation. In addition, it examines the problems that may arise as a result of the inflow of foreign capital, such as labor market segmentation, wage inequality, and structural unemployment. In conclusion, this article tries to systematically analyze the relationship between foreign capital flow and the unemployment rate using statistical econometric models. Combining theoretical insights with empirical analysis, it aims to deepen our understanding of the complex dynamics between foreign capital flows and labor market outcomes, providing insights that can inform policy interventions aimed at promoting sustainable development and reducing unemployment globally.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Many studies have investigated the different directions of the relationship between these factors, which has led to different theoretical perspectives and empirical findings. Investment theory states that foreign capital inflows, particularly foreign direct investment (FDI), promote economic growth by encouraging investment in manufacturing sectors, enhancing technology transfer, and promoting industrialization. and can stimulate the creation of new jobs (Aitken, B. J., & Harrison, A. E.). [1]Studies between these factors are supported by empirical researchers such as , who found a positive relationship between the flow of direct investments and employment growth in developing countries. However, the impact of foreign capital flows on unemployment

depends on several factors, including the absorption capacity of the host economy, the flexibility of the labor market, and the composition of capital flows. In some studies, researchers highlight potential negative effects such as labor market segmentation, wage inequality, and relocation of local firms (Blomstrom, M., & Kokko, A.) [2] Directly Although FDI can lead to direct job creation in host countries, it also affects labor market outcomes indirectly through spillover effects, technology diffusion, and changes in industrial structure. It can show a secret. (Borensztein, E., De Gregorio, J., & Lee, J. W.) [3] Regression analysis, time series models, and panel data methods are commonly used to estimate the causal relationship between these variables while controlling for confounding factors (Keller, W.). [4]

METHODOLOGY

The study collects data on foreign capital inflows, unemployment rates, and related control variables from authoritative sources such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and national statistical agencies. The data covers samples of different countries over a certain period. The study develops an econometric model to examine the relationship between foreign capital flows and the unemployment rate. The model may include additional explanatory variables to capture factors such as economic growth, human capital, and institutional quality.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
FDI GDP	25	1.784	1.022	0.543	3.843
FDI	25	8.984e+08	8.017e+08	65300000	2.498e+09
UNEMP	25	7.026	2.798	4.86	13.3
lnFDI GDP	25	0.419	0.591	-0.611	1.346
lnFDI	25	20.05	1.23	17.994	21.639
lnUNEMP	25	1.887	0.344	1.581	2.588

Table 1 shows the share of foreign direct investment in GDP: Observations (Obs): 25, Mean: 1.784, Standard deviation: 1.022, Minimum: 0.543, Maximum: 3.843, This variable represents foreign direct investment (FDI) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). The average direct investment is about 1.784% of GDP, with a standard deviation of 1.022, which shows variability around the mean value. TTXI: Observations (Obs): 25, Mean: 8.984e+08 (about 898,400,000), Standard Deviation: 8.017e+08 (about 801,700,000), Minimum: 65,300,000, Maximum: 2,498e+09 (approximately 2,498,000,000), This variable represents the absolute value of direct foreign investments. The average FDI is approximately \$898.4 million, with significant variation across observations (standard deviation approximately \$801.7 million). UNEM: Observations (Obs): 25, Mean: 7.026, Standard Deviation: 2.798, Minimum: 4.86, Maximum: 13.3. This variable represents the level of unemployment. The average unemployment rate is approximately 7.026%, with a standard deviation of 2.798, which indicates the variability of the observed unemployment rate. lnTTXI GDP: Observations (Obs): 25, Mean: 0.419, Standard Deviation: 0.591, Minimum: -0.611, Maximum: 1.346. This variable represents the natural logarithm of direct investment as a percentage of GDP. A mean value of approximately 0.419 indicates that the FDI/GDP ratio is positively skewed, with values generally lower than the original FDI/GDP ratio.

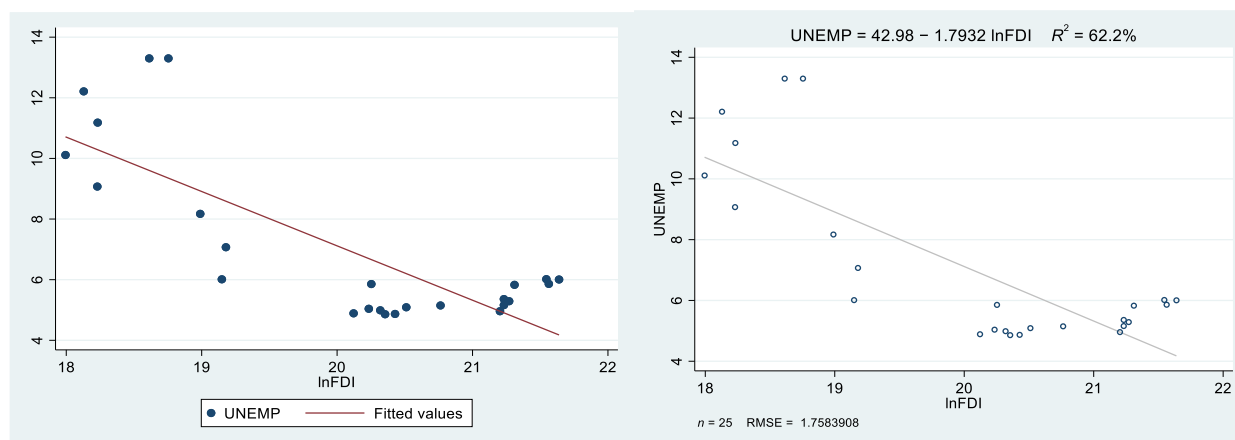


Figure 1. Regression line

In Figure 1, we can see that there is an inverse relationship between foreign capital and the unemployment rate, which is exactly what we wanted. Our data is also normally distributed. We can see that the coefficient of determination is also higher. Based on the data collected by the factors, graph boxes, and six-figure graphs were created using the STATA 17 program. The normality of the data presented here can be seen from the picture.

Pairwise correlations

Table 2

Variables	(1)	(2)
(1) UNEMP	1.000	
(2) lnFDI	-0.788*	1.000
	(0.000)	

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Pairwise correlations presented in Table 2 represent correlation coefficients between pairs of variables: UNEMP (Unemployment rate) - This variable is correlated with itself, so the correlation coefficient is 1.000 as expected. lnFDI (natural logarithm of FDI) - The correlation coefficient of this variable with the unemployment rate is -0.788*. A negative sign indicates an inverse relationship between the natural logarithm of direct investment and the unemployment rate. A correlation coefficient of -0.788* indicates a strong negative correlation between lnFDI and UNEMP, a p-value (in parentheses) of 0.000 indicates that this correlation is statistically significant at the 1% level. In general, based on the presented correlation, there is a strong negative relationship between the natural logarithm of FDI and the unemployment rate in the data set.

SPEARMAN UNEMP lnFDI

Number of obs = 25

Spearman's rho = -0.5166

Test of H0: UNEMP and lnFDI are independent

Prob > |t| = 0.0082

Spearman correlation coefficient between UNEMP (Unemployment rate) and lnFDI (natural logarithm of FDI) is -0.5166. This coefficient shows an average negative monotonic relationship between two variables. A negative sign indicates that high values of one variable are associated with low values of another variable. The p-value associated with testing the null hypothesis that UNEMP and lnFDI are independent is 0.0082, which is less than the conventional significance level of 0.05. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between UNEMP and lnFDI.

Linear regression

Table 3

UNEMP	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
InFDI	-1.793	0.292	-6.15	0.000	-2.397	-1.19	***
Constant	42.98	5.86	7.34	0.000	30.859	55.101	***
Mean dependent var		7.026	SD dependent var		2.798		
R-squared		0.622	Number of obs		25		
F-test		37.786	Prob > F		0.000		
Akaike crit. (AIC)		101.082	Bayesian crit. (BIC)		103.520		

*** $p < .01$, ** $p < .05$, * $p < .1$

Table 3 shows the relationship between the result of linear regression between the dependent variable UNEMP (unemployment rate) and the independent variable InFDI (natural logarithm of FDI).

$$Y = a_0 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3 + \dots + a_nb_n + e$$

Here: a_0 is constant, a_1 , a_2 , a_3 , and a_n are the coefficients we calculated, b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_n are independent variables, and e is an error.

Coefficient Estimates: The coefficient for InFDI is -1.793, indicating that for a one-unit increase in the natural logarithm of FDI, the unemployment rate, holding other variables constant, is approximately 1.793 is expected to decrease to unity vs. it is statistically significant. The constant is equal to 42.98. It shows the estimated level of unemployment when InFDI is zero. The standard error for the InFDI coefficient is 0.292. The t-value associated with InFDI is -6.15 and the corresponding p-value is 0.000. This indicates that the coefficient of InFDI is statistically significant at any conventional level of significance (***), which indicates that InFDI and InFDI axis shows that there is a significant relationship between UNEMP. Similarly, the constant term has a statistically significant coefficient (p-value = 0). Confidence intervals: 95% confidence interval for the coefficient of InFDI [-2.397, -1.19]. 95% confidence interval for the constant period [30.859, 55.101]. Model fit: The R-squared value is 0.622, which indicates that approximately 62.2% of the variation in the unemployment rate is explained by the linear regression model with InFDI as the independent variable. The F-test evaluates the overall significance of the regression model. Here, the F-statistic is 37.786 and the p-value is 0.000, indicating that the model is statistically significant. Additional information: the average value of the dependent variable (UNEMP) is 7.026, the standard deviation is 2.798. The number of observations in the regression analysis is 25. Akaike's information criterion (AIC) and Bayesian information criterion (BIC) are measures of model fit and parsimony, with lower values indicating better fit.

Shapiro "Wilk W" test for normal data

Table 4

Variable	Obs	W	V	z	Prob>z
ehat	25	0.936	1.780	1.179	0.119

In Table 4, the Shapiro-Wilk test is a statistical test used to assess the normality of a data set. The test statistic W lies between 0 and 1, where values closer to 1 indicate that the data are more normally distributed. for the ehat variable: Observations (Obs): 25, Shapiro-Wilk test statistic (W): 0.936. Critical value (V): 1.780. z-value: 1.179. Probability (Prob > z): 0.119. The Shapiro-Wilk test statistic (W) for the ehat variable is 0.936. Since this value is less than the critical value (V) of 1.780, there is evidence that the data deviates from the normal distribution. However, the p-value (Prob > z) associated with a z-value of 1.179 is 0.119, which is greater

than the conventional significance level of 0.05. Therefore, we cannot reject the null hypothesis of normality. In conclusion, although the Shapiro-Wilk test indicates some deviation from normality, the evidence of non-normality is not strong enough to conclude that the data deviate significantly from a normal distribution.

Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Assumption: Normal error terms

Variable: Fitted values of UNEMP

H0: Constant variance

chi2(1) = 2.76

Prob > chi2 = 0.0967

The Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg test is used to assess whether the error variance in a regression model is constant (homoscedastic) or varies across observations (heteroscedastic). For a given test: Assumption: Normal error conditions, Variable: set values of UNEMP, Null hypothesis (H0): variance of errors is constant. The test statistic is a chi-square (χ^2) test with 1 degree of freedom. Test statistic: $\chi^2(1) = 2.76$. Probability (Prob > χ^2): 0.0967. The test statistic 2.76 follows a chi-square distribution with 1 degree of freedom. The probability associated with this test statistic is 0.0967. Since this p-value is greater than the conventional significance level of 0.05, we cannot reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, based on this test, we do not have sufficient evidence to conclude that heteroskedasticity exists in the model. In other words, the assumption of constant change of errors in the regression model is not significantly violated. Now, let's dive deeper into the interpretation of Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg test results: Test statistic ($\chi^2(1) = 2.76$): This represents the value of the chi-square statistic calculated for the test. In this case, it is 2.76. Probability (Prob > χ^2): This is the p-value associated with the chi-square statistic. It represents the probability of observing a chi-square statistic as extreme or more extreme than that calculated from the sample data under the assumption that the null hypothesis (constant variance) is true. In this case, the p-value is 0.0967. Interpretation of the results: the null hypothesis (H0) means that the variance of the errors in the regression model is constant (homoscedastic). With a p-value of 0.0967, which is greater than the 0.05 significance level, we cannot reject the null hypothesis. This means that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that the variance of the errors in the regression model deviates significantly from the constant across the observations. In other words, the assumption of homoscedasticity at the traditional level of significance is not violated. Conclusion: According to the results of the Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg test, we do not have enough evidence to show the presence of heteroskedasticity in the model. Therefore, assuming a constant error variance is reasonable and does not require correction in the analysis.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, this study provided important information about the relationship between foreign capital inflow and unemployment rate using statistical econometric models. Types of foreign capital flows, including foreign direct investment (FDI), and portfolio investment, have revealed a significant correlation between the unemployment rate. It was found that the fluctuations of the foreign capital flow have a significant impact on the results of the labor market, and have both a positive and negative impact on the level of unemployment in different economic conditions. It was observed that the relationship between the flow of foreign capital and the level of unemployment is dynamic and multifaceted, depending on factors such as economic conditions, political environment, and institutional framework. Some types of foreign investments were related to job creation and economic growth, while others were related to labor market disruptions and structural changes. Efforts to attract foreign investments should be balanced with measures to help create jobs, increase the flexibility of the labor market, and ensure inclusive economic development. Proactive measures such as tax incentives, simplified regulatory procedures and investment promotion initiatives will help attract foreign investors and stimulate economic growth. To solve unemployment problems and take advantage of the potential benefits of foreign investment, policymakers should prioritize investment in education, training, and skills development programs.

Countries can improve their competitiveness, productivity, and resilience to economic shocks by equipping their workforce with the necessary skills and competencies. This may include labor market regulatory reforms, active labor market policies, and support for entrepreneurship and small businesses. Stimulation of local investments, development of public-private partnerships, and support of local entrepreneurship will help to diversify capital sources and increase economic stability. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of policy interventions is important to assess their impact on unemployment rates and labor market outcomes.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the impact of digital technologies on the accounting system. The paper examines the positive and negative impacts of digital technologies – including robotic process automation (RPA), artificial intelligence (AI), cloud computing, blockchain technology and big data analytics – on accounting practices. The article provides insight into the impact of digital technologies on accounting, while providing useful advice for businesses to develop future strategies.

Keywords: Accounting, automation, artificial intelligence, blockchain, big data analysis, training, cloud computing, financial efficiency.

Introduction

The rapid development of the digital economy is becoming one of the main features of the modern world. This process brings not only technological innovations but also fundamental changes in all areas of economic activity. The importance of the digital economy lies in its ability to reshape decision-making processes, financial reporting, and management systems at the levels of enterprises, organizations, and entire states. The accounting system is also not exempt from these changes. Digital technologies expand the possibilities of automating accounting, quickly processing and analyzing data, which in turn increases financial transparency and improves the efficiency of enterprises. At the same time, the digital economy also introduces new risks and challenges in the field of accounting, including ensuring data security and confidentiality. Thus, research on the impact of the digital economy on the accounting system provides important knowledge and guidelines on how to develop this field in the future and how to effectively implement new technological solutions. This, in turn, contributes to the sustainable development of the economy.

The main goal of the article is to explain the essence of the digital economy and how it affects the accounting system, by identifying the role of digital technologies in the growth and development of this field. In this process, it aims to study the main characteristics and features of the digital economy, how digital technologies are introducing innovations into traditional accounting approaches, as well as the problems arising from these changes and their solutions. Additionally, the article aims to provide valuable information to readers by assessing the future prospects of digital technologies in the field of accounting and offering practical applications in this area.

Literature Review: The analysis of the literature related to the topic includes comprehensive approaches highlighted by various authors in studying the impact of the digital economy on the accounting system. Authors like Don Tapscott and Nicholas Negroponte have defined the main principles and technological foundations of the digital economy, emphasizing the changes in business models and production methods. Furthermore, Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee have deeply analyzed the impact of digital technologies on the economy, particularly on jobs and the labor market. They have highlighted the changes that artificial intelligence and automation will bring to the future labor market. Regarding the impact of the digital economy on accounting, scholars like Daniel Susskind and Richard Susskind have expressed their views on how new technologies are integrating into accounting practices and the new competencies required in this field. They

emphasize the radical changes in the processes of collecting, analyzing, and reporting data through digital technologies. All these aspects define the developmental directions of accounting within the digital economy and indicate the necessity to develop new solutions and approaches in this field.

Methodology: The methodology and approaches of the research include a range of scientific methods to ensure a deep and multifaceted study of the essence of the digital economy and its impact on the accounting system. The following methodological approaches were used in this research: literature analysis, analysis and synthesis, case study method, forecasting, and strategic planning.

Results and Discussion: The digital economy is a new type of economy that has emerged as a result of the deep integration of information and communication technologies into all areas of economic activity. The essence of this economy is based on creating, storing, processing, and distributing data through digital technologies, which form new production, management, and trade methods in various sectors of the economy. The digital economy is characterized by global connectivity, high transparency, rapid information exchange, and automation of production processes. This economy also promotes innovation and competitiveness, as it creates new market opportunities for enterprises and organizations and provides more convenience and choice for consumers. With the development of the digital economy, new professions emerge in the production and service sectors, and the labor market is constantly changing, requiring society and the economy to effectively utilize technological advancements.

Digital technologies have introduced extensive innovations and changes in accounting, allowing the automation of reporting processes and faster and more accurate data processing. Technologies such as artificial intelligence and robotic process automation (RPA) help reduce human error in collecting and analyzing financial data, thereby increasing the efficiency of accounting processes. Blockchain technology ensures the transparency and security of data, enhancing the reliability of financial reports. Big data analytics and cloud computing offer new ways of storing and using accounting data, making the financial decision-making process more informed and data-driven for enterprises. At the same time, digital technologies create new professions and job opportunities in the accounting field, and necessitate continuous learning and skill enhancement for accountants. These changes not only improve the efficiency of the accounting system but also compel the field to reshape itself based on new technological developments.

Traditional Approaches in the Accounting System: Before the digital transformation of the economy, the accounting system included a set of methods and rules developed and implemented for manual processes. These approaches primarily relied on paper-based documents, manual calculations, and physical ledgers for recording financial data. The main characteristics of the traditional accounting system are as follows:

- ✓ **Manual Data Entry:** Accountants had to manually enter each financial transaction and maintain physical ledgers for preparing financial reports.
- ✓ **Document Archiving:** All financial documents, contracts, and other important papers were stored in physical form, requiring significant physical space for storage.
- ✓ **Manual Preparation of Financial Reports:** Financial reports, such as income statements, balance sheets, and financial status reports, were prepared manually, making the process time-consuming and increasing the likelihood of errors.
- ✓ **Limited Analytical Capabilities:** In the traditional approach, the analysis of financial data depended mainly on the accountant's experience and skills, with limited opportunities for large-scale data analysis and quick decision-making.

These characteristics of the traditional accounting system, alongside the widespread adoption of digital technologies and the automation of accounting systems, led to significant changes in modern accounting practices.

Challenges and Limitations Before Digital Technologies:

- The abundance of manual calculations,

- The occurrence of errors in data entry,
- Limited access to information,
- Time-consuming processes for preparing and analyzing financial reports,

all contributed to decreased efficiency in accounting processes and delays in decision-making. Additionally, working with and storing physical documents created large archives, complicating the retrieval and use of documents. When financial information is stored only in a specific location, quick access to necessary information for accountants and managers is limited, complicating financial management and strategic decision-making for enterprises and organizations.

The implementation of digital technologies has helped to eliminate many of these challenges and limitations in accounting practices, providing opportunities for automating processes and effectively managing financial data.

Impact of the Digital Economy on the Accounting System:

The digital economy has brought extensive and fundamental changes to the accounting system. On one hand, these changes have enabled accounting practices to become more efficient, faster, and accurate, while on the other hand, they have placed new demands on professions and skills in the accounting field. Digital technologies have enabled the automation of accounting, significantly reducing repetitive and time-consuming tasks. For example, technologies such as artificial intelligence and robotic process automation (RPA) facilitate tasks like processing financial data, preparing payments, and tax reports automatically. These technologies have radically changed the ways financial data is stored, accessed, and analyzed. Accountants and financial analysts can now access financial data in real-time from any location, accelerating decision-making processes and improving their basis. Blockchain Technology plays a crucial role in enhancing the transparency and security of financial transactions. Financial transactions carried out with blockchain leave a trace, serving as an effective tool in preventing fraud and financial misconduct.

The impact of the digital economy on the accounting system has also introduced new requirements for the skills and qualifications of personnel in the accounting field. Accountants are now required to effectively use digital technologies, including software, databases, and AI-based analytical tools. This, in turn, necessitates the updating of accounting education and professional development programs.

As a result, the digital economy has helped to modernize the accounting system, increasing its efficiency and improving the quality of financial reporting, thereby creating opportunities for better financial management for enterprises and organizations.

1-Table

Positive and Negative Impacts of Using Digital Technologies on Accounting

Positive impacts	Negative impacts
Increased efficiency through automation.	Security issues. Storing data in electronic form means it may be vulnerable to unauthorized use or attacks.
Transparency and reliability of information.	Obsolescence of professional skills. Rapid development of digital technologies necessitates continuous learning and acquisition of new skills for accountants.
Availability of high-quality data for decision-making.	Complexity of management and control. Extensive use of digital technologies complicates the management and control systems of accounting..
Ease of conducting financial operations globally.	Risks associated with personal data. Using digital technologies increases the risk of misuse of personal and financial data.

Positive impacts	Negative impacts
Reduction of employee workload.	Initial investment and technical support costs. Implementing digital technologies can involve high initial investment and ongoing technical support expenses.

This table analyzes the positive and negative impacts of using digital technologies on the accounting system. As shown in the table, the positive impacts of digital technologies include increased work efficiency, transparency and reliability of information, availability of high-quality data for decision-making, ease of conducting financial operations globally, and reduction of employee workload. These factors enable the optimization and enhancement of accounting processes through digital technologies:

- ✓ Increased Efficiency through Automation: Digital technologies speed up accounting processes and reduce human errors, thereby increasing work efficiency.
- ✓ Transparency and Reliability of Information: Digital records and blockchain technology ensure transparency of information and enhance the reliability of financial reports.
- ✓ Ease of Conducting Financial Operations Globally: Cloud computing and e-commerce simplify the international implementation of accounting practices.
- ✓ Availability of High-Quality Data for Decision-Making: Big data analytics and artificial intelligence provide accurate and timely information necessary for improving decision-making processes.
- ✓ Reduction of Employee Workload: Automated reports and financial processes significantly reduce the amount of manual work performed by employees.

However, there are also negative impacts associated with the widespread use of digital technologies. Issues such as security concerns, obsolescence of professional skills, complexity of management and control, risks associated with personal data, and initial investment and technical support costs may arise during the implementation of digital technologies:

- ✓ Security Issues: Storing data electronically means it may be vulnerable to unauthorized use or attacks.
- ✓ Obsolescence of Professional Skills: The rapid development of digital technologies necessitates continuous learning and acquisition of new skills for accountants.
- ✓ Complexity of Management and Control: Extensive use of digital technologies complicates the management and control systems of accounting.
- ✓ Risks Associated with Personal Data: Using digital technologies increases the risk of misuse of personal and financial data.
- ✓ Initial Investment and Technical Support Costs: Implementing digital technologies can involve high initial investment and ongoing technical support expenses.

These issues require effective management of digital technologies and the strengthening of security systems. Overall, the impact of digital technologies on the accounting system is largely positive, but companies must develop strategic approaches and be adaptable to technological advancements to address the challenges that accompany these changes. In this process, it is important to pay special attention to adopting technological innovations, enhancing employee skills, and implementing security measures. Automation of accounting with digital technologies significantly facilitates the processes of conducting financial operations, preparing reports, and analyzing financial data for enterprises and organizations.

Electronic Document Circulation (EDC) is a technology that enables the automation of processes such as creating, receiving, storing, reviewing, signing, and performing other necessary actions with documents. EDC can be used for concluding agreements (including contracts), performing calculations, carrying out official and unofficial correspondence, and transmitting other information. This process is carried out in a digital format, eliminating the need for physical paper documents. EDC allows for the quick, secure,

and efficient exchange of documents between enterprises and organizations. The EDC system also provides the ability to automatically manage copies and versions of documents, enable multiple users to work on them simultaneously, and create a complete electronic archive of documents.

Article 14 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" states that initial accounting documents and orders for their transfer, which record the execution of operations, are the basis for accounting for business operations. It is recognized that receipts from payment terminals are also considered initial accounting documents when payment for goods (works, services) in the trade and service sector is made using bank corporate plastic cards. The "Regulation on Documents and Document Circulation in Accounting," approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 23, 2003, under number 131, was developed based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" and establishes a unified procedure for creating, receiving, storing, reflecting in accounting, and carrying out document circulation (registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 14, 2004, under number 1297).

The aforementioned regulation applies uniformly across all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and work is organized based on these documents. EDC can be integrated with enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, accounting software, and other business applications, optimizing data exchange at all stages of business processes and accelerating decision-making processes. The implementation of EDC systems not only simplifies and accelerates work processes but also helps reduce errors related to documents, cut operational costs, and decrease paper consumption, thereby contributing to environmental sustainability. Many enterprises have now transitioned from paper to electronic documents, facilitating the quick and easy exchange of invoices, bank reports, and other financial documents. For instance, international trade companies use EDC systems to quickly exchange documents with partners in different countries, speeding up reporting and payment processes.

Cloud Accounting Software: Cloud accounting software is a digital solution that significantly simplifies the management of financial information for modern enterprises and entrepreneurs. These applications work over the internet and provide users with access to financial reports at any time, from any location. Key advantages of cloud accounting software include real-time data updates, secure data storage, automated updates, and backup availability. These applications also allow for the automation of various accounting tasks, such as preparing tax reports, payroll calculations, and managing accounts receivable and payable. Cloud accounting software creates opportunities for enterprises to efficiently manage financial processes, optimize costs, and accelerate decision-making processes. Additionally, these applications enhance collaboration among enterprises, as accountants, managers, and other stakeholders can access and work on the same database simultaneously. Within the framework of the digital economy, the importance of cloud accounting software is growing, as it meets the modern requirements of business management and provides enterprises with a competitive advantage. Cloud-based accounting applications offer enterprises the ability to access, manage, and analyze financial data in real-time, increasing productivity and reducing operational costs.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA): RPA is a technology that uses software robots or "virtual workers" to automate work processes. RPA enables enterprises to perform repetitive, rule-based, and high-volume tasks quickly, accurately, and efficiently. This technology is widely used in areas such as accounting, financial reporting, customer service, and data entry.

The main advantage of RPA is that it can integrate with existing systems, meaning that the introduction of new software or changes to existing systems are not required. This allows for quick and effective automation. RPA programs mimic the actions performed by users on a computer: transferring data, opening files, entering information, creating reports, and more.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) offers the following key advantages to businesses:

- ✓ Increased Efficiency: RPA speeds up workflows and frees employees from repetitive tasks, allowing them to focus on more complex and creative tasks.

- ✓ **Error Reduction:** Software robots do not make mistakes, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of processes.
- ✓ **Financial Efficiency:** Automation reduces production costs by eliminating the need to hire additional staff for repetitive tasks.
- ✓ **Rapid Return on Investment (ROI):** RPA projects are relatively quick to implement and yield fast results, accelerating the return on investment.
- ✓ **Flexibility and Scalability:** Businesses can easily increase or decrease the number of automated processes according to their needs.

The successful implementation of RPA depends on selecting precise processes, training employees, and managing the technology properly. Within the digital economy, the importance and application of RPA technology are expanding, making it a crucial tool for enhancing competitiveness.

Using RPA technology, repetitive accounting tasks such as recording payments, processing invoices, and preparing financial reports can be automated. For example, in the financial services sector, RPA applications can automatically record financial transactions and enter them into appropriate ledgers.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data Analysis are two critical components of modern technology, widely used in business, science, healthcare, finance, and many other fields. These technologies fundamentally change the possibilities of data processing, analysis, and decision-making based on that data.

AI applications are designed to perform complex tasks such as learning, problem-solving, speech recognition, image processing, and natural language processing. AI technologies give machines the ability to think and learn like humans, enabling their application in various practices. For example, AI-based systems are used to detect financial fraud, analyze customer behavior, recommend products, and improve service quality.

Big data analysis involves processing large volumes of diverse structured and unstructured data and transforming them into meaningful information. This data analysis helps businesses identify market trends, understand customer needs, improve efficiency, and identify new business opportunities. Big data analysis is also crucial in analyzing financial reports, assessing operational efficiency, and making strategic decisions.

The integration of AI and big data analysis allows businesses to gain deep insights from complex data sets and make more accurate and effective decisions based on them. These technologies also increase the level of automation and help manage work processes more efficiently. In the context of the digital economy, the importance of AI and big data analysis is growing daily, becoming a significant factor in increasing competitiveness for businesses.

Using AI and big data analysis, businesses can conduct in-depth analysis of financial data and ensure accuracy in accounting reports. For instance, AI-based analytical tools are used to identify trends in a firm's financial condition, assess risks, and predict future financial outcomes.

Blockchain Technology is a digital ledger technology that stores data in blocks linked in a chain-like fashion. Each block contains a certain amount of data and is cryptographically linked to the previous block, ensuring the continuity and immutability of the data chain. Blockchain's main characteristics are transparency, distributed architecture, and immutability, making it applicable in financial transactions, contracts, and many other fields.

Initially developed as the foundation for cryptocurrencies, particularly Bitcoin, blockchain's application scope has expanded to include financial services, supply chain management, intellectual property rights management, personal data security, and even voting systems. Due to its distributed structure, only authorized users can access the data, increasing data security and making unauthorized use difficult.

In the financial sector, blockchain technology can simplify and speed up processes such as preparing financial reports, tracking assets, and conducting payments and transfers. This technology ensures transparency and increases trust, as every transaction is permanently recorded in the blockchain system and cannot be altered.

Another significant application of blockchain is smart contracts. Smart contracts are programs that automatically execute when contract conditions are met. This process guarantees the fulfillment of contract terms and reduces excessive bureaucracy.

Overall, blockchain technology opens new opportunities across various fields by enhancing trust, security, and efficiency. Its application is expected to expand in the future, leading to new innovative solutions.

In the context of the digital economy, the development of the accounting profession and the need to enhance accountants' qualifications are becoming increasingly important. The widespread use of modern technologies and automation tools is creating new demands and opportunities in the accounting field. Accountants now need to effectively utilize digital technologies, participate actively in data analysis, and contribute to strategic decision-making processes, in addition to working with financial reports and taxes.

Technological Skills. In the digital age, accountants need skills to use software, cloud computing services, database management systems, and AI-based analytical tools. These skills enable faster and more accurate processing of financial data, as well as improved efficiency in preparing financial reports.

Analytical Skills. Big data and advanced data analysis technologies require accountants to have the ability to analyze financial data and make strategic decisions based on it. Developing skills to analyze data, identify trends, and forecast future financial performance is crucial for accountants.

Compliance and Risk Management. Digital technologies and new legislative requirements call for new approaches to ensure the compliance of financial reports and manage an organization's financial risks. Accountants need to keep up with new legislative changes and apply them in practice, as well as develop risk management strategies.

Continuous Learning and Professional Development. Given the constant changes in technologies and accounting practices, accountants need continuous education and professional development. This can be achieved through professional development programs, seminars, webinars, and certification programs. In the context of the digital economy, the development of the accounting profession requires accountants to work more actively with new technologies, analyze financial data, and participate in decision-making processes. At the same time, these changes create new opportunities for accountants, enhancing the value of the profession and expanding their scope of activities.

Conclusion: Research and observations on the impact of the digital economy on the accounting system lead to the following key conclusions:

1. **Automation of Accounting Processes:** Digital technologies, including robotic process automation (RPA), artificial intelligence (AI), and cloud computing, have significantly increased the efficiency of processing financial data by automating accounting processes. These technologies allow accountants to focus more on strategic and analytical tasks by automating repetitive and time-consuming tasks.

2. **Security and Transparency:** New technologies such as blockchain play a crucial role in enhancing the security and transparency of financial operations and reporting. These technologies ensure the consistency of financial data and prevent fraud and financial misconduct.

3. **Advanced Data Analysis:** With the help of big data analysis and AI technologies, accounting systems can quickly and efficiently analyze large volumes of data. These changes improve financial performance for businesses, identify market trends, and expand the ability to make competitive decisions.

4. **Required Skills:** In the digital economy, technological skills and analytical abilities are essential for accountants. Accounting professionals must continuously learn and adapt to new technologies and use modern financial analysis methods.

5. **Global Collaboration:** Digital technologies, especially cloud accounting software, have expanded the opportunities for global collaboration. These changes allow businesses and organizations to quickly access financial data, analyze financial reports in real-time, and collaborate effectively across different geographic locations.

Overall, the digital economy marks a new stage in the development of the accounting system, expanding the methods of working, skill requirements, and opportunities created for businesses. These changes are a critical factor in improving financial management and increasing competitiveness for businesses.

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A Contemporary Synthesis of NGO and NPO Performance Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

The effectiveness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and not-for-profit organizations (NPOs) is a critical area of research, yet the literature remains fragmented across various disciplines. This study addresses this fragmentation through an interdisciplinary structured literature review using citation analysis. The review reveals three key trends: the inadequacy of unidimensional measures of effectiveness, the dominance of conceptual over empirical studies, and the lack of a consensus on operationalizing effectiveness. Methodologically, the study employs snowball sampling within citation networks to minimize bias and foster a comprehensive perspective. Findings indicate broad scholarly agreement on the complexity of measuring effectiveness, emphasizing the need for multidimensional approaches. Despite this, empirical validation remains sparse, highlighting a significant knowledge gap. The implications are clear: future research must cross disciplinary divides, incorporate robust empirical analyses, and strive for shared definitions and methodologies to advance the understanding of NGO/NPO effectiveness. This synthesis provides a foundation for more cohesive and impactful research in the field.

Keywords: non-governmental organizations, not-for-profit organizations, multifaceted nature

Introduction

The effectiveness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and not-for-profit organizations (NPOs) has become a crucial area of research, attracting attention from various scholarly disciplines. This importance is driven by increasing demands for accountability, transparency, and financial responsibility from practitioners and stakeholders (Unerman & O'Dwyer, 2006; Ebrahim & Weisband, 2007; Brown, 2008). As self-appointed watchdogs, such as Charity Navigator and the American Institute of Philanthropy, assess these organizations, their effectiveness has become a focal point in public administration and international relations literature.

However, the study of NGO/NPO effectiveness is fragmented across disciplines, including not-for-profit studies, international relations, international development, management, and organizational economics. This fragmentation hinders a cohesive understanding and collaboration among researchers, as different fields often operate with varied assumptions and methodologies (Wing & Hager, 2004; Lowell et al., 2005; Goggins Gregory & Howard, 2009). Despite this, there are shared interests and commonalities that, if integrated, could provide a more comprehensive understanding of organizational effectiveness.

Conceptually, this study is grounded in interdisciplinary theories of organizational effectiveness, drawing from business and public administration, international development, and management. Previous studies have highlighted the limitations of unidimensional measures of effectiveness and the dominance of conceptual over empirical work in the field (Edwards & Hulme, 1996; Herman & Renz, 1999; Ebrahim & Rangan, 2010). These studies often fail to operationalize effectiveness consistently, leading to fragmented insights and limited practical application.

This review aims to address these gaps by conducting a structured literature review using citation analysis, thereby minimizing author biases and fostering an interdisciplinary perspective. The study objectives are to uncover trends in the literature, identify commonalities across disciplines, and propose a unified approach to measuring NGO/NPO effectiveness. The novelty of this approach lies in its methodological rigour and

interdisciplinary focus, which are expected to yield insights that can inform both academic research and practical applications.

In conclusion, this study anticipates providing a foundational framework that bridges disciplinary divides, enhances empirical understanding, and offers practical recommendations for improving the effectiveness of NGOs and NPOs. By doing so, it seeks to contribute to the development of shared definitions and methodologies that can advance the field of NGO/NPO effectiveness research.

Methodology.

Our research employs a novel methodology, namely a structured literature review, to methodically investigate literature from many fields (Harris et al., forthcoming). An organized examination of the literature makes use of the connections found in paper citations to methodically examine a vast amount of information. There are four primary steps in this method:

1. Finding Seed papers: To find a collection of seed papers relevant to the research topic, academic databases are searched and subject matter experts are interviewed.
2. Construction of Citation Network: A citation network is built around the selected seed articles using a snowball sampling technique.
3. Selection of Central Articles: After sorting the network's most central (i.e., most cited) articles, a selection criterion is used to produce a sample that reflects the field's emerging discourse.
4. Coding and Analysis: The sample is coded, and the content of individual articles is analyzed.

This methodology is unique in that it uses a different method for gathering data, but it builds upon a wide range of theories and methodologies from bibliometrics, the quantitative study of scientific publications (Garfield, 1979; Glänzel, 2003). de Solla Price, 1965). This review is written in a way that minimizes the biases resulting from a researcher's discipline or search habits, giving a more representative overview of scholarship in a given topic. This is particularly important in fields where research is multidisciplinary and published in a wide range of journals, such as NGO/NPO Effectiveness.

Results.

This study, through a structured literature review, reveals significant insights and gaps in the current understanding of NGO/NPO effectiveness. The review identifies three key trends: the inadequacy of unidimensional measures of effectiveness, the dominance of conceptual over empirical studies, and the lack of consensus on operationalizing effectiveness.

Findings

First, the consensus among scholars is clear: unidimensional measures of effectiveness are inadequate for capturing the multifaceted nature of NGO/NPO performance. Despite this consensus, many rating agencies and evaluators continue to rely on these simplistic measures, which do not reflect the complex realities faced by these organizations. This indicates a significant disconnect between academic recommendations and practical applications.

Second, the scholarship on NGO/NPO effectiveness is predominantly conceptual, with few empirical studies. This over-reliance on theoretical frameworks without sufficient empirical validation undermines the robustness and applicability of the findings. Only a small fraction of the reviewed literature includes empirical analyses, and even fewer employ rigorous methodologies. This gap highlights the need for more empirical research to test and refine existing theories.

Third, there is no widely accepted method for operationalizing effectiveness. Scholars have proposed various multidimensional models, but these models often lack practical implementation guidelines and empirical support. The divergence in definitions and methodologies across disciplines further complicates efforts to develop a unified framework.

Discussion

The findings underscore the need for a more integrated and empirical approach to studying NGO/NPO effectiveness. The reliance on conceptual models without empirical backing limits the practical impact of academic research. Future studies should prioritize empirical validation of existing theories, employing both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to provide a comprehensive understanding of effectiveness.

Moreover, the review reveals a critical need for interdisciplinary collaboration. The fragmented nature of the literature, divided along disciplinary lines, hinders the development of a cohesive body of knowledge. Scholars from different fields should work together to develop shared definitions and methodologies, ensuring that research findings are broadly applicable and practically relevant.

Further Research

Future research should address several key areas to advance the understanding of NGO/NPO effectiveness:

1. **Empirical Validation:** Conducting empirical studies to test and refine existing theoretical models. This includes employing diverse methodologies, such as case studies, surveys, and experimental designs, to gather robust data on NGO/NPO performance.

2. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Encouraging collaboration among scholars from various disciplines to develop shared definitions and methodologies. This will facilitate a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of effectiveness.

3. **Contextual Factors:** Investigating how contextual factors, such as organizational size, mission, and operational environment, influence effectiveness. Understanding these factors will help tailor evaluation models to specific types of NGOs/NPOs.

4. **Practical Implementation:** Developing practical guidelines for implementing multidimensional models of effectiveness. This includes creating user-friendly tools and frameworks that practitioners can readily adopt.

Implications

The implications of this study are profound for both academia and practice. For scholars, it emphasizes the importance of empirical research and interdisciplinary collaboration in advancing the field. For practitioners, it highlights the need for adopting more sophisticated and context-sensitive measures of effectiveness. By bridging the gap between theory and practice, this study aims to foster a more robust and impactful understanding of NGO/NPO effectiveness.

In conclusion, while significant progress has been made in conceptualizing NGO/NPO effectiveness, much work remains to translate these concepts into practical, empirically validated models. Future research should focus on addressing the identified gaps and fostering a more integrated and applied approach to studying NGO/NPO effectiveness.

Conclusion

This study's structured literature review and citation analysis highlight significant findings and implications for the field of NGO/NPO effectiveness. The analysis reveals a broad scholarly consensus that unidimensional measures are insufficient, yet such measures remain prevalent in practice, indicating a disconnect between academic recommendations and practical applications. The dominance of conceptual over empirical studies further underscores the need for robust empirical validation to enhance the applicability of theoretical models. Additionally, the lack of a standardized approach to operationalizing effectiveness points to a critical need for interdisciplinary collaboration to develop shared definitions and methodologies. These findings suggest that future research should prioritize empirical studies, foster interdisciplinary efforts, and consider contextual factors to create practical, multidimensional evaluation models. Addressing these gaps will not only advance academic understanding but also improve the practical assessment and effectiveness of NGOs and NPOs.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATIONAL, ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES OF JV "SamAvto" LLC

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ABSTRACT

While the investment and the activities based on it provide financial and technological relief, in turn, it emphasizes the need to take into account organizational and legal issues in the second phase of the economic scale. Today, the form of investment activities based on innovation, digital technological changes and alternative transformation processes is no longer enough, it is not enough to make maximum use of the production possibilities of business models in the internal environment and to increase the potential to compete with the external environment, i.e. the market. And increasing investment attractiveness has become an urgent issue.

Keywords: investment, innovation, transport economy, indexation of business processes, investment evaluation.

Introduction

JV "SamAvto" LLC's participation in investment activities is of great importance for "Uzavtosanoat" JSC, and Uzbekistan has taken a place in Central Asia as the only country producing trucks and buses with its effective activity.

In 2017, within the framework of Uzbekistan's action strategy, programmatic tasks were set before the automotive industry and its official managers, which included the following:

- Provide competitive automobile products in foreign and domestic markets by attracting investment projects aimed at mastering modern, advanced technological and innovative types of automobile industry products, as well as brands;
- implementation of consistent diversification of exportable automobile products and strengthening of the place and position in the world markets;
- deepening the localization of production of components and units ;
- mastering and increasing the production of necessary basic raw materials and materials to develop the automotive industry;
- reducing the share of imports and reducing the cost of products due to the expansion of inter-sectoral cooperation relations;
- radical improvement of the system of retail sale of cars produced in our country and service to the population ;
- increase the transparency and efficiency of sales of "Uzavtosanoat" JSC organizations by modern requirements;
- development of scientific and practical research and innovative developments and application to the processes of modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, ensuring a stronger connection between science and production.²

²Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 01.06.2017 No. PQ-3028 "On measures for rapid development and further improvement of management of the automobile industry in 2017-2021"

Even though since the first years of independence of our country, attention has been paid to the development of the auto industry, its activation based on all-round strategic mechanisms as a result of the implementation of the State Program "Strategy of Actions for 2017-2021 " led to drastic changes in the industry not only in the domestic market but also managed to strengthen its position in the foreign market. The program was able to change the industry, not to reform it, but to modernize it, by focusing on the production and service ideology to operate based on modern business models.

Methods. Investment in automobile industry enterprises (M. Abdulboqiyev, 2023), localization (S. Musayeva, 2023), cooperation (A. Smatidayeva), clusterization (JYLin, J. Yu, S. Nomozov, 2024), innovation and diversification (NALbragimov, 2023)) proved that his attitude to economic processes changed in practical terms by achieving efficiency by creating additional value in production. The creation of added value for the existing enterprises and organizations in our country has a higher weight than the expected effectiveness of the introduction of credit and investment project incentives, and this article analyzes according to the indicators presented above.

Results. "Uzavtosanoat" JSC in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 67 billion to modernize more than sums of investment have been attracted, and initially, the implementation of these investment projects is aimed at solving the existing reform problems in the infrastructure and its production chain, the exchange of personnel and the modernization of production conditions, the implementation of the necessary technological supply a total of 4 projects are planned. JV "SamAvto" LLC received 3.43% of the total amount allocated for investment, and 120 new jobs were created through the implementation of the project corresponding to ¼ of it. The main strategic aspiration is aimed at infrastructural modernization to provide working conditions and labour resources to increase the production capacity of the enterprise (Table 1).

Table 1

**"Uzavtosanoat" JSC state of capitalization of investments and
JV "SamAvto" LLC in its composition share of³**

Years	Company names	Development of investments	Number of projects	Creating new jobs
	Unit of measure	billion soum	the number	the number
2017	" O' zavtosanoat" JSC	67.3	4	800
	JV "SamAvto" LLC	2.3	1	120
2018	" O' zavtosanoat" JSC	112.9	5	1100
	JV "SamAvto" LLC	3.5	1	400
2019	" O' zavtosanoat" JSC	202.3	5	1200
	JV "SamAvto" LLC	3.8	1	210
2020	" O' zavtosanoat" JSC	107.2	5	1209
	JV "SamAvto" LLC	3.4	1	160
2021	" Oz autosanoat" JSC	152.6	5	756
	JV "SamAvto" LLC	3.3	1	185
2022	" O' zavtosanoat" JSC	223.9	5	4186
	JV "SamAvto" LLC	2.4	2	270
2023	"O' zavtosanoat" JSC	126.5	7	4200
	JV "SamAvto" LLC	2.7	2	220

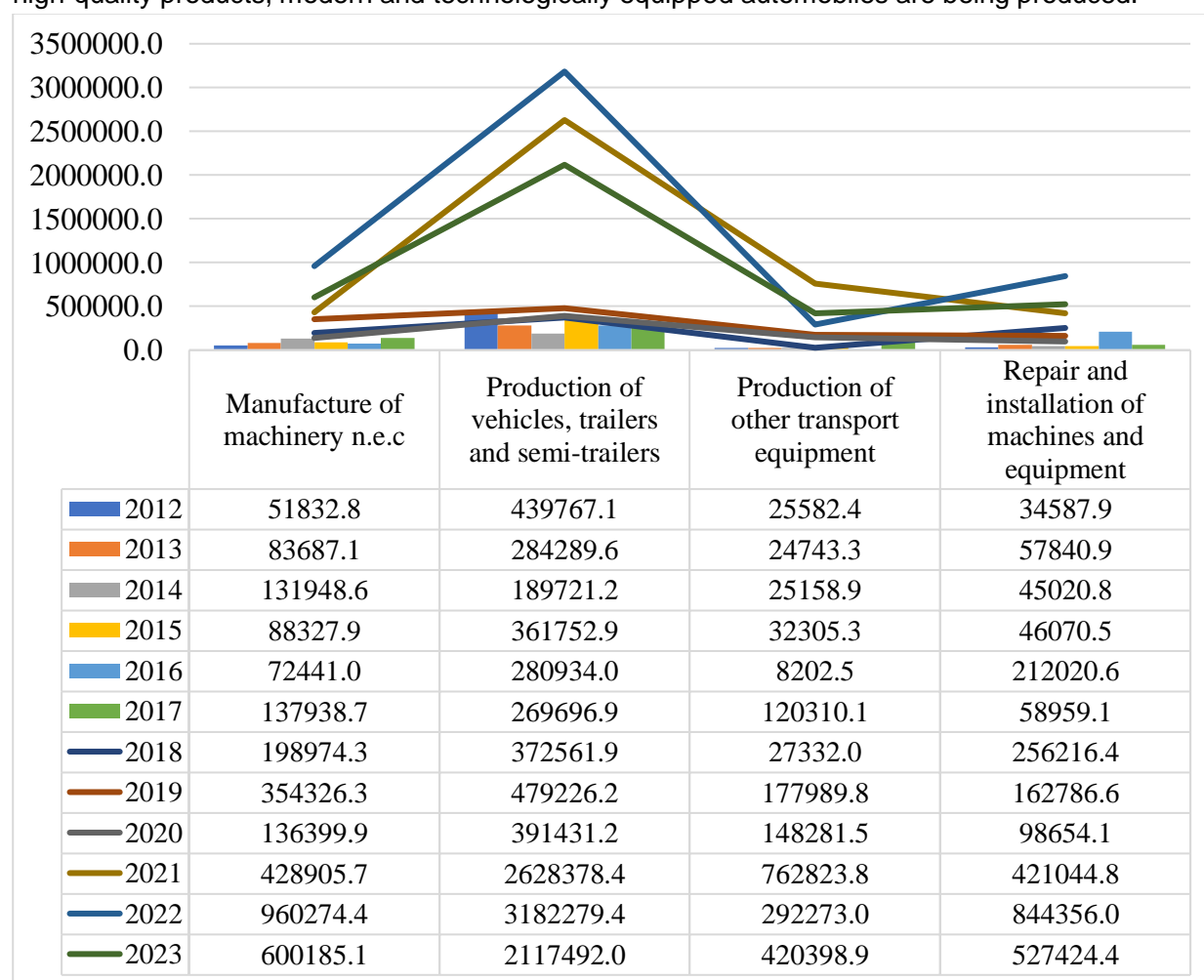
In 2018, "Uzavtosanoat" JSC invested 112.9 billion in the scope of 5 projects. 3.5 billion soums of investments have been appropriated, of which 1/5 of the projects are allocated by JV "SamAvto" LLC. sums,

³Statement of the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the end of the year (2017-2023)

that is, "Uzavtosanoat" JSC attracted 3.1% of the investment project funds. In its framework, ¼ of 1100 jobs correspond to the new jobs created by JV "SamAvto". It should also be noted that the main purpose of the investment funds attracted to JV "SamAvto" LLC was to master the production of buses equipped with a gas engine and to increase its annual project capacity to 500 units. In 2017, this project managed to increase production efficiency by 2.2% by producing 517 vehicles, 3.4% more than the planned capacity.

In 2019, "Uzavtosanoat" JSC invested 3.8 billion, corresponding to 1.88 percent of the investment project. Aimed at increasing the production capacity to 10,000 units of automobiles in the next 3 years through the appropriation of soums. This plan was successfully achieved in 2021, and now the main target production plan is the wide involvement of investment activities to realize the diversification of car products and ensure the consistency of innovative activities. Therefore, the creation of jobs in 2019 by 2022 increased sharply, and the total exceeded 2000 people.

As a result of the increase in production capacity from 2020 to 2023, activities were carried out based on a production system that can withstand a healthy competitive environment. From now on, to ensure the higher quality of products, attention is being paid to enrichment with green automobile products and advantages with convenience. Since most of the funds aimed at the investment are aimed at ensuring stable production through high-quality products, modern and technologically equipped automobiles are being produced.



1 - picture. Capital employed by types of economic activity, 2012-2023 (million soums)⁴

⁴Information of JV "SamAvto" LLC

The planned investment projects in 2023 were mainly implemented by 35 dealerships located throughout the country to sell JV SamAvto LLC products in the domestic market, including 3 regional warehouses. This year, the export of automobile products to Moldova and Mongolia was carried out on a large scale, and most of them were buses.

The promotion of investment activities such as financial health and technological support for many enterprises has increased the attitude towards banks. That is, getting a loan and using the benefits offered by each country served as an entrepreneurial step in the business environment. During the research, the main mistake of the investors was not only to get profit by investing but the development and implementation of the efficiency of the investment activity based on the interests of the contractor and the investor became the key to success. Since 2019, most of the investment companies have implemented drastic business models because the customer's attitude towards the people who came to get a loan from the bank has become strategic.

The investment activities of JV "SamAvto" LLC are mainly mobilized in the production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and it is observed that the production of these products is high these years.

Taking into account that in recent years, issues related to investment activities have been considered in the scope of innovative activities, it is worth noting that the participation of innovations in the development of the organizational and economic activities of JV "SamAvto" LLC is small, mainly in emergencies and in order to extinguish the import of commercial vehicles. Formed at the expense of localized species. By assessing the participation of investment activity in the economic activity of JV "SamAvto" LLC, it is possible to determine the investment flow and its attractiveness, accordingly, we analyzed the investment structure within the framework of the research (Table 2)

Table 2

**The composition of the investment in JV SamAvto LLC,
(2018 - 2023, billion soums)⁵**

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
JV "SamAvto" LLC, total	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.7
from that						
Main Capital	1,965	1.88	2.04	2.2	2.2	2.45
To repair directed capital	0.23	0.44	0.02	0.01	0	0
Intangible assets	0.07	0.4	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.2
Circulation tools	1,125	1.02	0.19	1.01	0	0
Others	0.11	0.06	1.1	0.05	0.05	0.05

From 2018 to 2023, a large part of the investment made to JV "SamAvto" LLC was directed to the fixed capital, in which buildings and structures aimed at expanding the production activity of the enterprise, testing grounds, car delivery garages, and dealerships occupied the place. In 2018, it accounted for about ½ of the capital investment, this trend can be observed in 2019, and in 2020 it accounted for 2/3. From 2021 to 2023, investment funds directed to fixed capital increased to 2.45%, and this situation was maintained despite the decrease in the total amount of investment attracted to the enterprise. It can be concluded that the main purpose of the investment is to expand the enterprise's activities in organizational and economic terms, to meet the growing demand for products, and to strengthen the stable position of the market on the larger front.

In 2018, 213 mln. Soums of funds have been mobilized, and by 2019 this amount will be 190 million. It can be seen that it has increased to soum. Since the main task of this investment is to deliver fast ambulance and refrigerator trucks across the country, it will contribute to practical assistance in the difficulties caused by

⁵Formed on the basis of the author's research

the COVID-19 pandemic as a result of the modernization and transformation of the existing machines in the enterprise with the help of investment funds. That's it. By 2020, 200 mln. sums and 100 million in 2021. Sums of investment funds were mobilized, this amount was not allocated until 2023 due to the lack of need for repairs. In general, the main part of the investment funds allocated for repair was able to fully justify itself, and based on the situation caused by the pandemic, ambulances, trucks and eco-cars of JV "SamAvto" LLC showed their advertising and serviceability. Was able to More than 70% of the population in our country engaged in business activities with the consumption of food use the trucks of JV "SamAvto" LLC. In 2024-2025, an agreement was signed to export such vehicles to Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. Lib, the total number of automobile products specified in the contract is 4000 units.⁶

Intangible assets In 2018, very few funds were allocated in the state of investment in JV SamAvto LLC, the total amount of which is 70 mln. Is soum. This financial mobilization was aimed only at publishing reports, and in 2019 this situation took a completely different shape. 400 mln. Due to the use of know-how to build machines from several existing machine components for the production of fast ambulances and trucks from the complications of the pandemic. Amounted to soum. However, the allocation of such drastic investment funds to intangible assets was not allocated until 2023, and its amount was extremely small. This, in turn, means that employees are not provided with funds to research scientific and practical developments. It is also worth noting that innovative development related to the main production and the basis of the projects are implemented by the Japanese company "Isuzu" with ready-made developments, in most cases it is explained by the cases of limiting the projects to the rally.

When analyzing the investment funds allocated to working capital, in 2018, 1/3 of it was mobilized to fill the raw material base in new production areas for the expansion of the enterprise and to purchase spare parts for the production of thermal technological means of automobiles and ecological automobile products. In 2019, this indicator is 105 million more than in 2018. Soum was less amount and its main structure occupied less funds due to the production of ambulances and its requirements aimed at mitigating the pandemic. In 2020, 190 mln. Amounted to soums, in which it was mainly directed to the purchase of spare parts, which are intended to serve based on replacement, which may be necessary for repairs. In 2021, the composition of current assets was 1/3 of the total amount of investment, as in 2018, which is explained by the fact that the main purpose of the expenditure of funds is to provide current assets and equip them. In 2022 and 2023, investment allocation for current assets was not made. There was no need for this as all targeted financial operations from the main investment project have achieved their results.

In 2018, 110 million of the investment capital was mobilized to improve the skills of employees and expand advertising activities. In 2019, this figure was 60 million. Amounted to soums, which mainly included the purchase of special programs for further development of the marketing department. To overcome the difficulties caused by the pandemic in the innovative sector in 2020, the service of medical staff was hired separately, and also directed to launch scientific research activities in cooperation with higher education institutions to further develop innovative activities. From 2021 to 2023, the amount of investment allocation is 50 million. Organizing the soum, its main mobilization service is the training of employees abroad.

Conclusion. JV "SamAvto" LLC explains the performance based on the above analysis to eliminate existing problems in the organizational and economic activity of the company and to increase investment attractiveness, it is recommended to increase the attention to innovative developments in the enterprise and to provide it with the necessary financial resources to increase its efficiency. When attracting investment projects, it is suggested to pay attention to intangible assets by mobilizing finance, for which it is appropriate to develop a separate business strategy, business model and mechanism.

⁶ Kun.uz official web portal information

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THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The study explores the key factors influencing the development of innovative activities within industrial enterprises, identifying gaps in the current methodologies and proposing solutions to enhance innovation systems. The research employs a comprehensive analysis of both local and international practices, highlighting the need for robust innovation management strategies. Findings indicate that integrating technological advancements, such as the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) and cyber-physical systems, can significantly optimize production processes and foster a competitive edge. The implications of this study suggest that fostering a favorable business environment and establishing venture financing mechanisms are crucial for sustaining innovative activities and achieving economic efficiency in industrial enterprises.

Keywords: innovation, innovation economy, mechanism, national innovation system, innovation activity, technological development, effective management.

Introduction

Innovation in industrial enterprises is crucial for maintaining competitiveness and driving economic growth in a globalized market [1], [2]. The digitalization of industrial processes and integration of big data analysis into decision-making systems are key factors in fostering innovation[3]. Innovative activity is essential for sustainable economic development, as it leads to technological shifts and upgrades in productive forces[3]. Factors influencing innovation span across various economic levels, necessitating an effective mechanism for managing business processes to intensify innovative activities [4]. The governance of innovation in industrial enterprises requires a clearly formulated strategy at country, region, industry, and enterprise levels [3]. Implementing innovative technologies and applying scientific and technological progress results are fundamental to gaining competitive advantages in the modern market [3].

The relationship between innovation and industrial growth is well-documented in economic theory. Schumpeter's concept of creative destruction highlights the continuous cycle of innovation as a driving force for economic progress. In contemporary settings, the integration of advanced technologies, such as the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) and cyber-physical systems, has revolutionized industrial processes, leading to the emergence of "Smart Factories." These innovations not only enhance efficiency and productivity but also create new avenues for economic development. However, the challenge lies in effectively managing and implementing these innovations within the existing industrial framework, which often requires significant changes in management practices, infrastructure, and policy support.

The studies highlight the challenges and opportunities for innovation in Uzbekistan's industrial sector. Low interest in implementing technological developments and scientific research hinders the country's economic progress[5]. The innovation system in Uzbekistan faces obstacles, necessitating strategies to improve the climate for innovation economy development [6]. Key issues include identifying current problems and reasons impeding innovative development in industrial enterprises[7]. While upgrading and modernizing industry through innovation processes is crucial, Uzbekistan's innovative enterprises differ significantly from those in developed countries. Many new products are only novel in the domestic market, and raising them to global standards requires substantial costs

and efforts, which are often unattainable for many enterprises [8]. These studies collectively emphasize the need for targeted strategies to enhance innovation activities in Uzbekistan's industrial sector.

The methodology of this study involves a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. A thorough literature review sets the foundation for understanding the theoretical underpinnings and existing knowledge on the topic. This is followed by data collection through surveys and interviews with key stakeholders in the industrial sector, including managers, engineers, and innovation specialists. The qualitative data provides insights into the practical challenges and strategies employed by these stakeholders, while quantitative analysis using statistical tools helps identify patterns and correlations. Additionally, case studies of successful innovation implementations in industrial enterprises offer practical examples and validate the findings[9].

The expected outcome of this research is to provide actionable recommendations for enhancing the innovation ecosystem within industrial enterprises. The findings are anticipated to reveal the critical role of technological advancements, effective management practices, and supportive policy frameworks in fostering innovation. The implications of this study suggest that a comprehensive and well-supported innovation strategy is essential for driving sustainable growth in the industrial sector[10]. Furthermore, the research highlights the need for continued exploration into the long-term impacts of these innovations and the role of policy in facilitating their implementation. By addressing these aspects, the study aims to contribute to the broader discourse on industrial innovation and provide valuable insights for policymakers, industry leaders, and researchers[11].

Methods and Methodology

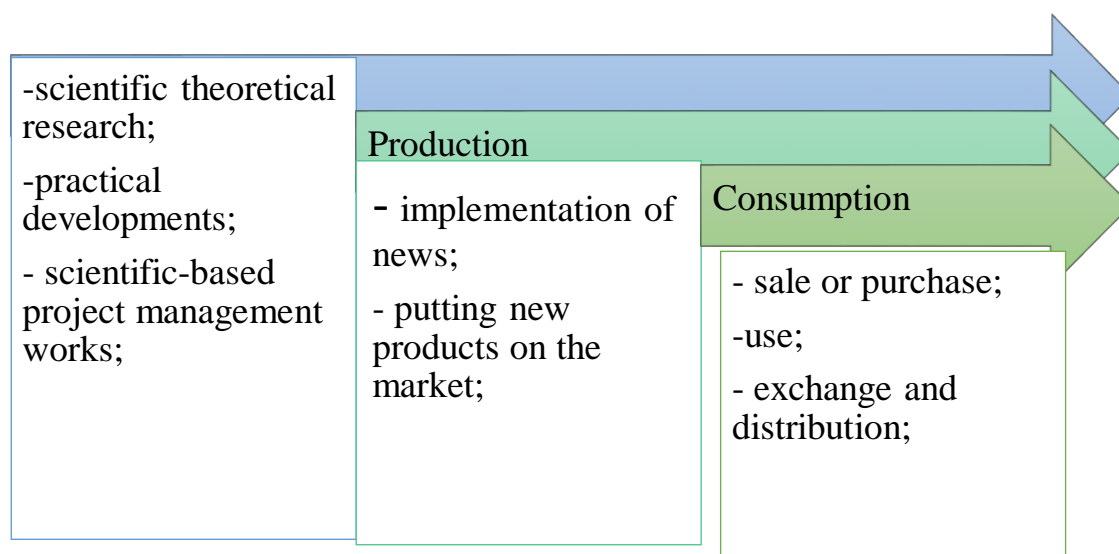
The methodology of this study involves a multi-faceted approach to analyzing and improving the innovative activities of industrial enterprises. Initially, a thorough literature review was conducted to gather existing knowledge and identify gaps in the current methodologies related to innovation in industrial settings. This review included an examination of both local and international sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of the global innovation landscape. Following this, data collection was undertaken through surveys and interviews with key stakeholders in the industrial sector, including managers, engineers, and innovation specialists. These qualitative methods aimed to gather insights into the current state of innovative activities, challenges faced, and the effectiveness of existing strategies[12].

The collected data was then subjected to quantitative analysis using statistical tools to identify patterns and correlations. This step involved evaluating the impact of various factors such as technological advancements, management practices, and market conditions on the innovation capacity of enterprises. Additionally, case studies of successful innovation implementations in industrial enterprises were conducted to provide practical examples and validate the findings[13].

To ensure the relevance and applicability of the results, the study incorporated a comparative analysis of local and foreign models of innovation management. This comparison aimed to highlight best practices and adaptable strategies that could be integrated into the local context. The final stage of the methodology involved developing a set of recommendations based on the research findings. These recommendations were designed to address identified gaps and propose actionable steps for enhancing the innovation ecosystem in industrial enterprises. By adopting this comprehensive and systematic approach, the study aims to provide a robust framework for fostering innovation and achieving sustainable growth in the industrial sector[13].

Innovative activity is very important for every industrial enterprise. Strategies for product quality and success always involve innovation. This is one of the ways to be prepared and prepared for all the difficulties in the market and the frequent crisis periods. In this context, technology emerges as a great ally, offering intelligent and intuitive tools that serve as a foundation for innovative thinking. Therefore, it is very worthwhile to invest and get all the advantages of innovative activity before its time. In addition, due to the highly competitive market, the industry needs to constantly evolve its production and products, develop strategies to improve services that help the business to grow steadily[14].

Depending on the scale of innovation activity, there are cycles of different levels. Accordingly, the innovation process can be interpreted in two ways. From the point of view of legislation, the periodicity of innovative changes represents the implementation of products, techniques, technology, changes in costs, production conditions, usage, etc., based on radical innovation, leading to quality new products. In accordance with the importance of novelty in the innovative activity of enterprises, these changes are a chain of processes for the implementation of a method that represents the satisfaction of needs in a new modern way or the creation of a new one. In general, the structure of the effective innovation cycle of industrial enterprises can be described as follows (Fig. 1).



1- picture the Structure of the product innovation cycle⁷

In the process of scientific and applied research, specific examples of techniques and technology or their separate components reveal the extent to which they are effective in the enterprise's activities.

The conclusion of the research is the development of the phase of scientific project conservatorship. It is necessary to complete the research with the introduction of the data that provides effective changes to the production. In the course of scientific-based project construction work, new scientific and technical data is formed, which is reflected in the documents of experimental-technological works. These documents include descriptions of all types of work and services intended to introduce the innovation, their main parameters, and usage descriptions[15].

The state policy on science and technology implemented in the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at the preservation and development of scientific and technical capabilities, the formation of innovative activities, and the solution of socio-economic problems in the republic in the context of sharp market reforms. As a result, potential scientific schools, communities and scientific organizations of the republic were saved, the ground was created for the national legal system for the formation of a scientific and technical environment, the implementation of joint programs and projects under the system of international scientific, technical and innovative funds began, patent system was formed.

It is also characterized by the need to eliminate a number of factors in the process of formation of innovative activity and the development of management, its adaptation to market conditions in the republic's industrial enterprises: methods describing the priority directions of scientific research and management mechanisms of innovative activity have not been developed; the organizational, economic and legal base is lagging behind; lack of market-innovative infrastructural institutions and low efficiency in using scientific and technical opportunities.

The objective reason for this situation is the lack of methodological research into the development of innovative entrepreneurship and the problems of innovative management. The analysis of the models used in

⁷The author's development based on the studied literature

foreign and domestic research allows us to conclude that they lack important elements, connections, factors and needs that cause the creation of an innovative environment. Factors of innovation and innovative activity can be divided into factors determined by the macro-economy and society as a whole, and factors determined at the micro level of global and industrial enterprises⁸.

Global factors include the domestic and international political situation, competition in foreign markets, relations with authorities, and tax policies. In order to carry out innovation-investment activity, the center of innovation relations in the conditions of the digital economy moves towards the innovation potential of innovative industrial enterprises - the internal factors affecting the innovation strategy. depends on internal factors.

In our opinion, the implementation of innovative activities in industrial enterprises should reflect the following important aspects:

- a complex of activities that ensures continuous improvement as a result of the growth of society's needs based on the development of science and technology;
- opportunities to create new quality products, use innovative potential.

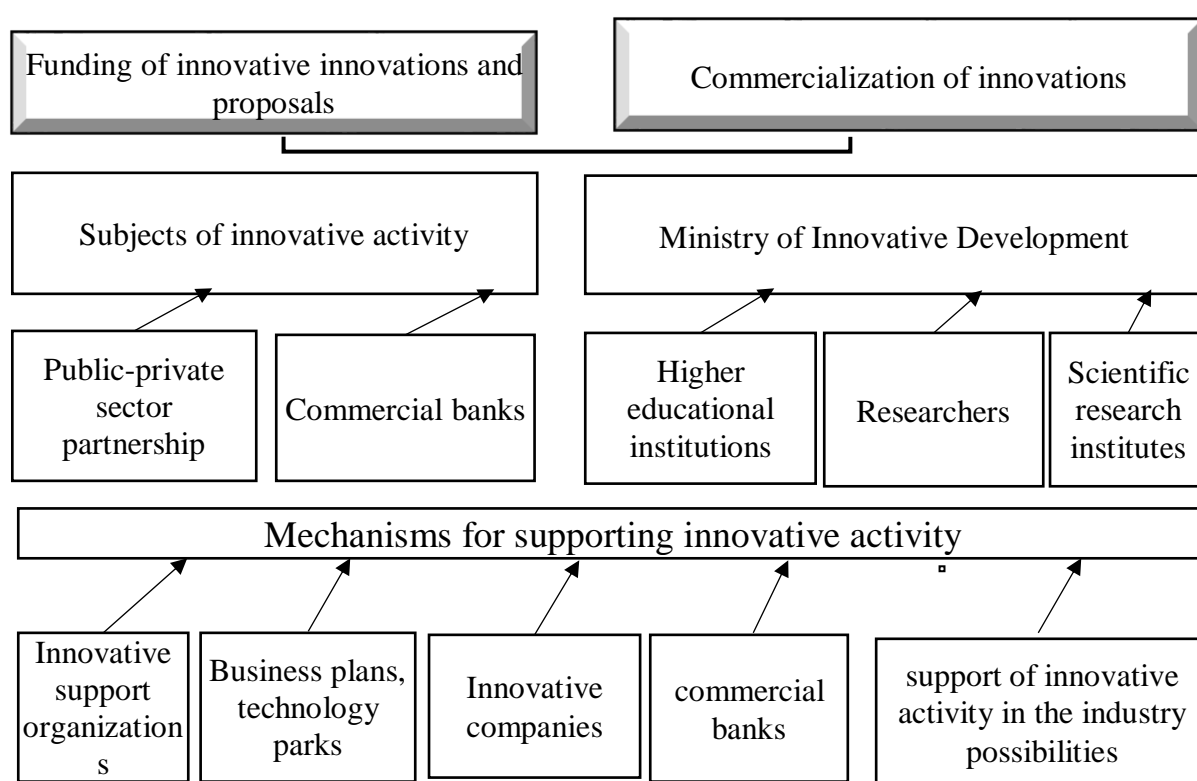


Figure 1.5 The mechanism of support and development of the implementation of innovations in the activities of enterprises⁹

The results of our research show that the development of cooperative relations between the subjects of innovative activity, and programs that allow to increase the effectiveness of cooperation, are an objective necessity. Together with the opportunities available today, in order to further develop innovative activities in our republic, the state should implement the following: create a favorable business environment that directs public-private partnership initiative to innovative research; establishment of a venture financing mechanism: support for the development of the infrastructure of innovative activity at the micro, meso levels and so on.

Today, in the state policy aimed at ensuring a stable and high level of economic growth in the countries of the world, creating high results by introducing innovative projects into the management practice of industrial

⁸Yu.V. Innovatsii i ekonomicheski rost.- M.: ISSN 1810-0201. Vestnik TGU, issue 5 (73), 2009 . 190 p

⁹Author development

enterprises, ensuring the production efficiency of industrial enterprises, their financial stability, as well as the competitiveness of national economic sectors and increasing the index of innovation development is being prioritized. Implementation of innovative projects in industrial enterprises helps the enterprise to achieve economic efficiency and strong competitiveness on a global scale. The development of digitized and autonomous production process helps integration between different types of physical and digital technologies. Therefore, it moves from relations with suppliers of raw materials, for example, to logistics procedures for product storage and delivery to the final recipient.

This digital communication between inputs, equipment, teams and products spans the entire production chain. All these interactions require a strong modernization and virtualization of operations. At this time, the importance of investing in cyber-physical systems, which are responsible for creating an effective link between the virtual environment and physical procedures, appears. Thus, it becomes possible to monitor, track and simulate production operations more effectively and in real-time, ensuring the optimization of the production chain. The introduction of technological tools such as the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), data security and cyber-physical systems has enabled the creation of Intelligent Factories, known as "Smart Factories". This mechanism consists of a fully digitized and networked production process, ensuring a process independent of any human intervention and actions.

Table 1.**Innovatsion capacity¹⁰**

Principles of evaluation and promotion of the innovative potential of the enterprise	
Objectivity	Calculation of innovative potential assessment methods based on analysis with accurate and reliable data
Scientific	Researching the methodology of stimulating innovative potential on the basis of high and effective approaches and economic laws
Collective	Encouragement based on a broad and comprehensive analysis of important indicators that determine innovation potential
Systematic	Evaluation of innovative potential based on a system of reliable indicators
Expediency	Appropriateness and effectiveness for specific goals and future plans by encouraging innovative potential
Efficiency	Ensuring efficiency by stimulating innovative potential
Optimality	Use of clear, accurate and optimal indicators of innovation potential stimulation
Priority	to increase the efficiency of innovative activity and to form the innovative inclination of employees
Democracy	Ensuring openness, transparency and reliability based on employee suggestions in evaluating the innovative potential of the enterprise

innovation potential of the enterprise are based on the following principles and their implementation will help to apply the process of implementation of the innovative activities of the enterprise more effectively (Table 1):

Based on the analysis and summarization of the research results of local and foreign scientists, a classification of innovative activity motives was developed (Table 2).

Table 2**Classification of incentives for ¹¹innovative activity in industrial enterprises**

Types of incentives	After stimulation condition description
Most last stage modern b hurt incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of competition growth - external sale in the markets of share decrease ; - product of quality enough level that it is not

¹⁰The author's development based on the studied literature

¹¹The author summarizes the sources of literature based on

Economical - organizational incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work release energy of capacity result positivity ; - product profitability availability ; - work release of expenses proportionality ; - his own financial resources enough to the degree will come ; - currency course capacity ratio ; - raw material and materials of the price low ;
Social - psychological incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel activities enhancer measures and events ; - convenient work conditions ; - to work right to pay level convenience
Technical incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - innovative technologies availability ; - IT techniques existence availability ; - modern information systems work output ;
environmental incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduction of cleaning devices; - reducing the release of toxic substances; - harmless technique from technologies use

It can be seen that, when viewed at different levels, economic systems are hindered and stimulated to innovative changes . after different groups of factors are positive to the situation to come let's see as possible Considering that innovations are carried out by enterprises and organizations, and the state only creates conditions for their implementation in relation to the economy, in this work we are limited to considering the factors affecting the innovation field at the level of the enterprise and individual employee.

Conclusion

The findings of this study underscore the critical importance of fostering a robust innovation ecosystem within industrial enterprises to enhance their competitive edge and economic efficiency. It was observed that integrating advanced technologies such as the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) and cyber-physical systems significantly optimizes production processes and fosters the development of "Smart Factories," which operate with minimal human intervention. The study also highlighted the necessity of establishing supportive mechanisms, such as venture financing and public-private partnerships, to sustain innovative activities. The implications of these findings suggest that creating a favorable business environment and developing comprehensive innovation management strategies are essential for driving sustainable growth in the industrial sector. Future research should focus on exploring the long-term impacts of these technological integrations and support mechanisms, as well as investigating the role of policy frameworks in facilitating innovation in different industrial contexts.

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ACCOUNTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND THEIR APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article proposes a form of the profit and loss section of the profit and loss statement and other comprehensive income that meets the requirements of international standards. Based on the requirements of this form, it is proposed to open accounts that record the final financial results, including income and expenses. Formulas for step-by-step calculation of intermediate indicators of the final financial result are recommended. A six-step procedure for reflecting the final financial results in the proposed financial statements has been developed. The range of accounts reflecting the results of financial activities has been expanded. A method for separately calculating the results of current and completed activities is shown. The implementation of these proposals will help bring the accounting of final financial results in line with international standards.

Keywords: income, expenses, profit or loss, income related to ordinary activities, income not related to ordinary activities, completed activities, continuing activities.

Introduction

Today, one of the priority tasks is to increase the volume of foreign direct investment in the economy. The investment environment is an important factor in solving this problem. It should be especially emphasized that the transition of accounting to international financial reporting standards (IFRS) is considered the most important factor in improving the investment climate. This is due to the fact that potential investors are required to prepare and submit reports in a language they understand, in a format and content that comply with IFRS. IFRS is a set of international standards that combine extensive rules. The main feature and complexity of IFRS is that their direct implementation from the first time seems difficult. This requires a deep understanding of each standard, extensive information and explanatory work, international certification of accountants and information users, development of methodological recommendations for the application of the provisions of each standard, scientific research to implement the methodological foundations of IFRS and a number of other complex activities and preparatory work. In the context of the rapid implementation of international financial reporting standards, the objects that require the greatest changes in the existing rules are financial results, including income, expenses, profits and losses. Our previous studies considered the issues of recognition of income, expenses and final financial results, as well as improvement of financial reporting, including the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. As a continuation of these studies, it is important to develop new forms of reporting and accounting accounts that meet the requirements of IFRS, their description and classification, accounts that take into account the final financial results, as well as the development of basic accounting records. From the above, it is clear that this study is devoted to a relevant topic.

Literature review.

In accordance with the current NAS No. 21, account 9910 "Final financial results" is provided for, designed to account for the final financial results. The standard provides the following description: account 9910 "Final financial result" is used to summarize information on the formation of the final financial result of the enterprise for the reporting year. The final financial result (profit or loss) is formed by reducing expenses on basic, financial and extraordinary income. The debit side of account 9910 reflects the expenses (losses) of the enterprise, and

the credit side reflects the profit. Comparison of debit and credit turnovers for the reporting period shows the net profit (loss) for the period.

At the end of each reporting period, the debit and credit turnovers of account 9910 "Final financial result" are calculated, and the total balance is calculated, which reflects the final financial result of the reporting period.

At the end of the reporting period, when preparing the annual financial report, account 9910 "Final financial result" is closed, linking with account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncompensated loss) of the reporting period".

The main accounting entries are presented in accordance with NAS No. 21.

Table 1

Linking accounts (9900) for accounting for the final financial result

№	Contents of business transactions	Account link	
		Debit	Credit
1	Closing accounts for recording income from core (operating) activities	9010, 9020, 9030	9910
2	Closing accounts for cost of goods sold (goods, works, services)	9910	9110 - 9150
3	Closing accounts for other income from core activities	9310-9390	9910
4	Closing period expense accounts	9910	9410 - 9440
5	Closing accounts for accounting income from financial activities	9510-9590	9910
6	Closing expense accounts for financial activities	9910	9610-9690
7	Closing the "Extraordinary Income" account	9710	9910
8	Closing the "Extraordinary Losses" account	9910	9720
9	Closing accounts for using profits to pay taxes and other obligatory payments	9910	9810-9820
10	Net profit for the reporting year	9910	8710
eleven	Net loss for the reporting year	8710	9910

Literature review

Of course, this method has been used in our country for more than twenty years. However, today there is a need to radically change the names of these accounts and the content of accounting records, as well as to ensure compliance with international standards and the requirements of the new form of financial statements.

E.G. Maskaleva and others (2019) in accordance with the requirements of Russian Regulation No. 99 show in tabular form how, in addition to the main entries in the Profit and Loss account, transactions for VAT, export duty, other income and other expenses reflected in the final financial results are related.

G.N. Yasmenko, in her PhD thesis (2009), introduced the concept and indicator **"Normal profit" into the report**, proposing to find it by adding to the profit from the sale of other income and subtracting other expenses.

A.D. Kharitonov and M.E. Vasilenko argue that **"Many problems and difficulties in accounting for financial results arise mainly due to the differences between financial and tax accounting"**. Of course, agreeing with the opinion of the authors, it should be noted that tax accounting should also be brought into line with international tax standards.

T.A. Buivis and D.O. Ivashkina propose creating a balance sheet in the 1C accounting program for each type of income and expense, giving an example of creating a balance sheet for account 90 "Sales" and its forms.

S.N. Tashnazarov (2023) analyzed the purpose of the income statement and the format of this report

proposed by the auditing organization PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Of course, these studies are of great importance. However, there is currently a need to raise financial performance accounting to the international level. There is not enough research in this direction, so this article is devoted to the current problem.

Analysis and results

In our previous studies, based on the study of international standards and foreign experience, as well as the reporting work of professional organizations, we proposed the following form of the "Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income" (Table 2).

table 2

Profit and loss report of Stekloplastik LLC for December 2023 in accordance with international standards

For 20____

Name of accounting accounts	Line code	In the reporting year
I. Income Statement		
Income and expenses related to the main (ordinary) activities:	0100-0200	
Operating activities:	0100	
Revenue from sales and services	0101	89 311 009 800
Cost of sales and services	0102	(77 662 054 600)
Gross profit (loss) (line 0101 - line 0102)	0103	11 648 955 200
Business expenses	0104	(1,867,416,000)
Administrative expenses	0105	(5,393,687,800)
R&D expenses not converted into assets	0106	(218 920 800)
Operating profit (loss) (line 0103 - line 0104 - line 0105 - line 0106)	0107	4 168 930 600
Income and expenses from financial activities:	0200	
Dividends	0201	
Royalty	0202	
Finance lease income	0203	132 812 400
Interest income		41 391 300
Interest expenses	0204	(6,122,700)
Interest expenses on finance lease	0205	
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures using the equity method	0206	
Other financial income		286 817 200
Profit (loss) from main (ordinary) activities (line 0107 + line 0201 + line 0202 + line 0203 – line 0204 - line 0205 + line 0206)	0208	4 623 828 800
Income and expenses not related to the main (ordinary) activities:	0300	
Profits or losses from fines and penalties	0301	
Gain or loss on sale of non-current assets	0302	
Income from revaluation of liquid securities	0303	
Foreign exchange gain or loss	0304	(338 099 100)
Income from writing off accounts payable	0305	
Non-refundable financial assistance	0306	
Income from previous periods identified in the reporting period	0307	

Gains or losses from derecognition (derecognition) of financial assets measured at amortized cost	0308	
Gains or losses arising from reclassification of financial assets	0309	
Extraordinary gains or losses	0310	
Other income and expenses	0311	
Impairment loss	0312	
Income from an increase in the value of investment property	0314	
Profit (loss) before income tax (line 0208 + line 0301 + line 0302 + line 0303 + line 0304 + line 0305 + line 0306 + line 0307 + line 0308 + line 0309 + line 0310 + line 0311 + line 0312 + line 0314)	0401	4 285 729 700
Income tax expenses	0501	(633 745 820)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations (line 0401 - line 0501)	0601	3 651 983 880
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	0701	
Net profit (loss) for the reporting period (line 0601 + line 0701)	0801	3 651 983 880

In our opinion, first of all, the accounting policies of companies use all intermediate indicators, including Gross profit (loss), Operating profit (loss), Profit (loss) from core (ordinary) activities, Profit or loss before income tax. , Profit (loss) from continuing operations), based on net profit (loss) for the reporting period, it is advisable to open separate accounts. It serves to clearly formulate indicators calculated at each intermediate stage of financial results and improve the control function. Based on these recommendations, we propose to open the following accounts for intermediate indicators of financial results (Table 3):

Table 3

Proposed accounts in the accounting policy for intermediate indicators of financial results

Accounts	Name of accounting accounts
9910	Sales result (gross profit)
9920	Operating profit or loss
9930	Normal operating profit or loss
9940	Profit or loss from ordinary and non-ordinary activities (Profit or loss before income tax)
9950	Profit or loss from continuing operations
9960	Net profit or loss from discontinued operations
9970	Net profit or loss for the reporting period

Of course, an accounting system is also needed that allows you to take into account current indicators. However, it is necessary to harmonize the current account plan with international standards. Because when generating financial results in accordance with international standards, accounts for important indicators are not provided. Therefore, in our opinion, when determining the accounting system, it is necessary to proceed from the indicators of the income statement and other comprehensive income. For each of them you need to open an account. If necessary, it is advisable to keep records for each item of income and expenses separately, depending on the importance of income and expenses when making decisions (Table 4).

Table 4

Accounting accounts proposed for accounting policies for current financial performance indicators

Acco unts	Name of accounting accounts
	ACCOUNTS FOR ACCOUNTING INCOME AND EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH ORDINARY ACTIVITIES
9000	Revenue from the sale of finished products, goods, works and services under contracts with customers (Operating income)
9010	Revenue from sales of finished products under contracts with customers
9020	Revenue from sales of goods under contracts with customers
9030	Revenue from the sale of works and services under contracts with customers
9100	Cost of sold finished products, goods, works and services
9110	Cost of finished products sold
9120	Cost of goods sold
9130	Cost of implemented works and services
9200	Selling and administrative expenses
9210	Costs of selling goods
9220	Administrative costs
9230	Development and research costs that were not converted into an asset
9300	Income from financial activities
9310	Dividend income
9320	Royalty income
9330	Interest income
9340	Income from finance lease
9350	Share of profits of associates and joint ventures using the equity method
9400	Costs of financing activities
9410	Interest expenses
9420	Interest expenses on finance lease
9430	Share of losses of associates and joint ventures using the equity method
	ACCOUNTS FOR ACCOUNTING INCOME AND EXPENSES NOT RELATED TO ORDINARY ACTIVITIES
9500	Income or expenses not related to ordinary activities

9510	Profits or losses from fines, penalties and penalties
9520	Gains or losses from the sale of non-current assets
9530	Income from revaluation of securities available for sale
9540	Foreign exchange gains or losses
9550	Income from writing off accounts payable
9560	Non-refundable financial assistance
9570	Income of previous periods determined in the reporting period
9580	Gains or losses on derecognition (derecognition) of financial assets measured at amortized cost
9590	Gains or losses arising from reclassification of financial assets
9610	Impairment loss
9700	Other income related to ordinary activities
9710	Income from appreciation of investment property
9720	Gains and losses from discontinued operations
9730	Contingent gains and losses
9810	Income tax expenses

Let us consider the procedure for applying the proposed accounting accounts using practical examples. To maximize the coverage of these processes, it is advisable to introduce them into the practice of a manufacturing enterprise.

The criteria and rules for recognizing revenues at manufacturing enterprises are developed in accordance with IFRS No. 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers". The credit turnover of account 9010 "Revenue from the sale of finished products under contracts with customers" reflects the proceeds from the sale of all finished products under contracts with customers. Consider the following operations.

In December 2023 (since the beginning of the year), the credit turnover on account 9010 "Revenue from the sale of finished products under contracts with customers" of the LLC Stekloplastik enterprise amounted to 89,425,485,300 soums. The company's discounts to customers amounted to 85,385,400 soums. Returns of finished products from customers amounted to 29,090,100 soums.

Accounting records are required to transfer the amount of net sales to the sales results account.

To determine the amount of net income, the amount of discounts provided to customers and the amount of returned finished goods are subtracted from gross receipts. Then the amount of net income will be:

$$89,425,485,300 - 85,385,400 - 29,090,100 = 89,311,009,800 \text{ soums}$$

It is recommended to make an accounting entry for this amount as follows:

- **D-t 9010 "Revenue from the sale of finished products under contracts with customers"** - 89,311,009,800 soums
- **KT 9910 "Sales result (gross profit)"** - 89,311,009,800 soums

Reason: Credit turnover on account 9010 for 2023 amounted to 89,425,485,300 soums. The total amount of debit transactions is 114,475,500 soums (85,385,400 + 29,090,100). Net revenue amounted to 89,311,009,800 soums (89,425,485,300 – 114,475,500).

In the debit of account 9110 "Cost of finished products sold" for 2023, the amount was 77,662,054,600 soums. You must transfer the cost of goods sold to the sales results account, determine the sales results, and close the account.

It is recommended to make an accounting entry for this amount as follows:

- **Dt 9910 "Sales result (gross profit)" - 77,662,054,600 soums**
- **KT 9110 "Cost of finished products sold" - 77,662,054,600 soums**

Reason: The cost of finished products sold for 2023 amounted to 77,662,054,600 soums.

The difference between the credit turnover on account 9910 "Sales result (gross profit)" in the amount of 89,311,009,800 soums and the debit turnover of this account in the amount of 77,662,054,600 soums represents gross profit. This amount must be transferred to the operating profit account, which will be determined at the next stage of summarizing financial results.

Gross profit amount: $\text{Gross profit} = \text{Net revenue} - \text{Cost of sales} = 89,311,009,800 - 77,662,054,600 = 11,648,955,200$ soums

We propose to record the accounting entry for this gross profit amount as follows:

- **Dt 9910 "Sales result (gross profit)" - 11,648,955,200 soums**
- **Kt 9920 "Profit or loss from operating activities" - 11,648,955,200 soums**

Reason: The gross profit of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023 amounted to 11,648,955,200 soums ($89,311,009,800 - 77,662,054,600$).

At the next stage of calculating financial results, profit or loss from operating activities is determined. To do this, it is advisable to use account 9920 "Operating profit or loss".

During 2023, the following amounts accumulated in the accounts:

- Account 9210 "Sales expenses" - 1,867,416,000 soums
- Account 9220 "Administrative expenses" - 5,393,687,800 soums
- Account 9230 "Expenditures on development and research that did not become an asset" - 218,920,800 soums

These amounts should be debited to account 9920 "Operating profit or loss." Transactions are reflected in the following accounting entries:

- **Dt 9920 "Operating profit or loss" - 7,480,024,600 soums**
- **KT 9210 "Sales expenses" - 1,867,416,000 soums**
- **KT 9220 "Administrative expenses" - 5,393,687,800 soums**
- **Kt 9230 "Expenditures on development and research that did not become an asset" - 218,920,800 soums**

Reason: According to the financial statements of LLC "Stekloplastik" for 2023, accounts 9210 "Sales expenses" - 1,867,416,000 soums, 9220 "Administrative expenses" - 5,393,687,800 soums, 9230 "Expenditures on development and research that were not asset" - 218,920,800 soums. The total amount was 7,480,024,600 soums ($1,867,416,000 + 5,393,687,800 + 218,920,800$).

The difference between the amounts in the credit turnover and the debit part of account 9920 "Operating profit or loss" characterizes the operating profit or loss of the enterprise. This amount is transferred to account 9930 "Profit or loss from ordinary activities", intended for the further formation of financial results at the next stage.

Operating profit:

Operating profit = Gross profit – Selling expenses – Administrative expenses – Development and research expenses = $11,648,955,200 - (1,867,416,000 + 5,393,687,800 + 218,920,800) = 11,648,955,200 - 7,480,024,600 = 4,168,930,600$ soums

It is recommended to make the following accounting entries:

- **Dt 9920 "Operating profit or loss" - 4,168,930,600 soums**

- **Kt 9930 “Profit or loss from ordinary activities” - 4,168,930,600 soum**

Base: The operating profit of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023 amounted to 4,168,930,600 soums (11,648,955,200 – 7,480,024,600 soums).

At the next stage of calculating financial results, profit or loss from ordinary activities is determined. For this purpose, it is advisable to use account 9930 “Profit or loss from ordinary activities”.

For 2023 for the following accounts:

- **Account 9310 “Dividend Income” and account 9320 “Royalty Income” are missing.**
- **Account 9330 “Income in the form of interest” amounted to 41,391,300 soums.**
- **Account 9340 “Income from financial lease” amounted to 132,812,400 soums.**
- **Account 9350 “Contribution to the profits of associated and joint ventures” was not accumulated.**
- **Account 9360 “Other financial income” amounted to 286,817,200 soums.**

Total income from financial activities amounted to 461,020,900 soums (41,391,300 + 132,812,400 + 286,817,200).

Revenue-related processes are expressed by the following accounting entries:

- **D-t 9310 “Dividend income” - 0 sum**
- **D-t 9320 “Royalty income” - 0 sum**
- **Dt 9330 “Income in the form of interest” - 41,391,300 soums**
- **Dt 9340 “Income from financial lease” - 132,812,400 soums**
- **D-t 9350 “Contribution to the profit of associated and joint ventures” - 0 sum**
- **D-t 9360 “Other financial income” - 286,817,200 soums**
- **Kt 9930 “Profit or loss from ordinary activities” - 461,020,900 soum**

Reason: According to the financial statements of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, 9310 “Income from dividends” is 0 soum, 9320 “Income from royalties” is 0 soum, 9330 “Income in the form of interest” is 41,391,300 soum, 9340 “Income from financial lease” amount to 132,812,400 soums, 9350 “Contribution to the profits of subsidiaries and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method” amounts to 0 soums, 9360 “Other financial income” amounts to 286,817,200 soums. Total income from financial activities amounted to 461,020,900 soums (41,391,300 + 132,812,400 + 286,817,200).

The cost processes are described as follows:

During 2023, the Company's expenses for financing activities related to its ordinary activities were as follows:

- 9410 “Expenses in the form of interest” - 6,122,700 soums,
- 9420 “Expenses in the form of interest on financial lease” - 0 sum,
- 9430 “Participation in losses of subsidiaries and joint ventures using the equity method” - 0 sum.

Total expenses for financial activities amounted to 6,122,700 soums.

Accounting entries for financial expenses:

- **Dt 9930 “Profit or loss from ordinary activities” - 6,122,700 soums**
- **KT 9410 “Expenses in the form of interest” - 6,122,700 soums**
- **Kt 9420 “Expenses in the form of interest on financial lease” - 0 sum**
- **KT 9430 “Participation in losses of subsidiaries and joint ventures using the equity method” - 0 sum**

Reason: According to the financial statements of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, the amount on account 9410 “Interest expenses” amounted to 6,122,700 soums, on account 9420 “Interest expenses on financial leases” - 0 soums, on account 9430 “Participation in losses of subsidiaries and joint ventures using the participation method” - 0 sum. Total expenses for financial activities amounted to 6,122,700 soums.

Determination of profit or loss from ordinary activities:

Profit from ordinary activities = Operating profit + Income from financial activities – Expenses from financial activities = 4,168,930,600 + 461,020,900 – 6,122,700 = 4,623,828,800 UZS

The amount of the difference between credit and debit turnover in account 9930 “Profit or loss from ordinary activities” is transferred to account 9940 “Profit or loss from ordinary and unusual activities (profit or loss before income tax)”:

- **Dt 9930 “Profit or loss from ordinary activities”** - 4,623,828,800 soums
- **KT9940 “Profit or loss from ordinary and unusual activities (profit or loss before income tax)”** - 4,623,828,800 soums

Reason: According to the financial statements of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, the credit turnover on account 9930 amounted to 4,629,951,500 soums (4,168,930,600 + 461,020,900), and the debit turnover amounted to 6,122,700 soums. The difference in the amount of UZS 4,623,828,800 represents profit from ordinary activities. This amount was transferred to account 9940 “Profit or loss from ordinary and unusual activities (profit or loss before income tax).”

The processes involved in determining profits and losses from the ordinary activities of a company, as well as the accounting entries related to these processes, are summarized in the table below (Table 5).

Table 5

The procedure for reflecting income and expenses related to the ordinary activities of Stekloplastik LLC in the financial statements for 2023

Financial and economic transactions and processes	Debit	Credit	Sum
1st stage. Determination of gross profit			
Net income of the enterprise for 2023	9010	9910	88 311 009 800
Cost of products sold for 2023	9910	9110	77 662 054 600
Gross profit of the enterprise for 2023	9910	9920	11 648 955 200
Stage 2. Operating profit or loss			
According to the enterprise's financial statements for 2023, account 9210 “Sales expenses” has 1,867,416,000 soums, account 9220 “Administrative expenses” has 5,393,687,800 soums, account 9230 “Development and research expenses not convertible into assets” has 218 920,800 soums. The total amount is 7,480,024,600 soums (1,867,416,000 + 5,393,687,800 + 218,920,800)	9920	9210	1,867,416,000
	9920	9220	5 393 687 800
	9920	9230	218 920 800
According to 2023 data, the operating profit of the enterprise amounted to 4,168,930,600 soums (11,648,955,200 – 7,480,024,600 soums).	9920	9930	4 168 930 600
Stage 3. Profit from ordinary activities			
According to the company's financial statements for 2023, 9310 “Dividend income” is 0 soums, 9320 “Royalty income” is 0 soums, 9330 “Interest income” is 41,391,300 soums, 9340 “Income from financial lease” is 132,812,400 soums, 9350 Contribution to the profits of subsidiaries and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method” amounted to 0 soums, 9360 “Other financial income” amounted to 286,817,200 thousand soums. Income from general	9310	9930	0
	9320	9930	0
	9330	9930	41 391 300
	9340	9930	132 812 400

financial activities amounted to 461,020,900 soums (41,391,300 + 132,812,400 + 286,817,200)			
	9350	9930	0
	9360	9930	286 817 200
According to the company's financial statements for 2023, 9410 "Interest expenses" - 6,122,700 soums, 9420 "Interest expenses on financial leases" - 0 soums, 9430 "Participation in losses of subsidiaries and joint ventures by method of participation" - 0 soums. Total expenses for financial activities amounted to 6,122,700 soums.	9930	9410	6,122,700
	9930	9420	0
	9930	9430	0
According to the enterprise's financial statements for 2023, "Ordinary profit or loss" is the difference between the credit account turnover in the amount of 4,629,951,500 soums (4,168,930,600 + 461,020,900) and the debit amount of 6,122,700 soums. The amount describes the benefits from normal activities.	9930	9940	4 623 828 800

Unusual activities also play an important role in the performance of the enterprise. Unusual activities of an enterprise are activities that have little connection with the core business, are often difficult to plan, but are inevitable and have a significant impact on financial results that require separate disclosure. International standards do not separately define income not related to the ordinary course of business (other income) or expenses not related to the ordinary course of business (other expenses). They fully meet the requirements of the definitions of income and expenses and are therefore not defined separately. An important feature of other income and expenses is that income and expenses for one item must be reflected in profit or loss without separate disclosure in the reports.

If there is profit not related to ordinary activities, then the following accounting entries are made for the amount of the difference between the credit and debit turnover of accounts that take into account profits from extraordinary activities:

- D-t 9510 Penalties, fines and penalties: 0 sum
- Dt 9520 Profit or loss from the sale of non-current assets: 0 sum
- D-t 9530 Income from revaluation of securities intended for sale: 0 sum
- D-t 9540 Profit or loss from exchange differences: 0 sum
- Dt 9550 Profit from writing off accounts payable: 0 sum
- D-t 9560 Non-refundable financial assistance: 0 sum
- Dt 9570 Income of previous periods identified in the reporting period: 0 sum
- D-t 9580 Profit or loss from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost: 0 UZS
- Dt 9590 Profit or loss from reclassification of financial assets: 0 sum
- Kt 9940 Profit or loss from ordinary and extraordinary activities (profit or loss before income tax): 0 sum

Reason: According to the financial statements of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, no profit was recorded in the accounts accounting for profit from ordinary activities.

If a loss occurs that is not related to ordinary activities, then accounting entries are made for the amount of the difference between the debit and credit turnover of the profit and loss accounts not related to ordinary activities, as follows:

- Dt 9940 Profit or loss from ordinary and extraordinary activities (profit or loss before income tax): 0 sum
- KT 9510 Penalties, fines and penalties: 0 sum
- KT 9520 Profit or loss from the sale of non-current assets: 0 sum

- KT9530 Income from revaluation of securities intended for sale: 0 sum
- Kt 9540 Losses from exchange differences: 338,099,100 soum
- KT 9550 Profit from writing off accounts payable: 0 sum
- KT 9560 Non-refundable financial assistance: 0 sum
- Kt 9570 Income of previous periods identified in the reporting period: 0 sum
- KT9580 Profit or loss from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost: 0 UZS
- Kt 9590 Profit or loss from reclassification of financial assets: 0 sum

Reason: According to the financial statements of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, there were no losses on the accounts of profit and loss from ordinary activities (except for the account "Profit or loss from exchange rate differences"). In account 9540 "Profit or loss from exchange rate differences," there were 982,313,500 soums on credit, and 1,320,412,600 soums on debit. The difference between income and expenses amounted to a loss in the amount of 338,099,100 soums.

In the above order, entries are made on account 9940 "Profit or loss from ordinary and extraordinary activities (Profit or loss before income tax)." As a result, the difference between the credit and debit entries in this account describes the profit and loss from continuing operations.

There were no impairment losses during the reporting period. No income was received from increases in the value of the investment property.

The formula for determining profit or loss from ordinary and extraordinary activities is as follows:

Profit or loss from ordinary and non-ordinary activities (Profit or loss before income tax) = Profit or loss from ordinary activities + profit not related to ordinary activities - loss not related to ordinary activities = 4,623,828,800 - 338,099,100 = 4,285,729,700 soum

This amount is transferred to account 9950 "Profit or loss from continuing operations" (if there is profit):

- D-t 9940 "Profit or loss from ordinary and extraordinary activities (profit or loss before income tax)."...4,285,729,700 soum
- Case 9950 "Profit or loss from continuing operations" .. 4,285,729,700 soum

Reason: According to the financial statements of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, the difference between credit and debit turnover is 4,285,729,700 soums (4,623,828,800 – 338,099,100).

At the next stage of generating financial results, profit or loss from current activities is determined. At the previous stage, the profit (loss) indicator from ordinary and extraordinary activities describes profit and loss before income tax. Therefore, at this stage, income tax expenses are transferred to the final financial results. Income tax expenses are recorded in account 9810 "Income tax expenses". Income tax expenses are accumulated in the debit of this account.

Profit or loss from continuing operations = Profit or loss from ordinary and extraordinary activities (Profit or loss before income tax) – income tax expense = 4,285,729,700 – 633,745,820 = 3,651,983,880 UZS

When transferring income tax expenses to the final financial results, the following accounting entries are made:

- Dt 9950 "Profit or loss from continuing operations"633,745,820 soum
- KT 9810 "Income tax expenses"633,745,820 soums

Reason: According to calculations for the income tax of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, the amount of income tax amounted to 633,745,820 soums.

9950 "Profit or loss from continuing operations" characterizes profit from continuing operations. This amount is transferred to the next stage of determining net profit or loss for the reporting period. To do this, the following accounting entry is made:

- Dt 9950 "Profit or loss from continuing operations" 3,651,983,880 soum
- Kt 9970 "Net profit or loss of the reporting period" 3,651,983,880 soum

Reason: According to the accounting data of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, the difference between the

credit and debit turnover of account 9950 "Profit or loss from continuing operations" is 3,651,983,880 soums (4,285,729,700 – 633,745,820), which characterizes the profit from continuing activities.

Closing activities also play an important role. Closing activity is considered to be activity completed in a given reporting year and not carried over to subsequent years. By decision of the company, a decision may be made to terminate any type of activity, for example, additional production, agricultural activity, trade, construction or other type of activity. International standards require separate accounting for the results of discontinued operations. Profit or loss from discontinued operations is calculated separately. This is a standard requirement. If the results of discontinued operations are subject to income tax, this may affect the proposed form. In this case, the results of discontinued operations are taken into account before determining income taxes. However, the standard forms provide that an entity's net income from continuing operations is taken into account upon determination (after payment of income taxes).

Net profit or loss for the year = Profit or loss from continuing operations + Profit or loss from discontinued operations

Profit or loss from discontinued operations is reflected in account 9960 "Profit from discontinued operations." It is recommended to transfer the amount from this account to account 9970 "Net profit or loss of the reporting period":

- D-t 9960 "Profit from discontinued operations" 0 sum
- Kt 9970 "Net profit or loss of the reporting period" 0 sum

Reason: According to the accounting data of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, there were no completed activities.

The net profit or loss of the reporting year is transferred to retained earnings as an element of equity.

Based on the stated methodological recommendations, we formalize the procedure for reflecting income and expenses related to normal activities in 2023 and not related to normal activities in the accounting accounts in Table 6 below.

Table 6

The procedure for reflecting income and expenses related to ordinary activities and not related to ordinary activities on the financial statements of the enterprise Stekloplastik LLC in 2023

Financial and economic operations and processes	Debit	Credit	Sum
Step 4. Profit or loss from ordinary and extraordinary activities			
In cases where the credit entries in the profit and loss accounts of the financial statements for 2023 exceed the amounts of the debit entries, a certain amount of profit is transferred to the final financial result.	9510	9940	0
	9520	9940	0
	9530	9940	0
	9540	9940	0
	9550	9940	0
According to the financial statements for 2023, if the credit entries of the accounts reflecting profits and losses from ordinary activities exceed the amounts of the debit entries, then the identified profit is transferred to the final financial result.	9560	9940	0
	9570	9940	0
	9580	9940	0
	9590	9940	0
According to the enterprise's financial statements for 2023, in cases where the debit entries in the profit and loss accounts from the ordinary activities of the enterprise exceed the amounts of the credit entries, the amount of a portion of a certain loss was transferred to the final financial results.	9940	9510	0
	9940	9520	0
	9940	9530	0
	9940	9540	338 033 100
	9940	9550	0
In account 9540 "Profits and losses from exchange rate	9940	9560	0

differences,” the credit was 982,313,500 soums, and the debit of this account was 1,320,412,600 soums. The difference between income and expenses amounted to a loss in the amount of 338,099,100 soums.	9940	9570	0
	9940	9580	0
	9940	9590	0
The difference between credit and debit turnover according to account 9940 of the enterprise for 2023 “Profit or loss from ordinary and unusual activities” is 4,285,729,700 soums (4,623,828,800-338,099,100). This amount is transferred to the next stage of determining financial results.	9940	9950	4 285 729 700
5th stage. Profit or loss from continuing operations			
According to the company’s income tax calculations for 2023, the income tax amounted to 633,745,820 soums.	9950	9810	633 745 820
According to the company’s financial statements for 2023, the difference between the credit and debit turnover of account 9950 “Profit or loss from continuing operations” is profit from continuing operations, the amount of which is 3,651,983,880 soums (4,285,729,700 – 633,745,820).	9950	9970	3 651 893 880
6th stage. Net profit for the reporting year			
The results of discontinued operations of the entity were carried forward to the final financial results.	9960	9970	0
When transferring the net profit of the reporting year to the account of retained earnings	9970	8340	3 651 893 880

These developments have theoretical and practical significance. Firstly, they allow you to directly determine intermediate indicators of financial results in the financial statements. Secondly, this leads to a strengthening of the control function of accounting. Before the reports are ready, you can receive operational information on income and expenses by type of activity based on monthly reports.

Bringing the calculations of the activities of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023 into compliance with international standards indicates that the company has linked its main activities with operating ones. The bulk of income is generated from operating activities. The share of income from financial activities and from participation in investments is extremely small, which indicates the company’s weak participation in the financial market.

Conclusions and offers . As part of the accounting reporting related to the determination of financial results, recommendations have been developed for opening and using the following accounts for each intermediate indicator of financial results: 9910 “Sales result (Gross profit)”, 9920 “Profit or loss from operating activities”, 9930 “Profit or loss from ordinary activities”, 9940 “Profit or loss from ordinary and non-ordinary activities (Profit or loss before income taxes)”, 9950 “Profit or loss from continuing operations”, 9960 “Net income or loss from discontinued operations”, 9970 “Net profit or loss for the reporting period.” The application of these accounts is illustrated by the example of the activities of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023.

To account for current financial performance indicators, the following accounts are proposed: 9100 “Cost of sold finished goods, goods, works and services”, 9200 “Sales and administrative expenses”, 9300 “Income from financial activities”, 9400 “Expenses from financial activities”, 9500 “Income or expenses not related to ordinary activities”, 9610 “Impairment loss”, 9700 “Other income related to ordinary activities”, 9810 “Income tax expenses”. Their use is also demonstrated by the example of the activities of Stekloplastik LLC in 2023.

Based on the proposed accounts, a procedure has been established for reflecting income and expenses related to ordinary activities in the financial statements of Stekloplastik LLC for 2023, as well as a procedure

for reflecting income and expenses not related to ordinary activities.

Recommended formulas for determining intermediate financial performance measures such as Gross Profit, Operating Profit, Profit from Ordinary Operations, Profit or Loss from Ordinary and Non-Ordinary Activities (Profit or Loss before Tax), Profit or Loss from Continuing Operations, and Net Profit or Loss for reporting year.

The implementation of these developments in practice makes it possible to directly determine intermediate indicators of financial results in accounting. This also leads to a strengthening of the control function of accounting. Moreover, the use of the proposed system makes it possible to obtain operational information on income and expenses by type of activity based on monthly reports even before the preparation of final reports. Increasing this information coverage facilitates effective financial performance decisions.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MOTOR INSURANCE RISK ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

Digital transformation and artificial intelligence (AI) are revolutionizing the insurance industry, particularly in the realm of motor insurance risk assessment. By leveraging advanced technologies, insurers can enhance the accuracy of their risk assessments, streamline operations, and deliver personalized customer experiences. This article explores how digital transformation and AI are reshaping motor insurance risk assessment.

Keywords: digital transformation, artificial intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Predictive Analytics, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Usage-Based Insurance (UBI).

Introduction

Digital Transformation in Motor Insurance

Digital transformation refers to the integration of digital technologies into all aspects of business operations, fundamentally changing how organizations operate and deliver value to customers. In motor insurance, this transformation manifests through several key innovations:

1. **Telematics and IoT:** The use of telematics and Internet of Things (IoT) devices allows insurers to collect real-time data on driving behavior. By analyzing data on speed, braking patterns, and mileage, insurers can more accurately assess the risk profile of individual drivers and offer usage-based insurance (UBI) policies.

Telematics and IoT devices, typically installed in vehicles or accessed through smartphone apps, capture a wealth of data on driving behavior. This data includes:

- a) **Speed:** Monitoring how fast a driver is traveling at any given time.
- b) **Braking Patterns:** Recording instances of hard braking, which can indicate aggressive driving habits.
- c) **Mileage:** Tracking the distance traveled, which correlates with exposure to potential accidents.
- d) **Acceleration and Deceleration:** Measuring sudden starts and stops.
- e) **Location and Route Information:** Understanding driving environments, such as urban versus rural areas, and common routes taken.

Usage-Based Insurance (UBI) Policies

Usage-based insurance (UBI) is a revolutionary model made possible by telematics and IoT technology. UBI policies tailor premiums based on the actual usage and driving behavior of the insured. Key features include:

- a) **Pay-As-You-Drive (PAYD):** Premiums are based on the number of miles driven. This model benefits low-mileage drivers who are less likely to be involved in accidents.
- b) **Pay-How-You-Drive (PHYD):** Premiums are adjusted based on driving behavior, such as speed, braking patterns, and adherence to traffic rules. Safe drivers are rewarded with lower premiums.
- c) **Behavior-Based Discounts:** Drivers exhibiting safe driving behaviors can earn discounts or rewards, incentivizing better driving habits and reducing overall risk.

2. **Big Data and Analytics:** Insurers now have access to vast amounts of data from various sources, including social media, weather reports, and traffic patterns. Advanced analytics tools help insurers process this data to identify trends and make informed decisions about risk assessment and pricing.

Big data in motor insurance comes from a variety of sources, including:

- a) **Telematics Data:** Information from in-vehicle telematics devices provides insights into driving behavior, such as speed, acceleration, braking patterns, and mileage.
- b) **Social Media:** Publicly available data from social media platforms can offer additional context about a policyholder's lifestyle and behavior, helping to refine risk profiles.
- c) **Weather Reports:** Real-time and historical weather data helps insurers understand the impact of weather conditions on driving safety and accident risk.
- d) **Traffic Patterns:** Data on traffic flow, congestion, and accident hotspots enables insurers to assess risks associated with different routes and times of day.
- e) **Claims History:** Historical claims data provides a basis for identifying patterns and predicting future claims.
- f) **External Databases:** Information from government databases, industry reports, and other external sources can be integrated to enrich the data pool.

Methods

Advanced Analytics Tools

To harness the power of big data, insurers utilize advanced analytics tools that can process and analyze large datasets quickly and accurately. Key technologies include:

- a) **Machine Learning (ML):** ML algorithms can identify patterns and correlations in data that are not apparent through traditional statistical methods. These models improve over time as they are exposed to more data, enhancing their predictive accuracy.
- b) **Predictive Analytics:** By analyzing historical data, predictive analytics tools can forecast future events, such as the likelihood of an accident or a claim. This allows insurers to set premiums more accurately and identify high-risk drivers.
- c) **Data Visualization:** Visualization tools help insurers understand complex data through intuitive charts and graphs, making it easier to identify trends and outliers.
- d) **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** NLP technology can analyze unstructured data, such as customer reviews and social media posts, to extract valuable insights about customer sentiment and behavior.

Benefits of Big Data and Analytics

The integration of big data and advanced analytics in motor insurance offers numerous benefits:

- a) **Improved Risk Assessment:** By analyzing a wide range of data points, insurers can develop more accurate and nuanced risk profiles. This leads to fairer pricing and reduces the likelihood of underwriting losses.
- b) **Dynamic Pricing:** Big data allows for real-time adjustments to premiums based on current risk factors, such as changes in driving behavior or environmental conditions. This dynamic pricing model ensures that premiums are always aligned with the actual risk.
- c) **Enhanced Fraud Detection:** Advanced analytics can detect unusual patterns and anomalies that may indicate fraudulent claims. This helps insurers mitigate fraud-related losses and maintain the integrity of their risk assessment processes.
- d) **Personalized Customer Experiences:** By understanding individual drivers' behavior and preferences, insurers can offer personalized recommendations, discounts, and services. This improves customer satisfaction and loyalty.

- e) **Operational Efficiency:** Automation of data analysis and risk assessment processes reduces the need for manual intervention, lowering operational costs and speeding up decision-making.

Challenges and Considerations

Despite the advantages, the use of big data and analytics in motor insurance also presents challenges:

- a) **Data Privacy:** Collecting and analyzing large amounts of personal data raises privacy concerns. Insurers must ensure compliance with data protection regulations and implement robust security measures to protect customer information.
- b) **Data Quality:** The accuracy of risk assessments depends on the quality of the data. Insurers need to invest in data cleaning and validation processes to ensure the reliability of their analytics.
- c) **Integration:** Integrating data from diverse sources can be complex and requires sophisticated data management systems. Insurers must also ensure that their existing infrastructure can support advanced analytics tools.
- d) **Ethical Considerations:** The use of big data and analytics in decision-making raises ethical questions about transparency, bias, and fairness. Insurers must address these issues to maintain trust with customers and regulators.

Results

- 3. **Mobile Applications:** Mobile apps provide a seamless interface for policyholders to interact with their insurers. These apps enable customers to report claims, receive real-time assistance, and access personalized insurance recommendations based on their driving habits.

Mobile apps offer a variety of features that make insurance processes more efficient and user-friendly:

- a) **Claims Reporting:** Policyholders can report claims instantly through mobile apps by uploading photos of the damage, providing details of the incident, and tracking the progress of their claims in real time. This speeds up the claims process and enhances transparency.
- b) **Real-Time Assistance:** Mobile apps provide policyholders with immediate access to support services, such as roadside assistance, emergency contacts, and step-by-step guidance in case of an accident. This timely assistance improves the overall customer experience during stressful situations.
- c) **Personalized Insurance Recommendations:** By analyzing data on driving habits collected through telematics, mobile apps can offer personalized insurance recommendations. For instance, safe drivers might receive notifications about potential discounts or customized coverage options.
- d) **Policy Management:** Policyholders can easily manage their insurance policies through mobile apps, including renewing policies, updating personal information, and reviewing coverage details. This convenience encourages customer engagement and loyalty.
- e) **Usage-Based Insurance (UBI):** Mobile apps enable insurers to implement UBI programs by tracking driving behavior and mileage. Policyholders can monitor their driving patterns and understand how their behavior affects their premiums, promoting safer driving habits.
- f) **Digital Payments:** Secure payment gateways within mobile apps allow policyholders to pay premiums, settle claims, and make other financial transactions quickly and conveniently.

Benefits of Mobile Applications

The integration of mobile applications in motor insurance offers several benefits:

- a) **Enhanced Customer Experience:** Mobile apps provide a user-friendly platform for policyholders to interact with their insurers. The convenience of managing policies, reporting claims, and receiving real-time assistance improves customer satisfaction.
- b) **Improved Risk Assessment:** By collecting and analyzing real-time data on driving behavior, mobile apps enable insurers to develop more accurate risk profiles. This leads to fairer pricing and better risk management.

- c) **Operational Efficiency:** Automating routine tasks such as claims processing, policy renewals, and customer support reduces the workload for insurers, lowering operational costs and improving efficiency.
- d) **Increased Engagement:** Mobile apps keep policyholders engaged by offering personalized recommendations, timely notifications, and interactive features. This ongoing engagement helps build stronger relationships between insurers and their customers.
- e) **Data-Driven Insights:** Mobile apps provide insurers with valuable data on customer behavior and preferences. These insights can be used to develop new products, improve existing services, and tailor marketing strategies.

Challenges and Considerations

Despite the advantages, the implementation of mobile applications in motor insurance presents challenges:

- a) **Data Security:** Ensuring the security of sensitive customer information is paramount. Insurers must implement robust cybersecurity measures to protect data from breaches and unauthorized access.
- b) **Privacy Concerns:** Collecting data on driving behavior and personal information raises privacy issues. Insurers must ensure transparent data practices and obtain informed consent from policyholders.
- c) **Technical Integration:** Developing and maintaining mobile applications requires significant technical expertise and investment. Insurers must ensure seamless integration with existing systems and infrastructure.
- d) **User Adoption:** Encouraging policyholders to adopt and regularly use mobile apps can be challenging. Insurers need to demonstrate the value and benefits of the apps to drive adoption.

Artificial Intelligence in Risk Assessment

AI technologies, including machine learning (ML) and deep learning, play a crucial role in enhancing motor insurance risk assessment. Here are some ways AI is being utilized:

- 1. **Predictive Modeling:** AI algorithms analyze historical data to predict future risks. Machine learning models can identify patterns that human analysts might overlook, resulting in more accurate risk assessments and pricing strategies.
- 2. **Automated Claims Processing:** AI-powered systems can automatically process claims by analyzing photos of vehicle damage, assessing the extent of the damage, and estimating repair costs. This reduces the time and cost associated with manual claims processing.
- 3. **Fraud Detection:** AI tools can detect fraudulent claims by analyzing inconsistencies in data and identifying unusual patterns. This helps insurers reduce losses from fraudulent activities and maintain the integrity of their risk assessment processes.
- 4. **Customer Segmentation:** By leveraging AI, insurers can segment customers based on risk profiles, driving behavior, and other relevant factors. This enables personalized insurance offerings and targeted marketing campaigns, improving customer satisfaction and retention.

Benefits of Digital Transformation and AI in Motor Insurance

The integration of digital transformation and AI in motor insurance offers numerous benefits:

- 1. **Enhanced Accuracy:** AI-driven risk assessment models are more accurate than traditional methods, leading to fairer pricing and better risk management.
- 2. **Improved Efficiency:** Automation of routine tasks, such as claims processing and data analysis, reduces operational costs and frees up resources for more complex activities.
- 3. **Personalized Services:** Insurers can offer tailored policies and recommendations based on individual driving behavior, improving customer satisfaction and loyalty.
- 4. **Faster Claims Settlement:** AI-powered claims processing accelerates the settlement process, providing quicker resolutions for policyholders.

5. **Reduced Fraud:** Advanced fraud detection algorithms minimize the impact of fraudulent claims, protecting insurers' financial health.

Challenges and Considerations

While the benefits are significant, the adoption of digital transformation and AI in motor insurance also presents challenges:

1. **Data Privacy and Security:** Collecting and analyzing vast amounts of personal data raises concerns about privacy and security. Insurers must ensure compliance with data protection regulations and implement robust security measures.
2. **Technology Integration:** Integrating new technologies with existing systems can be complex and costly. Insurers need to invest in infrastructure and training to ensure a smooth transition.
3. **Ethical Concerns:** The use of AI in decision-making processes raises ethical questions about transparency, bias, and accountability. Insurers must address these issues to maintain trust with customers and regulators.
4. **Regulatory Compliance:** The insurance industry is heavily regulated, and the use of AI and digital technologies must comply with various legal and regulatory requirements. Insurers need to stay updated with evolving regulations to avoid legal complications.

Conclusion

Digital transformation and artificial intelligence (AI) are reshaping motor insurance risk assessment, offering enhanced accuracy, efficiency, and customer experiences. By leveraging technologies like telematics, IoT, and AI-driven analytics, insurers can develop personalized risk profiles, streamline operations, and provide innovative usage-based insurance (UBI) policies.

Big data and advanced analytics are transforming motor insurance risk assessment by providing deeper insights and more accurate predictions. By leveraging these technologies, insurers can enhance risk management, offer personalized services, and improve operational efficiency. However, they must also navigate challenges related to data privacy, quality, and ethical considerations. As these technologies continue to evolve, they promise to further revolutionize the insurance industry, leading to smarter, more efficient, and fairer risk assessment processes.

These advancements enable insurers to stay competitive in a rapidly evolving market and better serve their customers. However, to fully harness the potential of digital transformation and AI, insurers must navigate challenges such as data privacy, security, regulatory compliance, and ethical considerations.

As technology continues to advance, the future of motor insurance looks promising, with smarter, more personalized, and efficient risk assessment processes. This evolution not only benefits insurers by improving risk management and reducing costs but also offers policyholders fairer premiums and tailored insurance solutions. Embracing these technologies will be key to thriving in the modern insurance landscape.

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ENHANCING STATE SUPPORT FOR NGOS IN UZBEKISTAN: LEGAL AND FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the legal and financial perspectives on enhancing state support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Uzbekistan. The introduction highlights the significance of civil society in Uzbekistan's democratic development, emphasizing recent reforms aimed at improving NGO activities. Despite these efforts, significant gaps remain in public policy, presenting a knowledge gap that this study aims to address. Methodologically, the study involves a critical analysis of existing legal frameworks, barriers to NGO registration, and financial support mechanisms. Findings reveal that while the number of NGOs has increased, their financial dependence on state funding and complex registration processes hinder their effectiveness. Results indicate that legal conflicts and insufficient financial prioritization within the state budget are key obstacles. The article suggests legislative revisions, capacity-building initiatives, and the adoption of innovative financial models to enhance NGO sustainability. The implications of this study emphasize the need for comprehensive legal reforms and diversified funding mechanisms to bolster the role of NGOs in Uzbekistan's social and economic development.

Key words. Uzbekistan, nonprofit management, nonprofit organisations, nonprofit financing, and NGOs state assistance.

Introduction

The development of a robust civil society is pivotal for the democratic progression of any nation, and Uzbekistan is no exception. The country's Development Strategy for 2017-2021, under the "Priority Directions for Improving the System of State and Social Construction," underscores the importance of enhancing public administration. This includes fostering modern forms of public control, improving the effectiveness of social partnerships, supporting civil society institutions, and increasing their social and political activity. The local neighborhood institution, or mahalla, is also emphasized for its significant role in public administration. Civil society in Uzbekistan is not merely a complement to public relations but a fundamental guarantor of democracy, the rule of law, and individual freedom.

Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has undertaken significant efforts to develop its social sector. Over the past few years, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, practical reforms have been implemented to enhance the activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These reforms aim to gradually and systematically establish a vibrant civil society. Despite these advancements, significant challenges remain, particularly in public policy, which has adversely affected the development of the non-profit sector. This study aims to assess the interaction between NGOs and public authorities, critically analyze the impact of state policy on NGO activities, and develop proposals and recommendations for further development.

The relationship between the government and NGOs has emerged as a prominent theme in public administration research. Various concepts and theories have been developed to understand the complex voluntary coalitions between different levels of government and third-sector organizations. Notably, Salamon's categorization of government funding forms, Ascoli and Ranci's European models, and Weisbrod's median voter theory provide a conceptual framework for analyzing government-NGO interactions. Previous studies have highlighted the complex coalitions between government and NGOs; however, they often overlook the

persistent issues within Uzbekistan's NGO sector. This study addresses this gap by critically examining these issues and proposing solutions.

The primary objectives of this study are to assess the current state of NGOs in Uzbekistan, analyze their interaction with public authorities, and propose legal and financial reforms. The novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive evaluation of the challenges faced by the NGO sector and the innovative financial models suggested to enhance NGO sustainability. The expected results include improved NGO sustainability and a more supportive legal and financial framework.

Despite extensive coverage by both the press and scientific literature on the "achievements" of the modern social sector, few authors manage to critically address the persistent issues within the field. It is indeed true that numerous problems exist, yet Uzbekistan possesses significant potential to enhance the activities of non-profit organizations through the effective utilization of free-market mechanisms rather than relying solely on state oversight. Currently, these free-market levers are underutilized.

Furthermore, the legislative framework in Uzbekistan presents several challenges for NGOs. According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures to implement the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2013, No. PP-2085 'On additional measures to assist the development of civil society institutions' No. 57 dated March 10, 2014," the justice authorities review documents submitted for the state registration of NGOs within a month. However, in practice, the registration process often involves delays and perceived bureaucratic hurdles. Legal conflicts, imperfect legislation, and artificial barriers significantly hinder the effective development of the NGO sector in Uzbekistan.

Reports from the Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society (NIMFOGO) indicate numerous legal conflicts and gaps in the national legislation regulating NGO activities, necessitating revision. A primary issue is the ambiguous definition and classification of NGOs. The term "NNT" (Nodavlat Notijorat Tashkiloti) translates to "non-governmental non-commercial organization" (NGNCO), commonly referred to as an NGO. However, the Constitution of Uzbekistan does not explicitly include terms such as "non-governmental organizations" or "non-profit organizations," indicating a need for foundational legal revisions.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the legal and financial perspectives on enhancing state support for NGOs in Uzbekistan. It critically examines the existing challenges and proposes solutions to improve the sustainability and effectiveness of the NGO sector. The findings are expected to highlight the need for diversified funding mechanisms and comprehensive legal reforms to bolster the role of NGOs in Uzbekistan's social and economic development.

Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively analyze the conditions for funding non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Uzbekistan and the role of the state in this context. The research design includes both quantitative and qualitative methods to ensure a holistic understanding of the current funding landscape and the challenges faced by NGOs. Quantitative data were collected through secondary data analysis and a structured survey. Existing data on NGO funding sources, expenditures, and financial support structures from government reports, official statistics, and NGO records from the past decade (2014-2023) were analyzed. A structured survey was administered to a sample of 200 NGOs across different regions of Uzbekistan to gather detailed information on the types and amounts of funding received, challenges in accessing funds, and the perceived effectiveness of state support.

Qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews and document analysis. Thirty interviews with key stakeholders, including NGO leaders, representatives of donor organizations, and government officials, were conducted to gain insights into the experiences and perspectives of those directly involved in NGO operations and funding. Relevant policy documents, legislative texts, and strategic plans related to NGO funding and support were analyzed to understand the regulatory framework and its evolution over the past decade.

For data analysis, descriptive statistics summarized the survey data, while time series analysis identified trends and changes in state funding of NGOs over the past ten years. Thematic analysis of interview transcripts and policy documents identified common themes and patterns related to the challenges and opportunities in NGO funding, the role of the state, and the impact of regulatory changes. Content analysis quantified the frequency of key terms and concepts related to NGO funding and support mechanisms.

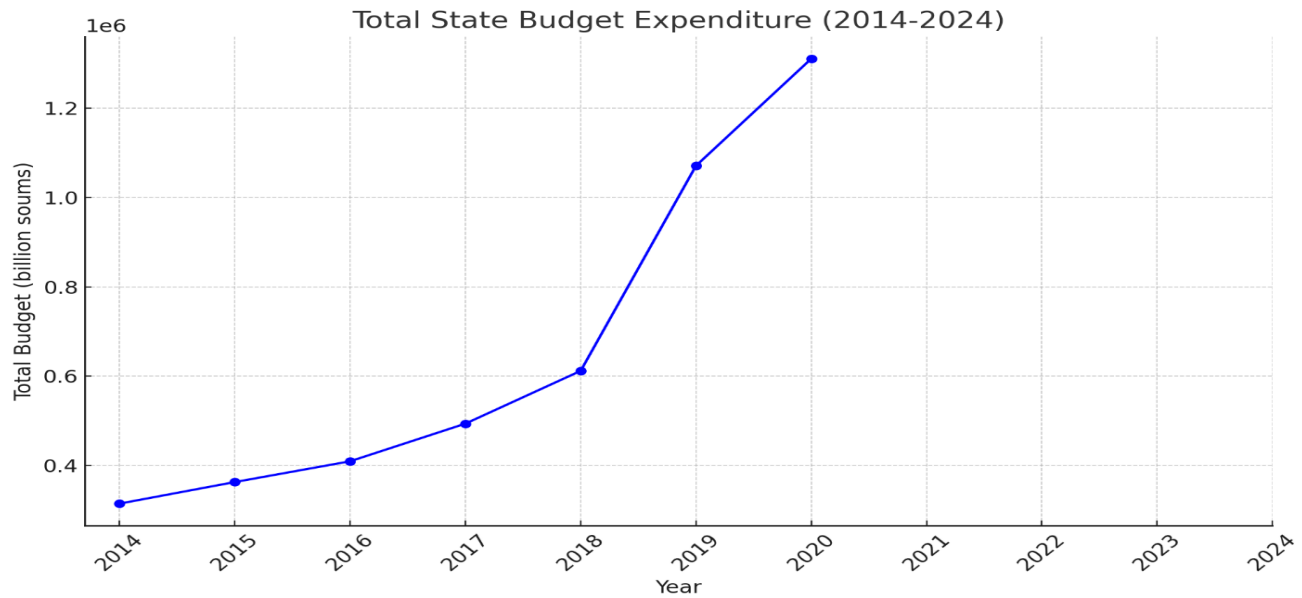
To enhance the validity and reliability of the findings, multiple data sources and methods were used. By comparing and contrasting quantitative survey results with qualitative interview insights, a comprehensive understanding of the funding landscape was ensured. The survey instrument was pilot-tested with a small sample of NGOs to refine the questions and ensure clarity and relevance. Inter-coder reliability was assessed by having multiple coders independently analyze a subset of the interview transcripts.

Ethical considerations were addressed by obtaining informed consent from all survey and interview participants, maintaining the confidentiality of respondents, and ensuring compliance with ethical standards through Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval. This methodology provides a robust framework for examining the conditions for funding NGOs in Uzbekistan, offering insights into both the quantitative trends and the qualitative experiences of key stakeholders over the past decade. Despite extensive coverage by both the press and scientific literature on the "achievements" of the modern social sector, few authors manage to critically address the persistent issues within the field. It is indeed true that numerous problems exist, yet Uzbekistan possesses significant potential to enhance the activities of non-profit organizations through the effective utilization of free-market mechanisms, rather than relying solely on state oversight. Currently, these free-market levers are underutilized.

According to a report by the Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society (NIMFOGO), there are numerous legal conflicts and gaps in the national legislation regulating NGO activities that require revision. One primary issue is the ambiguous definition of the concept and classification of NGOs (NPOs). Article 10 of the Law "On Non-State Non-Commercial Organizations" stipulates that such organizations can be formed as public associations, public funds, institutions, or in any other form provided for by legislative acts. The phrase "as well as in a different form provided for by legislative acts" allows for the creation of a virtually unlimited variety of NGO forms (associations, unions, clubs, etc.). These forms should differ in their internal structure and property management features, leading to confusion among state bodies, specialists, and the public regarding the exact definition of "NGOs."

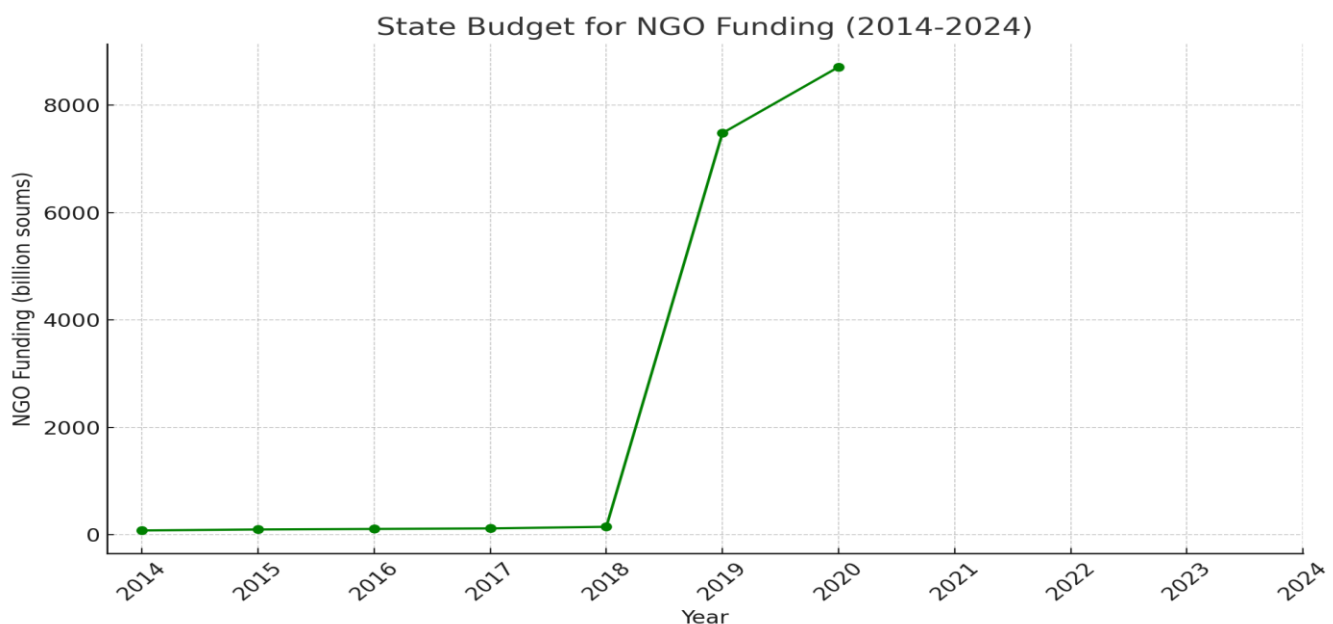
Results and Discussion

The analysis of the current state of NGO funding in Uzbekistan reveals a complex landscape characterized by significant challenges and potential for improvement. While the total number of NGOs has increased, as indicated by the data from the State Statistics Committee, the financial support for these organizations remains limited and largely dependent on state funding.



The primary sources of funds for NGOs in Uzbekistan can be categorized into six main groups: sales of goods and services, budget allocations, state-targeted and special off-budget funds, membership fees, donations, grants, operating leases, and finance lease interest. However, the discourse on NGO financing predominantly emphasizes state financial support due to the underutilization of self-financing mechanisms. This reliance on state support is problematic as it limits the financial autonomy of NGOs and stifles their growth.

The registration and legal framework for NGOs also present significant barriers. As identified by the International Center for Non-Commercial Law (ICNL), artificial barriers created by justice authorities complicate the registration process for NGOs. This issue is compounded by legal conflicts and gaps within national legislation, such as the ambiguous definitions and classifications of NGOs. The Civil Code and other legislative acts fail to provide a clear and cohesive framework, further complicating the operational environment for NGOs.



From 2014 to 2024, government expenditure has increased significantly, but the funds allocated for NGO development have not kept pace. In 2022 and 2023, the budget for NGO support saw a notable increase, yet it still constituted less than 1% of the total state budget. This disparity underscores the limited financial prioritization of the NGO sector within the broader national budget.

Several practical challenges hinder the effective development of NGOs in Uzbekistan. These include:

- Imperfect legal regulation of NGO taxation.
- Inadequate mechanisms for the practical application of funding sources.
- Legal gaps in charity development.
- Lack of public funds to support local NGOs.
- Absence of a clear regional policy for NGO economic development.
- Low levels of professional expertise in project application preparation, fundraising, crowdfunding, and crowdsourcing.
- No clear mechanism for individual financial support to NGO

Further research is needed to explore innovative financial models and mechanisms that can enhance the sustainability of NGOs in Uzbekistan. This includes examining market-based approaches and international best practices for NGO funding. Theoretical studies should focus on developing a comprehensive framework for NGO regulation that addresses the current legal ambiguities and conflicts.

To address these issues, the following steps are recommended:

1. Legislative Revisions: A comprehensive review and revision of existing legislation regulating NGOs are necessary to eliminate contradictions and gaps.
2. Professional Development: Enhancing the professional skills of NGO managers and specialists through targeted training programs and capacity-building initiatives.
3. Public Perception: Efforts to improve the public perception of NGOs by highlighting their contributions to social welfare and community development.
4. State Strategy: Developing a clear state strategy for NGO interaction and support, including mechanisms for social orders at both republican and local levels.
5. Transparency and Accountability: Ensuring the openness and transparency of NGO activities, particularly in the use of state funds and property.

Conclusion. The findings of this study indicate that while the number of NGOs in Uzbekistan has significantly increased, the predominant reliance on state funding and the lack of diversified financial resources impede their growth and effectiveness. The data reveals that state financial support, although growing, still represents a minuscule portion of the overall budget, which highlights the inadequacy of existing funding mechanisms. This reliance on state support is exacerbated by legal and regulatory challenges, including complex registration processes, insufficient tax incentives, and a lack of regional policies promoting NGO activities. The study underscores the need for comprehensive legal reforms, the establishment of robust mechanisms for self-financing, and enhanced capacity-building initiatives for NGO managers. These improvements would not only bolster the financial sustainability of NGOs but also amplify their role in addressing social issues. Future research should focus on exploring alternative funding models, the impact of policy changes on NGO operations, and strategies to enhance public perception and engagement with the non-profit sector.

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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE SERVICE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the importance of improving the competitiveness of domestic services in the foreign market, the level of competitiveness of national enterprises in the world market, and the possibilities of improving the theoretical and methodological foundations of increasing the competitiveness of the service sector .

Key words: competitiveness, transnational corporations, service infrastructure, level of competitiveness, competitive advantage, evaluation of competitiveness, competitive advantage

Introduction

Today, the service sector is the basis of the country's economic potential. Only competitive industries can ensure the competitiveness of the country's economy. In order to create a competitive enterprise, it is necessary not only to modernize production and management, but also to know exactly why this is being done and what goals to achieve.

In competition, the main goal is to identify your business advantages, to achieve faster profits and to operate efficiently. In this regard, the analysis of problems related to the development of competition and increasing the competitiveness of the national economy remains especially relevant. Therefore, the formation and improvement of the economic mechanism of increasing the competitiveness of the enterprise is an indispensable condition for ensuring and strengthening the competitive advantages of enterprises and the national economy as a whole .

Review of literature on the topic : Taking into account the competitiveness of the enterprise is a promising approach both for scientific research and for determining the main directions of its improvement. The need to carry out theoretical developments on the issues of competitiveness by enterprises is an important step towards increasing the competitiveness of the enterprise. The theoretical and methodological issues of competitiveness are defined in the works of the classics of world economic thinking: among them , the necessity of competition in the works of A. Smith ¹², K. Marx ¹³, J. Robinson ¹⁴, M. Porter, G.L.Azoev ¹⁵, G. Ramensky, D. Yu. Yudanov, RA Fathutdinova ¹⁶and it is emphasized that it is the main tool in the growth of industries.

Research methodology . Taking into account the competitiveness of the enterprise is a promising approach both for scientific research and for determining the main directions of its improvement. In the article, general scientific methods of knowledge were used: systematic, logical, dialectical methods.

Analysis and results.

12A. Smith "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776).

13 Marx K. Capital. Critique of political economy. T.1. Book 1

14" The Economics of Imperfect Competition " (The Economics of Imperfect Competition, 1933);

15 Azoev G.L. Competition: analysis, strategy and practice / G.L. Azoev. — M.: Tsentr ekonomiki i marketinga, 1996. — 208 p.

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The uniqueness of the economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan requires the uniqueness of its impact on the environment of free competition. Especially in the conditions of the development of the innovative and digital economy, the issue of ensuring competitiveness is among the problems that need to be solved. Because this process also has its own characteristics. These characteristics, in our opinion, are manifested in the following.

The provision of economic freedom in the activity of enterprises, as it is now, creates an environment of free competition. For this, state orders in tourist companies, state intervention in its management and control should be drastically reduced. A lot of work has been done and continues in this regard. Regulatory documents regulating many activities, several laws guaranteeing freedom of business activity have been adopted. For example, the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Competition" by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on November 14, 2011 and its approval by the Senate on December 5, 2011.

All stages in this regard have been implemented in our country, a competitive environment has been created. However, the Competition Law does not define this term. The definition of this term is hardly covered in the economic literature. Based on the current situation, we found it appropriate to define it as follows.

means ensuring the legal equality of economic entities, especially business entities, the introduction of the same undifferentiated economic freedom, the creation and implementation of laws and regulations aimed at eliminating the interference of various administrative state agencies in their activities .

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Competition" does not define the term "competitiveness" related to the category of competition. So, the issue of the concept of competitiveness of business entities or competitiveness of products (work, services) is still open. This can cause various contradictions and problems in relation to this term and situation.

Due to this, the development of the definition of the term competitiveness is considered an objective necessity today. Based on this necessity, we considered it appropriate to develop a definition of the word competitiveness, and defined this term as follows.

Competitiveness means the existence of a complex of activities that ensure the stability of the economic growth of the product, job, service, region, country compared to competitors, relatively low price and high quality, and their superiority over others.

The formation of the competitive environment is stabilized through the stable development of the country's economy and the formation of the business environment. Also, the extent to which the regulatory and legal regulations are followed serves as the foundation of the entrepreneurial environment. Of course, the factors and their influence on the activities of enterprises play an important role in the formation of competitiveness. Based on this, the following suggestions are made can:

1. In order to ensure the competitiveness of enterprises, it is necessary to use accurate data in the analysis based on the separation of external and internal environmental sources.
2. The effectiveness of the results depends more on internal factors, and on the basis of these, the short-term and long-term strategy of the enterprise is developed.
3. Based on this, it becomes clear what the company should choose for development and what to pay attention to and what to abandon.

The competitiveness of an enterprise can be assessed only within the group of enterprises concerned in one industry, therefore, the assessment of the level of competitiveness of an enterprise first of all involves the selection of the main objects for comparison. Comparable competitive enterprises should be measured:

- 1) characteristics of products manufactured according to needs ;
- 2) market segments for which manufactured products are intended ;
- 3) phases of the enterprise's life cycle

the ability to profitably produce and sell products in the market with good quality and at a low price. The competitiveness of the enterprise consists of three main factors:

- 1) consumption of resource costs per unit of finished product;
- 2) price (price level and dynamics for all resources used in production and finished products);
- 3) the state's economic policy and its level influence on market producers.

At the enterprise level, it is very important for the enterprise to be able to control the resource factor, increase labor productivity, capital productivity and general production efficiency for the growth of competitiveness, and these depend on the policy of the organization of the enterprise. Capital accumulation, marketing and production system cooperation, professional training and retraining of personnel, etc., management organization, technological and financial potential of the enterprise can ensure the growth of the resource component of competitiveness. It is more difficult to control market prices for raw materials and semi-finished products, as well as for our own finished products, because the price level largely depends on the state of the world and national economy.

The economic policy of the state includes the reliability of the banking system, the level of inflation, bank interest rates, exchange rates, foreign trade tariffs, etc., which directly affect the competitiveness of the enterprise. Therefore, enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, cannot control many external factors of competitiveness. In this regard, especially in the context of the globalization of the economy, the economic policy of the state is becoming more and more important. There are two sources of enterprise competitiveness: operational efficiency and strategic location.

of our national economy remains its low competitiveness in world markets. This is primarily due to lagging labor productivity, large multinational corporations and the absence of promising companies in new high-tech industries. In such conditions, what should be the service sector of Uzbekistan. Developed countries the world in the economy successes analysis in doing the following factors :

- national currency stability and low inflation;
- availability of cheap labor;
- protectionist state policy;
- availability of important natural resources;
- tax policy .

Other from the side of the countries economic leadership provider the only one and the most important factor this in the country the world in the market successful compete will receive national of corporations existence .

National of enterprises competitiveness formation , development and only strengthening of Uzbekistan international markets and capital in the markets strong competitive position take over and economic prosperity to provide can

According to the data of the World Economic Forum on October 8, 2019, in terms of competitiveness, Uzbekistan ranked 91st in the world in 2019 (out of 134 countries), and 78th in 2018. Uzbekistan's main advantages are its large market size and improved macroeconomic stability (in part due to rising oil prices). It is ahead of China (30th place), India (50th place), Brazil in 64th place ¹⁷. Despite significant economic growth in the last eight to ten years, low competitiveness is one of the most serious problems of the national economy. remains one.

Based on this, the competition of industries

Analyzing the state of local enterprises, he identified the following problems of increasing competitiveness, which are relevant for the industry:

- saving resources. The main factor of the low competitiveness of local production in most sectors of our economy is the high cost of production, primarily fuel, energy and material costs. Therefore, saving resources should be considered as the most important aspect of the impact of new technologies on the competitiveness

¹⁷ www.stat.uz

of production, and the efficiency of saving resources should become one of the main criteria for choosing state priorities in the innovation sector ;

- change of service infrastructure, provision of raw materials for production structures of the economy. Therefore, it is of particular importance to develop the latest final processing technologies (mainly, which are the basis of high consumer properties of products and create the main part of added value), as well as technologies that allow to increase the level of readiness of products for further processing;
- expanding the raw material base for service. The fact that the traditional sources of raw materials for a number of sectors of industry and services remained in the territory of the CIS countries.
- ensuring the flexibility of production. As a condition for maintaining a competitive position in the market, the high rate of updating of products and services places special demands on the technological structure of production , which must ensure that they respond to changes in the market situation. The problem of flexibility of production and the ability to quickly update its product range largely determine the choice of promising technologies.

The need for the main economic mechanisms to ensure competitiveness is an incentive to increase one's capabilities in the inter-industry and intra-industry struggle. These are the development of methods for assessing the competitiveness of the enterprise, the activation of sales through the practical improvement of product characteristics, and the creation of competitive advantages through the activation of innovative processes.

One of the most common methods of determining competitiveness used for all enterprises is the dynamic method, which is used as an element of the proposed methodology for assessing the level of development. For enterprises, the assessment of competitiveness can be carried out by other methods when forming an assessment of its level of development. The essence of the dynamic method is the enterprise's activity is to determine the main indicators.

$$K = \sqrt{K_T \times K_{II}}$$

K-Integral indicator of competitiveness;

K_T - level of competitiveness in the current period;

K_P - expected level of competitiveness;

Conclusions and suggestions . Based on the conducted research, we came to the following conclusions and suggestions:

1. On the basis of a detailed study of the essence of the enterprise's competitiveness, methodical approaches to the indicators of the enterprise's competitiveness are shown.

2. Consideration of the economic mechanism of increasing the competitiveness of the enterprise as an open system, development of the main means of increasing competitiveness under the influence of external and internal environmental factors and the requirements of interested parties is given.

3. As a result of the assessment and analysis of the competitiveness of the enterprise, the main directions of increasing the competitiveness of the enterprise are identified, activation of sales, development and introduction of new production technology.

Suggestions:

1. Improvement of opportunities and necessary methods of increasing the competitiveness of enterprises.
2. It is necessary to determine the real perspectives of the state policy on solving this problem.
3. Determining the competitive position of the enterprise by determining the main directions of increasing the competitiveness of enterprises.

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ENHANCING GASTRONOMIC TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN THROUGH GLOBAL DIETARY INSIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the potential for developing gastronomic tourism in Uzbekistan by examining the dietary habits and culinary traditions of various countries. As gastronomy tourism grows globally, it presents an opportunity for Uzbekistan to address socio-economic challenges through this sector. The research details the progress in Uzbekistan's gastronomy tourism, including the establishment of key organizations and the implementation of initial gastro tours. It underscores the necessity of understanding foreign culinary preferences and aligning with international standards to attract gastronomic tourists. Uzbekistan has significant potential to become a notable destination for gastronomy tourism, contributing to its cultural and economic landscape.

Keywords: Culinary traditions, gastronomic tourism, gastronomic tourists, dietary habits, foreign culinary preferences, traditional uzbek dishes, culinary, gastro tours, eastern table, gastronomic routes, national cuisine

Introduction

Throughout the development of human society, the cultures of various nations have formed unique culinary traditions and national customs. Certain types of food have emerged in response to climatic changes and religious beliefs. Nowadays, as gastronomic tourism is growing globally, countries recognize the necessity of developing this tourism sector to address their socio-economic issues. It is evident that opportunities to develop gastronomic tourism exist in all countries because each nation has its traditional dishes formed over time.

In Uzbekistan, the food preparation and catering sector is rapidly developing, with an increasing number of catering establishments recognizing the business advantages of food preparation and catering. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Resolution No. 289, dated October 10, 2012, "On Further Improving the Activities of Public Catering Organizations and Enhancing the Professional Level of Their Employees," highlights the long-standing culinary traditions and the diversity of national dishes in Uzbekistan, which can popularize Uzbek cuisine abroad.

The organizational management system for establishing and developing gastronomic tourism in Uzbekistan has been formed, with the creation of official and unofficial organizations such as the Uzbekistan Gastronomic Tourism Association, the Uzbekistan Chefs Association, and the Uzbekistan International Culinary Art Center. The second main task is to identify the resources required for gastronomic tourism, establish gastronomic tourism centers and destinations, and determine the promising directions for national gastronomic tourism.

The existing management systems for organizing and developing gastronomic tourism in Uzbekistan are evident. Initial gastro tours are operational, including the "Eastern Table" program covering Tashkent, Jizzakh, Aydarkul, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz-Karshi, and Bukhara, and the "Eastern Table-2" covering Urgench-Khiva, Bukhara, Nurata, Aydarkul, Samarkand, and Tashkent. The authors of these tours named them "Gastronomic Tour with Culinary Master Class in Uzbekistan." The program includes visits to the "Bogizagon" wine factory in Taylok district, Samarkand region, and the "M.A. Khavrenko" tasting room in Samarkand city, which can be

evaluated from a gastronomic tourism perspective. The rest involve visiting historical monuments and some ecotourism sites.

These routes are not purely gastronomic routes, but the authors have convinced international tourists that they are. Culinary master classes involve learning and enhancing culinary skills at renowned restaurants. Such schools have not yet been established in Uzbekistan. It must be admitted that we lack experience in developing gastronomic routes. However, there are resources and potential opportunities to develop this new tourism type in Uzbekistan, as previously mentioned.

The gastronomic tourism program should detail the national dishes and beverages available for breakfast, lunch, and dinner, their characteristics, and why specific dishes or drinks are offered at these times. Gastronomic tourists will ask these questions. The conclusion from the above is that we need to study the experiences of countries where this tourism type is developed to organize and develop international gastronomic tourism in Uzbekistan.

Based on the experiences of foreign countries where gastronomic tourism is developed, we must first study the main characteristics of the national cuisines and dietary habits of the people in many foreign countries to develop international gastro tours in Uzbekistan. Understanding these aspects will provide clarity when offering our national dishes to foreign gastronomic tourists. Our research has identified the main characteristics of the national cuisines and dietary habits of people in countries where gastronomic tourism is developed, forming Appendix 1.

To prepare dishes for tourists from foreign countries, we must know their dietary habits and preferred national dishes. Gradually, dining establishments named after European national dishes, such as French, Italian, and others, are being established in Uzbekistan. International tourists may be somewhat hesitant to consume our national dishes. In such cases, they will likely request dishes prepared in their home countries. Thus, recommending dishes to international gastronomic tourists based on their home country's cuisine is also part of studying and developing gastronomic tourism by learning from international experiences.

In the last decade, the development of global tourism has significantly changed many national cuisines, leading to the invention of new dishes and the decline of some traditional ones. Many international tourists still request their traditional dishes, regardless of the country they visit. According to culinary historians, "France is recognized as the founder of world cuisine."

The French favor seafood (lobster, langoustine), fish, meat dishes, vegetables, and fruits. Even when dining alone, a French person considers good wine as their favorite drink. They have incorporated drinking a small glass of spirits (port wine, aniseed liqueur, soda whiskey) before lunch into their dining culture. Often, they finish their lunch with a glass of white wine, fish or seafood dishes, meat dishes, and cheese. For the French, cheese is a must-have delicacy. After cheese or coffee, they drink fruit brandy, strong liqueur, or cognac.

French first courses include clear soups, onion puree soup, potato puree soup, and onion soup, with the latter being quite ancient. Émile Zola's famous 1873 novel "The Birth of Paris" details onion soup. The French particularly enjoy hot dishes like beefsteak (lightly fried with a raw interior) and ragu with white sauce. For the second course, they serve various salads made from greens, cucumbers, tomatoes, and cabbage. French tourists also enjoy Russian cuisine, with all menu items readily available.

The British enjoy meat, fish, and vegetable dishes, with their national dish being oat porridge. Their first courses are broths and puree soups. Traditional beverages include two-piece black tea and milk tea, often consumed with raisin sandwiches or slightly sweet bread. When hosting, they conclude tea time with a glass of sherry, symbolizing acquaintance. The main dishes at British festive tables include goose dishes and pudding. Considering British dietary preferences, avoid offering sausage dishes, fish soups, salmon caviar, and related dishes.

Germans use various ingredients in their cuisine. Their first courses include puree soups made from beef

or pork tails. They enjoy sandwiches, salty dairy dishes, stewed cabbage, and various vegetable garnishes. Their favorite drink is beer. Avoid offering spicy dishes to tourists from Germany and Austria.

Americans and Canadians primarily consume semi-finished products and canned goods made from meat and poultry. Their tables feature vegetable and fruit salads, potato garnishes, puree soups, broths, and various fruit juices. Their cuisine rarely includes smoked fish, fatty meats, chalop (cold yogurt soup), and sour cabbage.

In South American countries like Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina, where livestock farming is well-developed, meat dishes are widespread. They consider pork dishes a delicacy and do not favor fish dishes. Their favorite drink is coffee, and they rarely ask for first courses.

Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland) have cuisines similar to European ones, using fish, dairy, and meat products extensively. They enjoy sweets and pancakes, jams, and canned beef, veal, and pork. Their favorite drinks are various types of coffee. The popular "Swedish table" service is used for dining.

Western European countries like Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, and others have adopted European culinary traditions, favoring vegetables, fruits, honey, and confectionery products. One distinctive feature of their dining habits is their preference for white bread.

Bulgarian cuisine frequently uses lamb, spices, and seasonings (garlic, onions, dill, parsley, etc.). They rarely consume dairy soups, chalop, or borscht, preferring white bread. Their favorite drink is black coffee, often prepared in the eastern style.

Polish cuisine resembles Ukrainian and Russian dishes, with a high consumption of dairy products, especially sour cream. Their favorite dishes include clear soups, vegetable and fruit soups, fish and poultry meat soups, and egg soups. For the second course, they use potato garnishes, cabbage, and other vegetables. They favor baked goods, pancakes, various sweets, ice cream, kissel, and fruit salads. Their preferred drink is milk coffee, and they serve jams with breakfast.

Italian cuisine is unique within Western Europe, known for dishes made from pasta with various sauces and seasonings. Italians enjoy vegetable salads with olive oil and seafood dishes. Their tables often feature fruits, ice cream, biscuit cakes, pastries, black coffee, and wine. Avoid offering pork fat, minced meat dishes, and black bread to Italian tourists.

In Arab countries (Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Libya, etc.), dishes made from lamb, goat, veal, and poultry are prevalent. They favor canned foods, vegetables, and rice dishes. Dairy products, especially cheese and brinza, are widely consumed. They use onions, garlic, olive oil, various peppers, and aromatic herbs extensively in cooking. Their favorite drinks are tea, coffee, juices, and iced water.

In East Asia (India, China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and other countries in the region), rice-based dishes are predominant. Indian cuisine is mostly vegetarian, with almost all dishes containing rice, strong-tasting peppers, spices, and sauces. Meat dishes often include small amounts of lamb and goat meat. Many Indians do not consume meat. They traditionally drink strong tea with milk and enjoy fruits and fruit juices. Coffee is also popular, prepared in the Turkish style with drops of aromatic herb juices.

Chinese tourists favor various spices like dill, cilantro, mint, garlic, and pepper. Their dishes often include soy, rice, ginger, and dill-based sauces. Chinese cuisine specializes in rice, various meats, vegetables, mushrooms, and vegetable oils, mainly for second courses. They enjoy traditional dumplings, noodles, sweet cookies, Russian schi, Ukrainian borscht, and kebabs. Their national drink is tea.

In Japan and other coastal countries, seafood-based dishes are common, including shark fins, seaweed, mollusks, shrimp, and sea urchins. Their dishes often include mushrooms, carrots, and beans, with many dishes using soy products (soy milk, soy chunks).

The interest of international tourists visiting Uzbekistan in national gastronomy tourism dishes is considered significant. The table shows that the national cuisines of countries other than China, South Korea, and Germany are very similar to our own in terms of dishes and their preparation methods (Table 1).

Table 1:**Number of Citizens from the Countries with the Most Tourist Visits to Uzbekistan (in thousands)**

№	Country	2021	2022	2023	Difference (+;-)	
					2023/2021	2023/2022
1	Tajikistan	288,2	1447,8	2155,2	1867	707,4
2	Kyrgyzstan	652,1	1356,9	1757,1	1105	400,2
3	Kazakhstan	565,3	1551,1	1333,3	768	-217,8
4	Russian Federation	190,5	567,7	714,3	523,8	146,6
5	Turkey	44,2	75,6	106,5	62,3	30,9
6	Turkmenistan	1,2	5,9	100,3	99,1	94,4
7	India	10,6	16,8	45,5	34,9	28,7
8	China	3,6	5,4	42,5	38,9	37,1
9	South Korea	5,7	19,9	37,1	31,4	17,2
10	Germany	6,9	17,7	29,6	22,7	11,9
11	Other countries	112,9	168,5	343,8	230,9	175,3
	Total	1881,2	5233,3	6665,2	4784	1431,9

As shown in Table 1, the number of tourists from neighboring Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan (which saw a decrease of 2.178 thousand people in 2023 compared to 2022) and the Russian Federation visiting our country has increased in recent years. The number of foreign visitors to Uzbekistan has risen sharply over the past three years. The primary reasons for this increase include addressing existing infrastructure issues in the tourism sector, improving the quality of services provided, actively promoting national tourism products in global markets, and enhancing the effectiveness of reforms in the tourism sector by strengthening the sector's human resource capacity.

Analyzing the provided information, it becomes clear that international tourists prefer their own traditional foods. However, they are also interested in trying the food products of other nations. When recommending our national dishes to international gastronomic tourists, it is crucial to consider their religious beliefs. Many religions prohibit certain meats; for instance, Hindus do not consume beef, and Islam forbids pork. In many Islamic countries, sausages and alcoholic beverages are not served. In some countries, dishes made from rabbit meat are prohibited. Therefore, providing a menu with various national dishes, their pictures, and main characteristics to international gastronomic tourists would be appropriate.

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METHODOLOGY OF ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article is based on improving the methodology for econometric modeling of socio-economic development of regions and improving the standard of living of the population through the development of the social sector. It is shown that the population's needs for food and non-food products are met through the development of the economic sector. Proposals and conclusions have been developed for analyzing the socio-economic development of regions based on econometric modeling.

Keywords. Economic sphere, social sphere, financial and statistical assessment, Econometric model, Empirical modeling, Digital economy, transformation, production.

Introduction

Econometric modeling of socio-economic development of regions takes place in two stages. The first stage is associated with the development of specific regional planning models and perspectives, and the second stage is associated with the creation of a system of regional network models. The effectiveness of options for econometric modeling of socio-economic development of regions is assessed from the point of view of optimal use of labor and natural resources in order to improve the standard of living of the population living in the region.

In developed countries, in particular in the USA, Japan, Germany, France and Italy, planning for socio-economic development is determined on the basis of scientifically based social norms. These social norms include expenses for food, clothing, treatment, recreation and ensure an improvement in the quality of life of the population.

Analysis of literature on the topic.

I. A. Rodionova says that when modeling the socio-economic development of regions, it is necessary to take into account production resources and the basis of development in a geographical direction.¹

G.R. Khasaev., V.A. Sibatov developed a model of the state of production resources when modeling the socio-economic development of regions.²

–From the point of view of the UN, the achievements of a particular nation state are assessed by the relative improvement of these indicators. It is necessary to carry out consistent study and monitoring of socio-economic development, its positive and negative factors, both theoretically and practically, comprehensively and for a long time.

Despite the fact that government spending in Japan is low compared to other developed countries, regular targeted government intervention in the economy and effective regulation is one of the important tasks

¹Rodionova I.A. Regional economy. M.: Egzamen, 2003. -P.6.

²Khasaev G.R., Tsybatov V.A. Technology for forecasting regional development: On the theoretical basis of state regulation of economic development of regions” Questions of Economics. –Moscow: 2000.C-47.

of the state. In this regard, prof. A. Vakhobov also states: "Social orientation means the orientation of the entire economic system, and not just the public sector." According to M. Pfaff, professor of political economy of Western Europe, social policy is the formation of income and ensuring its use through measures that encourage and force demand.³

The Belgian economist Paris defined social policy as follows: social policy is the implementation of individual rights that affects the provision of income.⁴

Russian economist E. Gaidar expressed the goal of social policy as follows: "The standard of living of the population of Russia and its quality through legal guarantees provided to each of the population, the formation of savings through their labor and entrepreneurial activities, pensioners, disabled people, large families, implies the obligation of the state to that part of the population that does not have the opportunity to work."⁵

In many literatures, through the social policy of the state, it regulates its economic and social activities in the conditions of society. In contrast to this, S.P. Gurko argues, "the social policy of the state is the activity of the state and other economic entities aimed at creating better conditions for life and work. The main entity that coordinates this activity is the state."⁶

One of the local economists, Sh.A. Mirzaev, in his study defined social policy as follows: "In a broad sense, social policy is a set of measures by the state and market structures to ensure social security in society."⁷ Because the main goal of implementing social policy is to ensure social security in society.

In our opinion, social policy is the state's guarantees to all residents to improve the standard of living of the population, a set of measures in the field of professional training and employment, price and income policies, social services and social protection. When implementing social policy, it is important to determine the measures that need to be implemented in its areas. The areas of social policy are considered separately: employment and personnel policy, pricing policy and income policy, social sphere and social services, social insurance and social assistance. In social policy, the central place is occupied by the policy of prices and incomes. In this case, the main attention is paid to indexing the population's income and monitoring the level of the minimum wage.

The modern economic-geographical and urban planning concept is "territory".

When forming the concept of territory, the following criteria are often used:

- geographical (location, size of territory and population);
- production-functional (characteristics of the prevailing types of activities);
- urban planning (features of construction of residential, office and industrial buildings);
- social (relationships and behavioral boundaries).

The variety of such criteria reduces the possibility of fully disclosing the essence of the territory in one definition. After all, the territory is considered simultaneously both as a local organization of the national economy, and as an element of the settlement system, and as a social organization of society, where all aspects of human life and services are concentrated. Consequently, a territory is an entire socio-economic system with its own structure, functions, connections with the external environment, history, culture, and living conditions of the population.

"The economic system of the region is a complex regional system that has certain spatial dimensions. Economic system of the region:

includes production and labor potential, effective distribution of productive forces, the level and quality of

³The economic price of social policy. Current problems of Europe. Economics, politics, ideology. Issue 1M., 1991-P.212.

⁴ Shuerda B.212.

⁵Program for deepening economic reforms of the government of the Russian Federation, - Questions of Economics, No. 8, 1992. P.67.

⁶ Blaug M. Economic thought in retrospect. - M.: Delo LTD, 1994, p. 104.

⁷ Mirzaev Sh.A. "Ways to strengthen the targeting of social protection of the population in a transition economy" (based on materials from Uzbekistan) // abstract of thesis., Tashkent-2006, p. 8.

life of the population, the activities of local governments. The regional economic system as a separate integral subject of the evolutionary process includes production, exchange, distribution and demand. independently meets production needs and has the ability to manage its own development.”⁸

According to T.M. Akhmedov, it is appropriate to recognize as regions territorial structures that represent a unified socio-economic and material-spatial system of its power and governing bodies. Such systems include various administrative-territorial (national-state) regions.⁹

A. M. Sodikov noted that regional economics studies natural-economic and other factors in direct connection with the sustainable development of the regional economic system and, according to some economists, includes an in-depth study of demography, natural resources and conditions, ecology, etc. It uses the results of scientific research in such disciplines as economic and social geography, demography, ecology, and environmental economics.

In our opinion, in order to improve the living conditions of the population, it is necessary to more effectively develop the economic system of the territory, the socio-economic indicators influencing it, the socio-economic environment and the correspondence of input and output parameters, the national economic system is considered.

Today, any socio-economic system, including a regional economic system, strives for leadership in the field of sustainable development by meeting the needs of all stakeholders, following special principles..

However, significant differences remain between the indicators of socio-economic development of the regions of our Republic. Local authorities lack the financial resources necessary to increase the level of socio-economic development of the regions.

Important differences arise when the general theory associated with the socioeconomic structure of a region is applied to specific types of economic system.

In the process of building a new Uzbekistan, special importance is attached to the development of the regions of our country. The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the tasks “to reduce the difference in the level of socio-economic development of regions by expanding the scale of modernization and diversification of the regional economy, accelerated development of compared regions and cities, primarily by increasing industrial and export potential.”¹⁰

It is appropriate to note that in order to regulate the income of the population, a number of laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential Decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as regulatory documents have been adopted. With the support of these regulatory documents, an economic environment has been created that contributes to the creation of various sources that influence the economy of the republic, including a further increase in the income of the population. As a result, new jobs were created, and in exchange for increased employment, the standard of living of the population was improved. This, in turn, ensured stability in all spheres of the economy and positively changed the current socio-economic situation in the sphere of state regulation of household incomes.

When forecasting the socio-economic development of a region, a balance of income and expenditure of the population is usually drawn up. These balance sheet indicators reflect, on the one hand, the amount of cash income and their sources, and on the other hand, the volume and structure of cash expenditures of the population. Balance sheet indicators reflect the relative relationship between cash income and the turnover of goods, paid services and the amount of cash savings of the population. The balance of cash income and expenses is intended

⁸Abdullaev I. S. Mintakaviy iktisodiy tizimni optimal tartibga solishning mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish. Iqt.fan.buyich doc. (DSc) dissertation and abstract. Tashkent, 0, 66 b

⁹Akhmedov T M Regulation of the territorial organization of productive forces and integrated development of regions of Uzbekistan Tashkent Fan S 8

¹⁰“Uzbekistan Republicasi Prezidentiy 0 yil fevraldagi-sonly “2017- 0 yillard

Uzbekiston Republicsini rivozhlantirishning beshta ustuvor yʻnalishi bʻyicha Xarajatlar strategy tugrisida”gi farmonining -ilovasi Lex.uz.

not only to determine the lifestyle of the population, but also to establish optimal proportions between savings and consumption, rational distribution of income between social groups of the population, it is also necessary to determine the relationship between material values and the use of services.¹¹

The standard of living of the population is the most important criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the state's socio-economic policy. Its increase is the main goal of social development. The concept of "standard of living" in its modern interpretation is a complex concept that applies to all aspects of human activity. Standard of living is a collective socio-economic category that reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs, the degree of their satisfaction and the opportunities created to satisfy them.

The experience of recent years shows that the implemented measures of social protection of the population make it possible to curb excessive stratification by income level and prevent the growth of poor families. The increase in labor activity of the population and the stability of economic growth create conditions for an increase in the standard of living of all segments of the population of the republic.

A worker must be paid in accordance with his qualifications and the quality of his work. Issues related to increasing the socio-economic activity of citizens, increasing their interest in work, wages, and the level of its differentiation, which are closely related to the growth of productivity and labor efficiency, are being resolved.

The basic principles of socio-economic development of regions are recognized by most scientists to be the creation of conditions for the formation of a sustainable structure of the regional economy, modernization of the country's economy and the implementation of structural transformations of the economy, reducing differences in socio-economic development. -economic development of regions, interregional can be recognized as the principles of increasing the standard of living of the population by strengthening economic ties and increasing the economic potential of the regions.

Research methodology.

To determine the actual position of the Kashkadarya region in the study, we also used the observation method (monitoring) of socio-economic statistics.

Monitoring is a part of the field of socio-economic statistics that studies the standard of living of the population, mainly material well-being. Monitoring documents provide an objective and accurate picture of the well-being of the population, describe the level of income, employment of family members, determine the reasons for differences in this regard, the place where part of the income is formed depending on the level of consumer income, shows accessibility, and makes it possible to track changes in consumer needs.

In addition to direct characteristics of the standard of living of individual social groups of the population, social observation (monitoring) data are widely used in various economic calculations, in particular, in the calculation and distribution of gross domestic product, in calculating real incomes of the population, as well as in compiling balances of production and use of agricultural products. The development of socio-economic processes largely depends on the correct development of a comprehensive mechanism that harmonizes their legal and economic foundations.

The socio-economic development of regions takes into account the specifics of each region. This uniqueness depends primarily on the region's geographic location, natural resources, level of socio-economic development, demographic status, sector of production of goods and market services, non-market services and household economy. subsistence level of the population by region.

Analysis and results.

The study of socio-economic activities of regions consists of many stages. The study of demographic processes is also important to determine whether the pace of socio-economic development of regions corresponds to the rate of population growth and whether its working population is effectively employed in economic sectors.

¹¹Berkinov B., Juraev T., Mukhitdinov Kh.S. Modeled mechanisms for indexing household income. //Issues of modeling and informatization of the economy. -Tashkent: NPO "Cybernetics" of the Academy of Sciences of Ruz, 1995. - issue. 6. -S. 3-14.

It should be noted that demographic problems become more acute when there is a conflict or discrepancy between socio-economic development and population growth.

A. Khudayberganov, reflecting on demographic processes in the countries of the world, paid special attention to two aspects of the issue of solving demographic problems. The first aspect is associated with high birth rates and infant mortality, a large number of young people in the age group of the population, the second aspect is associated with an increase in the working-age population and a lag in providing it with work, he says.¹²

If the birth rate and demographic indicators do not correspond to the development of the socio-economic sphere and the standard of living of the population, they will not give the expected result, that is, stabilizing the demographic situation and increasing employment can only be achieved by improving the quality of the workforce and accelerating the socio-economic development of the regions .

N.S. Alikoriev, I. Agzamkhodzhaev, U. Gayumov, Sh. Yusupov, G. O. Makhkamov, T. Ledenova analyzed the population quantitatively and qualitatively, as well as the statistical balance of its long-term forecast, taking into account its future structural structure until 2011 , that is, age, gender of the developed models.¹³

A.N. Aligorieva developed a model of labor movement in a market economy. In the management of labor resources and employment, he introduced a set of statistical and econometric models to study interstate and internal migration of the population and their preliminary calculation.¹⁴

The demographic status of a region is an important factor in predicting the socio-economic state of the region. The population of any region is different in composition and changes over time, therefore the characteristics of the population's life, standard of living, its structural changes, etc. are studied taking into account specific conditions.

The study of demographic processes is also important to determine whether the pace of socio-economic development of regions corresponds to the rate of population growth and whether its working population is effectively employed in economic sectors.

It is the object of monitoring the demographic process and can represent various aggregates: the entire population, individual population groups, labor resources, etc. Taking these circumstances into account, we determine the total population of group v at time t as follows.

$$A_t = \sum_{v=1}^n A_t^v \quad (1)$$

Here: A_t – total population in t -year;

To study the population of the region, we divided the demographic situation and labor resources into two parts. The first is population size, family structure and population growth rate forecast. Secondly, we use the following indicators to study and predict the intellectual potential of the population. The processes of regional development of the standard of living of the population are carried out in three stages at the family, district and regional levels. From this point of view, when forecasting demographic processes, we predict the total population of the region, by age and sex groups of the population, by type of rural and urban population. Census by age, its study includes many activities, including:

- planning the construction of kindergartens and schools, printing textbooks;
- definition of child benefits;

¹²Khudayberganov A. Tadbirkorlikda akhborot-communication technologylaridan samarali foidalanish//Ozbekiston iktisodiy akhborotnomasi. -Tashkent, 2004. -No. 5-6. -B. 10-12

¹³Alikoriev N.S., Agzamkhodzhaev I., Kayumov U.K., Makhkamov G.O. Information technology in the employment process management system//Issues of modeling and informatization of the economy. - Tashkent: NPO "Cybernetics" of the Academy of Sciences of Ruz. -1992. - issue 4.-P.150-157.

¹⁴Alikorieva A.N. Modeling the movement of workers in a market economy // Issues of modeling and informatization of the economy. - Tashkent: NPO "Cybernetics" of the Academy of Sciences of Ruz. - 1992. – issue 4. -P.110-117.

- production of consumer goods in accordance with their range;
- determination of the number of labor resources in the country;
- necessary to determine the number of pensioners and calculate similar indicators.

To do this, we use the following simulation algorithms.

The number of births per 1000 (thousand) people in the t-th year according to the size of the v-group is calculated as follows.

$$TS^t = \frac{\sum_{v=1}^n TS_t^v}{\sum_{v=1}^n A_v^t} * 1000 \quad (2)$$

here A_{tv} is the average population size of the v-group in the t-th year.

Formula for calculating the increase in the number of births in the past and current years.

$$TF^t = \frac{\sum_{v=1}^n TS_{mv(t)}^v}{\sum_{v=1}^n TS_{mv(t-1)}^t} \quad (3)$$

We calculate the natural population growth per 1000 (thousand) people in the v-group in the t-year as follows.

$$TU^t = \frac{\sum_{v=1}^n TS_t^v - US_t^v}{\sum_{v=1}^n A_v^t} * 1000 \quad (4)$$

here US_{tv} is the number of deaths in t-year.

When determining the number of residents in certain residential areas for a certain period of time, it is necessary to take into account the number of residents permanently residing in this place and existing at the time of consideration.

The population of any place changes throughout the year, so statistics take into account population movements throughout the year to calculate overall figures. The resident population is calculated as follows.

$$D.A.=MA+VY-VYA \quad (5)$$

The existing population is defined as follows.

$$MA=DA-VY+VYA \quad (6)$$

here DA -permanent population size; MA-the size of the existing population; VY-the size of the temporarily absent population; VYA is the number of temporary residents.

The average annual population is usually determined using a simple arithmetic mean formula. In this case, the population indicators A_b at the beginning of a certain period and A_0 at the end of the period are added and divided by two:

$$A=(A_b+A_0)/2 \quad (7)$$

To regulate population growth, demographic indicators of the population are first analyzed. Because the

demographic indicator of the population, the social concept of the standard of living of the population is directly related to the population, its lifestyle and level, as well as its intellectual potential. From this point of view, social potential means the size, composition, dynamics of the population and its intellectual talent. Without human, family and labor resources there will be no development. The economy itself was created together with people and developed under their influence.

Population is not some thing that remains unchanged both quantitatively and qualitatively and is indifferent to historical development. It changes depending on the conditions of the mode of production and the economic system and, in turn, affects economic development. The social composition of the population, reflecting the demographic situation, affects the rate of its growth.

The socio-economic development of regions largely depends on territorial factors, along with material production. The model of the socio-economic situation of the region consists of two interrelated strategies. The first is the targeted distribution of resources (financial, material, labor) among consumers. The second is the parameters that control the increase in resource flow.

We define every aspect of regional production through a series of interrelated functions. If you display the resource state over time, then a difference will arise in the organization and use of resources, and the dynamic model of the resource state of the territory will look like this:

$$\frac{dA_{(t)}}{d_t} = U_{(t)} - K_{(t)} \quad , (8)$$

Here

$$U_{(t)} = U_1(t) + \dots + U_m(t) \quad \text{- formation of the current state of resources; (9)}$$

$$K(t) = K_1(t) + \dots + K_n(t) \quad \text{- resource consumption per unit of time. (10)}$$

$$\text{In its turn } K_i(t) = \alpha_i(t) A(t) \quad , \text{ (eleven)}$$

Here $\alpha_i(t=1,2,\dots,n)$ - coefficients representing the distribution of current resources over time. To interpret the essence of the problem, we define U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m , which are the source of resources, as control indicators ($\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$). Then the alternative criterion of the territorial strategy - in each unit of time t takes the following form:

$$\text{extr} \rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m) Q(A, K(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), U(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m)) \quad , (12)$$

here Q - The objective function determines the goal of managing the state of the region's resources. U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m scenario of the structural structure of the current state of resources or output (endogenous) indicators of the model when building the model. To interpret the mathematical essence of the model, we define a dynamic model of the structural dependence of the territory in the following functional form:

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = F_x(X, U, C_u, C, t) \quad \text{- model of movement of production resources; (6)}$$

$Y=F_y(X, C_u, C, t)$ – observation (monitoring) model; (13)

$U=FU(X, C_u, C, t)$ - model representing the strategic behavior of the region; (14)

here Q – The objective function determines the goal of managing the state of the region's resources. U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m scenario of the structural structure of the current state of resources or output (endogenous) indicators of the model when building the model.

It is also important to know whether the pace of socio-economic development of the regions corresponds to the rate of population growth and whether the working population is effectively employed in sectors of the economy.

It is important to analyze the economically active population at the regional level. Because this analysis:

- how regionally the workforce is located and how to adjust production lines accordingly;
- determining the number of unemployed by region;
- It is necessary to study macroeconomic issues, such as the state of labor exchanges on a regional

scale. Let us define the formula for calculating labor resources in the regions as follows:

$$Atmr = A^\mu - (N + \sigma\sigma) + p\gamma \quad (15)$$

here $(Atmr)$ -quantity of labor resources; A^μ -working age population; $N + \sigma\sigma$ -disabled people of 1-2 groups of working age and not working, as well as retired people with preferential treatment. $p\gamma$ -pensioners and teenagers under 16 years of age employed in production or services.

To calculate the active population in the regional economy, we use the following algorithm.

$$I\phi = Atmr - XX\sigma\sigma\mu \quad (16)$$

Here $I\phi$ - economically active population; $XX\sigma\sigma\mu$ - the number of working-age population of working age, but not employed in the national economy.

To calculate the potential level of labor replacement, the number of people under working age (A_y) divided by the number of labor resources (A^μ).

$$Mk = \frac{\sum A_e}{\sum A^\mu} * 100 \quad (17)$$

Let's calculate the weight of the working-age population (from 1 to 16 years) and its growth as follows.

$$Mk = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{y=1}^{16} A_y^i / \sum_{i=1}^n A^i * 100 \right)$$

We will calculate the dynamics of population growth up to working age using the following algorithm.

$$Mkd = Mkt / Mkt-1; \quad (18)$$

We use the following formula to calculate the weight and height of the working age population (from 17 to 55 years).

$$My = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{y=17}^{55} A_y^i / \sum_{i=1}^n A^i * 100 \right); \quad (19)$$

The growth dynamics of the working age population is calculated as follows.

$$Myd = Myt / Myt-1; \quad (20)$$

Since not the entire working-age population is able to work, we determine the employment level of the

working-age population using the following algorithm:

$$B_k = \sum \delta_k / A * 1000 \quad (21).$$

The closer this indicator is to 1, the more the population is employed. After subtracting the employment rate of the working age population from 1, the result is the employment rate of the population.

If the number of people under working age and retirement age is divided by the number of people of working age, then it will be known how many people of non-working age correspond to one person of working age.

If the number of persons of retirement age (A_η) is divided by the number of persons of working age, then the number of persons of retirement age corresponds to each person of working age.

$$K_\eta = \frac{\sum A_\eta}{\sum A_\mu} * 100 \quad (22)$$

The level and dynamics of the population over working age (women 55 years old) and older (men 60 years old) are calculated as follows:

$$Mu = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{y \geq 55} A_y^i / \sum_{i=1}^n A^i \right) * 100 \quad (23)$$

The dynamics of population growth over working age can be determined as follows.

$$Mud = Mu_t / Mu_{t-1}; \quad (24)$$

To calculate labor resources, we use the following formula.

$$Mr = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{y=j}^k A_y^i / \sum A^i \right) * 100 \quad (25)$$

To calculate the work capacity indicator ($K_{\mu\lambda}$) the number of able-bodied people of working age is divided by the number of people of working age.

$$K_{\mu\lambda} = \sum A_{\mu\alpha} / \sum A_\gamma * 1000 \quad (26)$$

$j=1$, when $r=1$; k =population up to working age; $j=17$ when $r=2$; k =working age population; $j=55$ when $r=3$; k =population older than working age; $i=1 \div n$ by region and city.

Here A_γ - number of people under working age; A_μ - number of people of working age; B_k - employment level; δ_k - number of employed population; K_η - retirement age; A_η - number of pensioners; $K_{\mu\lambda}$ - level of competence at working age; $A_{\mu\alpha}$ - the number of working-age population of working age; M_k - level of population up to working age; MY - working age population level; Mu is the level of the working population; M_{kd} - dynamics of the population up to working age; Myd - dynamics of the working age population; Mud - dynamics of the working age population.

Labor resources are people in society who are able to work, have knowledge and skills, and the ability to produce or provide services. The main part of them is the working age population. According to the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the lower limit of labor force is 16 years, and the upper limit is 60 years for men and 55 years for women. When determining these limits, the standard of living of the population, the healthcare system, sports and education, pension conditions, social, economic and demographic factors are taken into account.

One of the important parts of socio-economic modeling of regions is the model of economic activity in the regions. As a final consumer, the household earns $DI(t)$ and spends its income on consumption

expenditures $X_l(t)$ or can accumulate this income in various ways. For example, you can create a fund r -deposit by placing it in an interest-bearing bank account. We define this using the expression Ad_l in the following way:

$$\frac{dA_l^d}{d_t} = PA_l + k^d D_l - X_l^d, \quad (27)$$

$$\kappa^d = fl^d(A_l^N, P), X_l^d = fl^d(A_l^N, P),$$

Here: κ^d - deposit income ratio; X_l^d - deposit costs; $fl^d(\cdot)$, $fl^d(\cdot)$ - strategy for determining the working capacity of the population with deposits.

Based on this, the population's cash balance will look like this: $\frac{dA_l^N}{d_t} = (1 - k^d) D_l + X_l^d - X_l$,

(4.1.2)

$$A_l = A_l^N + A_l^d.$$

The functional relationship between population consumption and cash flows is as follows:

$$X_l = fl(A_l^N). \quad (28)$$

Here A_l is the money of the population; A_l^N - population deposit fund;

$A_l^d fl(\cdot)$ - function of the ratio of the population's funds, the deposit fund and its expenses.

In terms of household consumption and income, we can divide the differentiated income into group v . Each group consumes material goods and products, pays taxes and makes savings to increase family income. Based on this, the average per capita income of families of different compositions is calculated using the following formula:

$$d^i = \frac{D_l^i}{A} \quad (29)$$

Here D_l^i is the gross income of the type family for group i . A is the number of family members in the household.

The household income distribution model takes the following form:

$$D_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (\Pi^i + T^i + M_1^i + M_2^i) A_t, \quad (\text{thirty})$$

Here $\Pi^i = \Pi^i (1 + (i-1)\alpha)$, $T^i = T^i (1 + (i-1)\alpha)$, pensions and scholarships;

$M_1^i = M_1^i q^{(i-1)}$, $M_2^i = M_2^i (1 + (i-1)b)$ i -type of wages in various fields; α, q, b - coefficients; α and q coefficients for budget payments; b - coefficients for different types of income.

The level of household consumption directly depends on the level of their income, which determines the role of income in the standard of living of the population.

You can determine the formation of income and expenses in a household using the following model:

$$\Sigma X_t = (\Sigma X_{uur} + \Sigma X_{dur} + \Sigma \Delta X) \quad (31)$$

$$\Sigma D_t = \sum_{v=1}^n D_{t(t+z)} + \sum_{v=1}^n \Delta D_{t(t+z)}, \quad (32)$$

Here ΣX —total expenses of the population of the t-period; ΣXu_{ur} — average variable flow rate; ΣXd_{ur} —average constant flow rate; $\Sigma D_{(t)}$ — sources of income t-period; $\Sigma \Delta D_{(t)}, \Sigma \Delta X_{(t)}$ — income and expenses that are constantly changing; $v=1 \div n$ types of income.

Everyone should save part of their income. It is useful to familiarize yourself with the various options for storing money in savings institutions and choose among them those that provide reliability and liquidity.

As can be seen from the above, although absolute values play an important role in the analysis of socio-economic phenomena, it cannot be limited to them. In most cases, average and relative amounts are compared. In the development of the socio-economic activity of the region, economic planning, knowing the quantitative and qualitative changes that occur as a result of the impact of the system of economic laws on the territory, local interests with national guidelines and the regional economy are taken into account and this means that it is possible to determine the desired paths of development of the social system (Table 1.3.6).

As a result of observations, the market economy directs the movement of individual abilities and social resources to create goods necessary for human needs, taking into account the climate, customs and conditions of the market economy of each region in order to ensure the standard. life and well-being of the population shows economic conditions for analysis and discussion of specific situations.

The problems of empirical modeling lie not only in understanding the field of study, but also in gaining experience in applying the knowledge obtained during the study in the practice of a market economy and having a positive impact on it to achieve the goals.

If we take into account that the development processes of socio-economic processes are inextricably linked with each other, there is a certain relationship between them, and the development of one of them will necessarily lead to a change in the other, i.e. business development. enterprises leads to an increase in the standard of living of the population. The living conditions of the population, the development of its activities, and the development of economic entities depend on this. The development of these industries depends on the income of the population, an increase in the volume of gross regional product, and in turn, an increase in the volume of domestic product depends on the production process. If any of these relationships are disrupted, the production process will also be damaged. This leads to a decrease in labor productivity, a decrease in material interest and, as a consequence, a decrease in the living conditions of the population. That is why it is important to determine the relationship between characteristics (factors) when studying economic entities.

It is advisable to study that the factors influencing socio-economic processes correspond not to the same, but to different values, and their interdependence is correlated. Because a characteristic feature of socio-economic processes is that it is impossible to determine a complete list (strength) of all factors influencing this area.

In addition, using the formula you can only write approximate expressions of connections. Since the number of factors influencing socio-economic processes is very large, it is impossible to determine their complete list and write an equation that fully expresses their relationship with the influencing result.

The development of socio-economic processes is such an incomplete connection that each value of the factors corresponds to different values of the results of the influencing factors at different times and in different places. Therefore, the full number of influencing factors will be unknown. It is advisable to study such a connection through correlations.

Our task is to assess, through empirical modeling, the presence of strong and weak connections that influence the development of economic entities. To accomplish this task, we will use the method of correlation analysis. Because our goal is to assess the importance and reliability of connections that influence the development of each industry and influence the growth of regional EP. Using correlation analysis, we can measure the criterion of dependence affecting the standard of living of the population, but we cannot determine

the cause of the connection.

In our analysis, we selected information relating to the 2003-2022 reporting years and identified the sectors of GDP and the factors influencing them according to certain characteristics (Table 1).

Table 1

GRP and factors influencing them

Years	GRP Y (million soums)	Number of people employed in the economy (thousand people) X1	Economic entity number X2	Total services X3 (million soums)
2003	749579.4	770.5	31947	2465.8
2004	841302.2	796.4	47430	2511.7
2005	1178897.7	821.7	60944	2615.8
2006	1642638.2	850	72632	2735.9
2007	168354.1	900	70102	2897.6
2008	2831565	908.7	78251	2901.7
2009	3731935.4	940.2	82197	2948.3
2010	5160570.5	971.6	78651	2912.1
2011	5879473.4	1003.7	82242	2974.5
2012	8704900	1036.6	69283	3001.2
2013	8828100	1072.3	69014	3025.1
2014	10209200	1108.5	60092	3066.4
2015	13418000	1143.9	75061	3645.6
2016	14897000	1180.9	74578	4556.2
2017	22633400	1218	72587	5841.0
2018	28412200	1235	72698	6975.9
2019	31153200	1222.1	72921	8736.9
2020	34618100	1186.7	72921	10349.5
2021	43833300	1202.5	72921	13262.4
2022	49520800	1211.2	72921	15945.8

To determine the relationship between GRP in the Kashkadarya region, first of all, we will create a multifactor empirical model of the relationship between GRP through correlation and regression equations.

In order to have multifactor empirical process models, several options were calculated in the EvIEWS 9 program and the corresponding results were obtained in table. 2.

Table 2

Correlation analysis of GRP and factors influencing them

Covariance Analysis: Ordinary					
Date: 10/10/23 Time: 17:51					
Sample: 2003 2022					
Included observations: 20					
Covariance					
Correlation					
t-Statistic					
Probability	Y	X1	X2	X3	

Y	2.23E+14				
Correlation	1.000000				
t-Statistic	-----				
Probability	-----				
X1	1.92E+09	24250.21			
Correlation	0.825141	1.000000			
t-Statistic	6.196871	-----			
Probability	0.0000	-----			
X2	4.52E+10	862667.9	1.34E+08		
Correlation	0.262076	0.478857	1.000000		
t-Statistic	1.152167	2.314199	-----		
Probability	0.2643	0.0327	-----		
X3	5.53E+10	402905.7	9420532.	14664377	
Correlation	0.967859	0.675638	0.212649	1.000000	
t-Statistic	16.32757	3.888167	0.923312	-----	
Probability	0.0000	0.0011	0.3681	-----	

Analyzing the table. 2, we determine the degree of dependence of business entities through correlation analysis. The correlation between Y and Y is 1. Because it itself is 1. The correlation between X1 and Y is 0.82. The T-statistic is 6.2, and the T-statistic is the criterion for estimating the coefficients. The evaluation criterion, that is, its significance, can be seen from the table. So the significance level is good. Because it should be less than 0.05. We built only the correlation level according to the table. 2. Now to build the model we use the Eviews 9 program, we use the least squares method ARMA Model (Table 3).

Table-3.**Correlation model of the share of factors in relation to regional GRP¹⁵**

Dependent Variable: Y				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 10/10/23 Time: 17:53				
Sample: 2003 2022				
Included observations: 20				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1	34075.99	2856.733	11.92831	0.0000
X2	-85.03762	29.01356	-2.930962	0.0098
X3	2889.043	104.3723	27.68017	0.0000
C	-30009576	2431290.	-12.34307	0.0000
R-squared	0.993942	Mean dependent var		14420626

¹⁵Developed by the author.

Adjusted R-squared	0.992806	SD dependent var	15306466
SE of regression	1298279.	Akaike info criterion	31.16783
Sum squared resid	2.70E+13	Schwarz criterion	31.36698
Log likelihood	-307.6783	Hannan-Quinn critic.	31.20671
F-statistic	874.9978	Durbin-Watson stat	2.039874
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

P=0.05

Y=-30009576+34076*x1-85.04x2+2889.04x3

t -12.34 11.93 -2.93 27.68

In table Figure 3 builds an empirical model of factors influencing regional GRP, showing the criteria used to evaluate this model, its parameters and their significance. If there is no autocorrelation in the residuals of the resulting factor, then the value of the calculated DW criterion will be about 2.

The parameters taken into account in the constructed models (for linear regression equations) consist of various indicators. Therefore, during the analysis it is necessary to calculate elasticity coefficients. For example, elasticity coefficients were found when analyzing the model built for networks (Table 4).

Table-4.

Elasticity of coefficients of the factor-constructed model for the province GRP¹⁶

Scaled Coefficients			
Date: 10/10/23 Time: 18:04			
Sample: 2003 2022			
Included observations: 20			
		Standardize	Elasticity
Variable	Coefficient	Coefficient	at Means
X1	34075.99	0.355688	2.455219
X2	-85.03762	-0.065941	-0.409659
X3	2889.043	0.741565	1.035457
C	-30009576	N.A.	-2.081018

How much the factors change, that is, when they change by 1 percent, the elasticity value in simple terms indicates the frequency (fluctuation) of these factors. We defined the function of each influencing factor as $Y=f(X_1, X_2, X_3)+\varepsilon$. From the dependence of GNI on three factors, an increase in X1 by 1% indicates an increase in Y by 2.46%, an increase in X2 by 1% indicates a decrease in Y by 0.4%, and an increase in X3 by 1% indicates an increase in Y by 1.04%. Thus, factors X1 and X3 have a positive impact on GRP.

Based on the developed trend models, it is shown that forecasting the development process of business entities for 5 years allows one to achieve the following results (Table 5).

¹⁶The result was obtained by the author using the Eviews 9 program..

	GRP (billion soums)	INDUSTRY (billion soums)	C/X (billion soums)	CONSTRUCTION (billion soums)	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION (billion soums)	TRADE (billion soums)	NET TAX (billion soums)	MBChP (billion soums)
Years	Y	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7
2023	10015820.7	-1488.9	3650.9925	2332.2321	493.589033	1363.459	3554.083	7036.894
2024	10442542.8	-582.607	3797.7816	1709.4984	508.671921	1615.776	4653.4132	7482.716
2025	10877686.3	1994.913	5195.5843	2711.6139	524.215706	1901.951	6104.3114	7943.466
2026	11321251.2	7143.259	8907.6936	6911.2536	540.234472	2221.984	8001.9148	8419.144
2027	11773237.5	16029.93	16402.4625	16510.9125	556.742733	2575.875	10461.595	8909.75
2028	12233645.2	30134.84	29631.724	34469.2776	573.755446	2963.624	13621.922	9415.284

The result of the forecast shows that if we analyze the region's GRP in 2023 prices, it will increase from 10015820.7 billion soums in 2023 to 12233645.2 billion soums in 2028.

5. Conclusions and suggestions.

In conclusion, we can say that models and algorithms should be built taking into account any unforeseen circumstances that may arise in the market. The population of any country is unequal in composition and changes over time, therefore the characteristics of the population's life, standard of living, its structural changes, etc. are studied taking into account specific conditions.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF SINGAPORE IN PROMOTING FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Singapore has emerged as a global hub for international trade due to its strategic location, efficient infrastructure, and proactive trade policies. This research paper explores the factors that have contributed to Singapore's success in promoting foreign trade activities, including its open economy, robust free trade agreements, and investment in human capital. By analyzing Singapore's trade promotion strategies, regulatory framework, and partnerships with other countries, this study aims to offer insights into how small, resource-constrained nations can effectively enhance their presence in the global trading system. Additionally, the research highlights the challenges and opportunities that Singapore has faced in navigating the evolving landscape of international trade and offers recommendations for policymakers and practitioners seeking to replicate Singapore's success in promoting foreign trade activities.

Keywords: Foreign trade, export promotion, trade policies, trade agreements, trade strategies, economic growth, trade partnerships, trade barriers, export promotion policies, trade promotion initiatives, trade competitiveness

Introduction

Promoting foreign trade activities is crucial for countries looking to expand their economic opportunities, enhance international cooperation, and foster economic growth. The experience of foreign countries in promoting foreign trade activities provides valuable insights and lessons learned for developing effective trade policies, strategies, and initiatives. By examining the approaches and outcomes of different countries in promoting foreign trade, policymakers, trade practitioners, and researchers can identify best practices, success factors, and challenges in advancing global traded relationships.

This research topic delves into the unique experience of Singapore in fostering foreign trade, analyzing key factors that have contributed to its prominence in global trade, the challenges faced, and the strategies employed to navigate the ever-evolving landscape of international business. By examining Singapore's journey in promoting foreign trade activities, valuable insights can be gleaned to inform and guide the trade policies and practices of countries seeking to enhance their presence in the global market.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Promoting foreign trade activities is a critical component of economic development for countries around the world. The experiences and strategies employed by foreign countries in this regard can provide valuable insights for policymakers, businesses, and researchers seeking to enhance their own international trade efforts. This literature review synthesizes key findings from existing research on the experiences of foreign countries in promoting foreign trade activities.

The study on "The Impact of Some Macroeconomic Variables on Foreign Trade of Manufacturers in Singapore for the Period (2000-2017)" published in the Journal of AUS Revista [1] provides valuable insights

into the dynamics of foreign trade in Singapore over nearly two decades. By focusing on specific macroeconomic variables and their influence on trade of manufactures, the research sheds light on the complexities of international trade in the region. The methodology and analysis presented in the paper offer a comprehensive understanding of how factors such as exchange rates, GDP growth, and inflation rates affect the foreign trade dynamics of Singapore. The study titled "Export Behavior, Export Performance, and International Marketing Strategy on Export Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises: An International Trade Perspectives in Developing Countries" published in the Journal of Education and Practice [2] explores the interplay between export behavior, export performance, and international marketing strategies in promoting exports among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries. This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of existing literature on these key themes and lay the foundation for further research in the field of international trade and SME export promotion. Overall, this article underscores the significance of export behavior, export performance, and international marketing strategy in the context of SME export promotion in developing countries. By synthesizing findings from previous studies, this review sets the stage for empirical research to further investigate the mechanisms through which SMEs can enhance their export capabilities, overcome barriers to international trade, and capitalize on global market opportunities. The study titled "Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Trade, Corporate Governance, Economic Growth in Albania and Some OECD Countries" published in the Research Journal of Finance and Accounting [3] investigates the relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI), trade, corporate governance, and economic growth in Albania and selected OECD countries. This study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of existing research on these topics and identify gaps in the literature that warrant further investigation. The research article titled "Why some countries trade more, some trade less, some trade almost nothing" published in the Academy of Management Proceedings [4] delves into the disparities in international trade levels among countries. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of existing research on the determinants of countries' varying levels of trade engagement, shedding light on the factors that influence why some nations are more actively involved in global trade while others exhibit limited participation. In conclusion, the article review on the determinants of countries' varying levels of trade engagement underscores the multifaceted nature of this phenomenon. Economic, policy, institutional, geographic, cultural, and technological factors all play a critical role in shaping countries' trade behavior and determining their degree of involvement in global trade networks. The research article titled "Experience of Foreign Countries Regarding Legal Regulation of the Foreign Economic Activities of Economic Entities" by Aliyeva-Baranovskaya [5] explores the legal frameworks governing foreign economic activities in different countries and sheds light on the diverse approaches and practices adopted by nations to regulate the international business operations of economic entities. This research aims to provide an overview of existing research on the legal regulation of foreign economic activities, highlighting key themes, trends, and challenges in this area. The research paper titled "Trade openness and sectoral growth in developing countries: some new insights" by Tahir, Mazhar, and Afridi [6] explores the relationship between international trade and economic development. This study aims to synthesize existing research on trade openness and sectoral growth, highlighting key themes, methodologies, and spanning from macroeconomic trends and sector-specific dynamics to policy implications and methodological approaches used to analyze the impact of trade liberalization on economic development. Further research in this area can contribute to advancing our understanding of the role of trade openness in driving sectoral growth, promoting structural transformation, and fostering inclusive development in developing countries. The research article titled "Analysis of the Experience of Using Measures of Non-Tariff Regulation of Foreign Trade in Countries Negotiating with the Eurasian Economic Union" by Volovik [7] delves into the exploration of non-tariff measures (NTMs) and their impact on foreign trade regulation in countries engaging in negotiations with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). This article aims to synthesize existing studies of NTMs, trade regulations, and their implications for international trade dynamics within the context of the EAEU and associated countries. To sum

up, the article on non-tariff measures and foreign trade regulations in countries negotiating with the Eurasian Economic Union provides valuable insights into the complex dynamics of trade governance, regulatory harmonization, and market integration within the EAEU region. The research article titled “Free Trade among South, East and South-East Asian Countries” by Ahmed [8] explores the concept of free trade agreements (FTAs) among countries in the South, East, and Southeast Asian regions. This article aims to synthesize existing studies on the implications, challenges, and benefits of FTAs within the context of trade liberalization efforts among Asian countries. In conclusion, the study on free trade among South East, and Southeast Asian countries provides valuable insights into the multifaceted dynamics of regional trade liberalization, economic integration, and market cooperation in the Asian context. By synthesizing existing research findings, this review offers a comprehensive overview of the opportunities, challenges, policy implications, and empirical perspectives on free trade agreements in promoting economic growth, competitiveness, and sustainable development outcomes in the South, East, and Southeast Asian regions. The study on “China’s Foreign Trade Policy with OPEC Member Countries” published by Rasoulinezhad [9] China’s foreign trade policy with OPEC member countries is a topic of growing significance in the context of global energy markets, economic diplomacy, and geopolitical relations. This study sheds light on the evolving dynamics of China’s trade relations with OPEC nations, particularly in the context of energy resources, bilateral agreements, and strategic partnerships. This article aims to synthesize existing research on China’s foreign trade policy with OPEC member countries, exploring the implications, challenges, and opportunities for economic cooperation and energy security.

METHODOLOGY

The proposed research methodology for studying the experiences of foreign country – Singapore – in promoting foreign trade activities involves a comparative research design, combining primary and secondary data collection methods, case selection, data analysis, comparative analysis, implications and recommendations, limitations, and ethical considerations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Several countries actively promote foreign trade activities through various initiatives and policies. Known for its open economy and business friendly environment, Singapore has extensive trade agreements and a well-developed infrastructure. The government actively promotes foreign trade by providing incentives, grants, and support services to companies looking to engage in international trading.

- Singapore’s strategic location in Southeast Asia, efficient infrastructure, and open economy have made it a major hub for international trade.
- The country has signed numerous free trade agreements with countries around the world, providing businesses with preferential access to key markets.
- The government offers various grants, subsidies, and tax incentives to encourage companies to expand their operations internationally.
- Singapore also has trade promotion agencies such as Enterprise Singapore and International Enterprise Singapore that provide support and advice to companies looking to engage in foreign trade.

The customs value in Singapore is determined using the transaction value method, incorporating the Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) value as per International Commercial Terms (incoterms). The primary criterion for customs valuation involves the transaction value of imported goods when marketed for export to Singapore. Supplementary charges related to the sale and delivery of imports need to be included in the transaction value or the amount paid for the imports. If any segment of the customs value is settled in a foreign currency, it must be converted to Singapore Dollars at the prevailing exchange rate in Singapore during the payment of customs or excise duties for the imports. Exporters are obligated to verify that the declared values of goods are not understated, as any discrepancies may result in Customs and Excise Department adjusting the values and potentially penalizing traders who attempt to evade duty.

Free Trade Zones / Warehouses

Within Singapore, there are three governing bodies overseeing Free Trade Zones (FTZs), specifically PSA Corporation Ltd, Jurong Port Pte Ltd, and Changi Airport Group (Singapore) Pte Ltd. The FTZs in operation include Brani Terminal, Keppel Distripark, Pasir Panjang Wharves and Terminal, Sembawang Wharves, Tanjong Pagar Terminal, Keppel Terminal, Jurong Port, Changi Airport Group, and the Changi Airport Cargo Terminal Complex. These zones offer diverse facilities and services for the temporary storage and re-exportation of dutiable and controlled items. Goods can remain within the designated zones without requiring customs documentation until they are ready for release into the market, facilitating efficient processing and re-exportation procedures with minimal customs formalities.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is exempted for imported products held within a Free Trade Zone (FTZ) and will solely be charged when they are taken out of the FTZ for local use. Additionally, GST does not apply to transactions occurring within an FTZ if the merchandise involved is designated for transshipment or re-export purposes.

The Free Trade Zones (FTZs) located within the port enable entrepot trade and support the management of transshipment cargo, providing complimentary storage for up to 72 hours for conventional and containerized cargo involved in import/export activities, along with a 140-day free storage period for transshipment and re-export cargo.

Numerous warehouse facilities are accessible in Singapore, with several sought-after locations situated near the port and conveniently located near the airport and Jurong industrial hub. Among these are Tanjong Pagar, Alexandra, and Pasir Panjang distriparks, which house numerous established multinational corporations. The diverse layouts and dimensions of these distriparks are designed to accommodate Central Distribution Center operators, manufacturers, traders, freight forwarders, and a range of other entities.

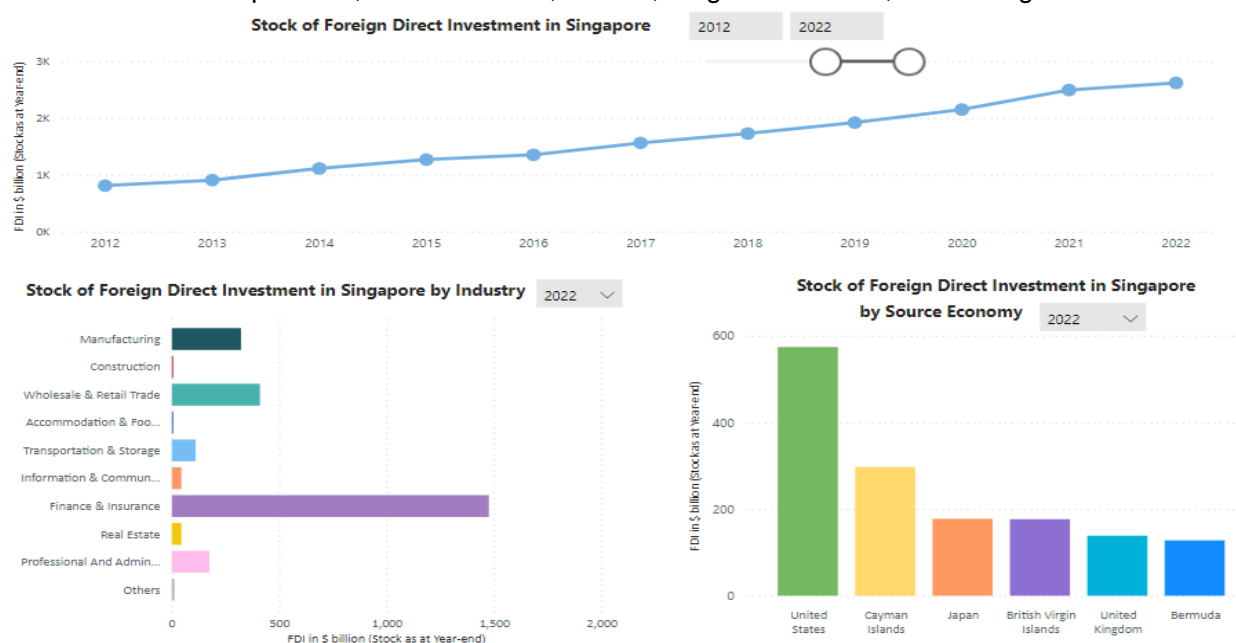


Figure 1: Foreign Direct Investment Patterns in Singapore

Source: <https://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/reference/singapore-in-figures/trade-and-investment>

Over a decade, the stock of foreign direct investment in Singapore saw a substantial increase from nearly 1 trillion US dollars to approximately 2.8 trillion US dollars, indicating robust efforts to attract foreign investments and bolster foreign trade. Notably, the Finance and Insurance sector accounted for around 1,500 billion US dollars, demonstrating its prominence. Conversely, the Manufacturing, Wholesale, and Retail Trade

industries showed less significant figures. Examining the sources of foreign direct investment, the United States emerged as the leading contributor with just under 600 billion US dollars, while the Cayman Islands represented half of that amount. These findings underscore the significance of foreign investments in Singapore's economic growth and highlight the key sectors and source economies driving this trend [10].

The following are major infrastructure projects, significant government procurements, and business opportunities in Singapore:

- The forthcoming Tuas Terminal, part of Singapore's Next Generation Port Vision, will be developed in four stages, with Phases 1 and 2 tenders already approved. Two additional phases are planned before the port's anticipated completion in 2040.
- Notable advancements in water technology and infrastructure encompass enhanced rainfall tracking, innovative strategies for coastal defense, and real-time detection of prohibited organic substances in sewage systems.
- Plans entail augmenting solar energy utilization to achieve a peak capacity of 1.5 to 2.0 GW by the decade's conclusion through increased solar panel installations on reservoirs and rooftops to curb carbon emissions.
- Singapore Power's Center of Excellence, backed by a US\$22.55 million investment, aims to pioneer cutting-edge network technology for enhanced reliability and efficiency in electricity/gas transmission and distribution over the next ten years [11].
- In pursuit of the 2050 net-zero and decarbonization targets, Singapore is exploring options like ammonia/hydrogen bunkering, importing renewable energy-generated electricity from neighboring nations, and potentially deploying small modular reactors.
- Deep Tunnel Sewerage System Phase 2 is scheduled for completion in 2026, enhancing the city-state's sewage infrastructure.
- Emphasizing the significance of information and communication technology (ICT), the Singaporean Government disclosed intentions to allocate US\$2.5 billion (S\$3.3 billion) towards this sector in 2023 [11].
- The recent Digital Connectivity Blueprint outlines objectives to double submarine cable landings within the next decade and establish seamless, end-to-end 10Gbps domestic connectivity within five years.
- By 2030, Singapore aims to expand its polyclinic network to 32 facilities to better cater to healthcare needs.
- Singapore's oldest and largest hospital will undergo revitalization and be rebranded as SGH Campus between 2025 and 2035, aligning with comprehensive healthcare infrastructure enhancements.
- Plans include constructing additional nursing homes with over 1,070 beds slated for development, with a goal of doubling bed capacity to more than 31,000 within the next decade.
- Infrastructure revitalization efforts also encompass projects like the redevelopment of Alexandra Hospital and Tan Tock Seng Hospital, with phased implementation scheduled between 2022 and 2036.
- The construction of Changi Airport Terminal 5 and a third runway, set for completion in the 2030s, underscores Singapore's commitment to bolstering its air transport infrastructure.

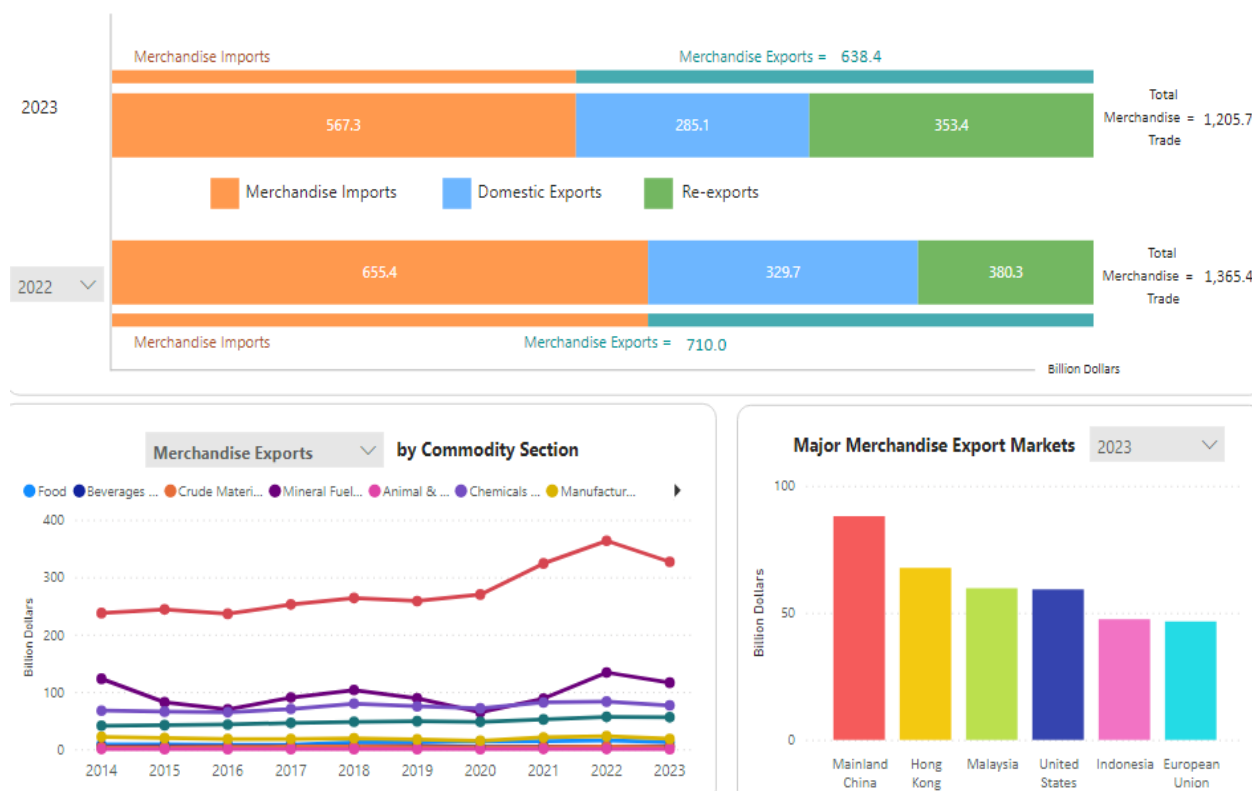


Figure 2: The Trade Patterns of Merchandise in Singapore

Source: <https://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/reference/singapore-in-figures/trade-and-investment>

Examining export and import statistics, Singapore witnessed an upward trend between 2022 and 2023. Merchandise exports increased from 638.4 billion dollars to 710.0 billion dollars during this period, while merchandise imports also saw a rise from 567.3 billion dollars to 655.4 billion dollars [10]. Mainland China emerged as a significant market for Singaporean exports, with approximately 80 billion dollars, followed by Hong Kong at around 60 billion dollars in 2023. Malaysia and the United States shared similar export figures of around 55 billion dollars, mirroring Indonesia and the European Union, each just under 50 billion dollars. These figures reflect Singapore's diverse export markets and its ability to maintain steady growth in both exports and imports, underlining its resilience in international trade.

Singapore, as a country reliant on imports for essential commodities like food, energy, and industrial materials due to its small domestic market, places significant emphasis on the multilateral trading structure represented by the World Trade Organization (WTO). Being an active participant in the WTO, Singapore is confident in the organization's capacity to establish robust multilateral regulations that facilitate the smooth flow of goods and services with minimal hindrances. The core aim of Singapore's trade strategy is to safeguard its commercial interests by fostering a liberal and unrestricted global trading environment.

In conjunction with its backing of the World Trade Organization, Singapore promotes the advancement of trade initiatives within regional frameworks like APEC, ASEM, and ASEAN, alongside bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to expedite trade liberalization and fortify the multilateral trading system. The nation actively engages in establishing binding agreements with trade partners. The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) strives to establish a unified market of 600 million individuals, demonstrating an understanding that regional economic integration is an evolving process [11]. The AEC Blueprint 2025 has been introduced as a strategic

roadmap to foster partnerships with the private sector, industry associations, and broader regional and national communities [11].

The U.S. – Singapore Free Trade Agreement (FTA) has been operational since 2004. Singapore has an extensive framework of 27 established agreements involving bilateral and regional FTAs with countries such as Australia, China, Costa Rica, India, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, European Union, United Kingdom, and Turkey [11]. Singapore actively engages in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership discussions, which encompass the ten ASEAN nations together with Australia, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, India, and New Zealand [11].

Singapore has entered into various economic agreements, covering Digital Economy Agreements, Double Tax Avoidance Agreements, International Investment Agreements, and Mutual Recognition Agreements.

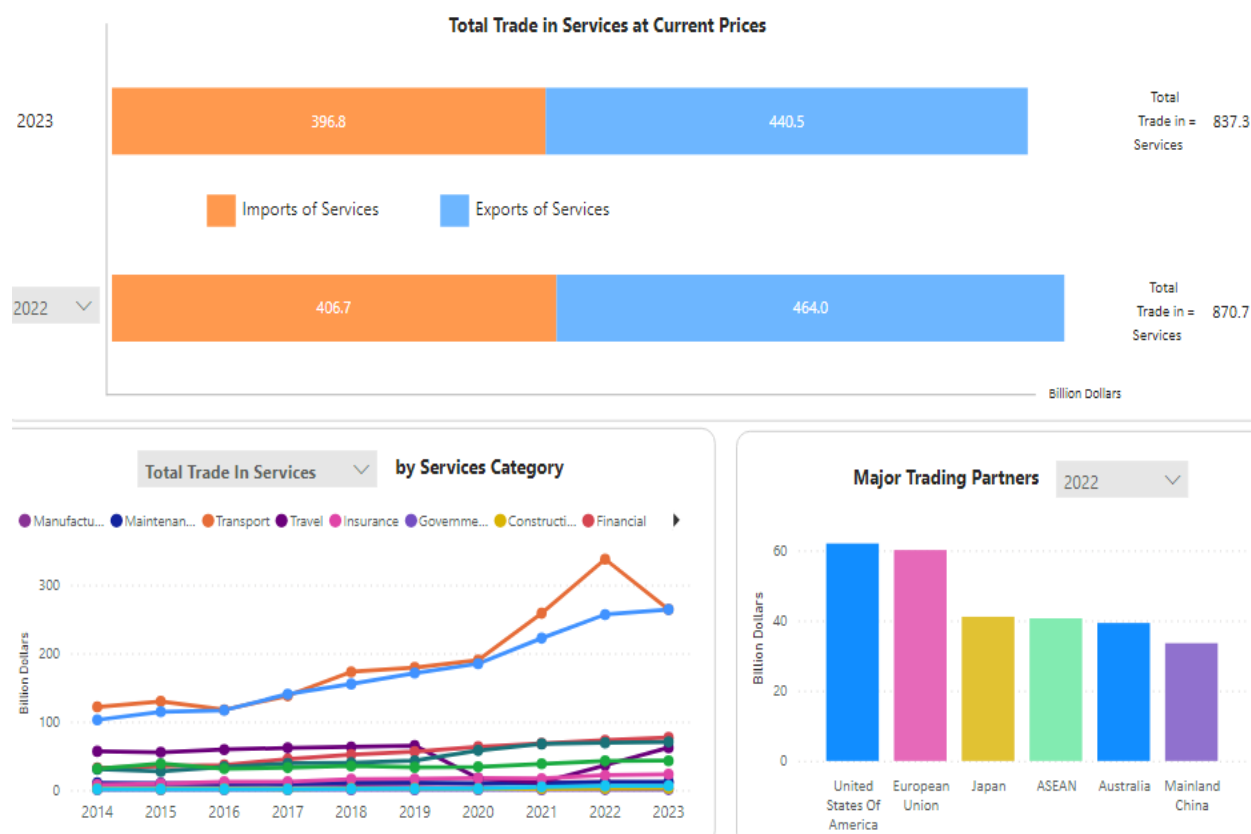


Figure 3: Trade and Investment Patterns in Singapore

Source: <https://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/reference/singapore-in-figures/trade-and-investment>

In the span of one year, Singapore experienced a marginal decline in its total trade in services, dropping from \$870.7 billion to \$837.3 billion between 2022 and 2023. In 2022, Singapore had six primary trading partners, notably the US and EU, each conducting trade operations exceeding \$60 billion, while Mainland China's trade stood at around \$35 billion [10]. These figures underscore the significance of these key trading relationships in Singapore's economic landscape.

Singapore maintains an open, heavily trade-reliant economy pivotal in global supply chains, with extensive public spending during COVID-19. It upholds open investment policies and a robust free market, actively fostering economic growth. U.S. companies value its transparency, business laws, tax system, customs

processes, IP security, and infrastructure. Singapore rigorously enforces anti-corruption measures, ranking as Asia's least corrupt nation and fifth globally on the 2022 Corruption Perception Index. The U.S. – Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA) since 2004 has boosted U.S. market access, improved IP protection, and encouraged environmental and labor rights cooperation.

The Singaporean economy boasts diversification, drawing significant foreign investment across manufacturing and services sectors. The government actively fosters its role as an R&D and innovation center through tax incentives, grants, and collaborations with local research bodies. In 2021, U.S. FDI in Singapore amounted to \$294 billion, mainly in non-bank entities, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and finance. Singapore's strategic location near burgeoning Southeast Asian markets augurs well for its investment prospects [11]. It maintains its status as a regional epicenter for numerous multinational corporations and upholds its reputation for excellence in dispute resolution, financing, and facilitating regional infrastructure projects.

Singapore is positioned to draw forthcoming foreign investments in digital innovation, pharmaceutical manufacturing, sustainable development, and cybersecurity. The nation is making significant investments in automation, artificial intelligence, integrated systems, and sustainability, with the aim of becoming a regional center for these technologies. Additionally, Singapore serves as a prominent center for medical research and device production.

Singapore is highly dependent on foreign workers, constituting 36% of the workforce [11]. In response, the government implemented stricter foreign labor policies in 2020 to incentivize companies to enhance productivity, increase the employment of Singaporean workers, and reduce the quotas for mid- and low-skilled foreign workers across most companies.

Singapore is aiming to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, a goal that comes with challenges in diversifying its energy sources. The country introduced its national climate strategy, known as the Green Plan, in February 2021, with a primary emphasis on enhancing sustainability, reducing carbon emissions, creating employment and investment prospects, and fortifying climate resilience and food security. Additionally, Singapore rolled out a national hydrogen strategy in October 2022, highlighting the utilization of low-carbon hydrogen as a key decarbonization tactic.

Table 1: Singapore's statistic data

Year	Gross Domestic Product, billions of U.S. dollars (y)	Labor force, million people (x_1)	Exports of goods and services, billion USD (x_2)	Foreign Direct Investment, billion USD (x_3)	Trade freedom index (0-100) (x_4)
2000	96.08	2.16	180.96	15.52	83
2001	89.79	2.22	164.23	17.01	83
2002	92.54	2.22	170.35	6.16	83
2003	97.65	2.19	197.82	17.05	85
2004	115.03	2.23	246.82	24.39	85
2005	127.81	2.33	287.77	19.32	85
2006	148.63	2.45	338.93	39.13	85
2007	180.94	2.56	385.01	47.34	90
2008	193.62	2.77	443.37	13.6	90
2009	194.15	2.88	370.53	23.44	90
2010	239.81	2.99	474.82	55.32	90

2011	279.36	3.07	568.01	49.16	90
2012	295.09	3.19	580.51	55.31	90
2013	307.58	3.24	600.01	64.39	90
2014	314.86	3.34	604.39	68.77	90
2015	308	3.44	549.42	69.77	90
2016	319.03	3.48	525.53	65.36	90
2017	343.27	3.47	589.86	102.17	90
2018	376.87	3.47	671.74	82.01	90
2019	376.84	3.53	664.48	105.89	95
2020	384.39	3.51	634.48	80.73	95
2021	423.8	3.42	794.47	137.27	95
2022	466.79	3.54	925.95	148.76	95

Regression equation: $y = 89.43x_1 + 0.22x_2 + 0.66x_3 + 0.70x_4 - 216.15$

Table 2: Regression statistics

Multiple R	0.996092291
R-square	0.992199853
Normalized R-square	0.990466487
Standard Error	11.52718859
Observations	23

Table 3: Analysis of variance

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance of F
Regression	4	304239.5521	76059.88803	572.4122045	1.06137E-18
Residual	18	2391.769382	132.8760768		
Total	22	306631.3215			
	Coefficients	Standard error	t-statistics	P-Value	Bottom 95%
Y-intercept	-216.1506765	125.8191391	-1.717947508	0.102960017	-480.4868789
Labor force, million people	89.42578921	12.57274581	7.112669781	1.25324E-06	63.01143043
Exports of goods and services, billion USD	0.217744195	0.048759964	4.465634825	0.000298822	0.115303311
Foreign Direct Investment, billion USD	0.662644159	0.16009826	4.138984147	0.000616388	0.326290196
Trade freedom index (0-100)	0.699893107	1.590909911	0.439932583	0.665222768	-2.64248459

Top 95%	Bottom 95.0%	Top 95.0%
48.18552591	-480.4868789	48.18552591
115.840148	63.01143043	115.840148
0.320185079	0.115303311	0.320185079
0.998998121	0.326290196	0.998998121
4.042270804	-2.64248459	4.042270804

Results conclude that when conducting regression analysis on Singapore's statistic data, R-square is equal to 0.99, which indicates an excellent fit of the model to the data. All coefficients of factors in regression analysis are positive, which indicates that each predictor variable has a direct relationship with the response variable. This means that as the value of any predictor increases, the response variable is also expected to increase, assuming all other variables are held constant.

5. CONCLUSION

Singapore has been highly successful in promoting foreign trade activities, positioning itself as a global hub for trade and commerce. The country's strategic location, well-established infrastructure, pro-business policies, and emphasis on innovation have played crucial roles in attracting in foreign investments and facilitating smooth trade relations. Singapore's strong emphasis on creating conducive business environment, eliminating trade barriers, and fostering partnerships with other countries have further boosted its foreign trade activities.

To conclude, Singapore's experience in promoting foreign trade activities serves as a valuable model for other countries looking to enhance their global trade presence. By leveraging its strengths and continuously adapting to changing market dynamics, Singapore can sustain its success in foreign traded and remain a key player in the global economy.

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REGULATORY AND LEGAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE DIRECTIONS IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The telecommunications sector in Uzbekistan is experiencing rapid growth, driven by the adoption of innovative technologies and services. This article examines the regulatory and legal framework that underpins the development of these innovative directions. It explores the current legislative landscape, including key regulations and policies that promote technological advancement and investment in the sector. The analysis highlights the role of government initiatives and regulatory bodies in facilitating a conducive environment for innovation. Furthermore, it addresses challenges faced by the sector, such as regulatory compliance and the need for continuous modernization of legal provisions to keep pace with technological changes. The article concludes by offering recommendations for enhancing the regulatory and legal infrastructure to support sustained innovation and growth in Uzbekistan's telecommunications industry.

Keywords. Telecommunications sector, Uzbekistan, regulatory framework, legal basis, innovation, technological advancement, government initiatives, legislative landscape, regulatory compliance, modernization of legal provisions, technological changes, policy development, industry growth.

Introduction

The development of information technology and its increasing use in all aspects of life has led to the emergence of the information age. In addition, branches of the economy, such as communication, mass media, consulting services, are gradually entering the field of telecommunications. New social groups are emerging, a new ideology, a new way of life is being formed. Taking these trends into account, the governments of the world's leading countries have declared the construction of a so-called information society as the main focus of their activities. In the years of independence, a lot of work has been done in the field of ICT development in Uzbekistan. In particular, legislation and legal frameworks have been developed for the effective and purposeful development of the communication sector, independent communication channels with international operators have been created, telecommunication networks are being modernized with the involvement of large investments based on digital technologies.

At the same time, the sharp increase in the socio-economic importance of the use of telecommunication technologies has increased the emergence of legal problems related to the use of high-tech computer and telecommunication technologies. In order to effectively develop ICT in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the government of Uzbekistan paid attention to the creation of the legal framework of the telecommunications environment. To be more specific, 11 laws, about 10 relevant laws related to other fields except ICT, more than 20 decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, more than 50 decrees and decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as more than 600 legal documents were adopted.

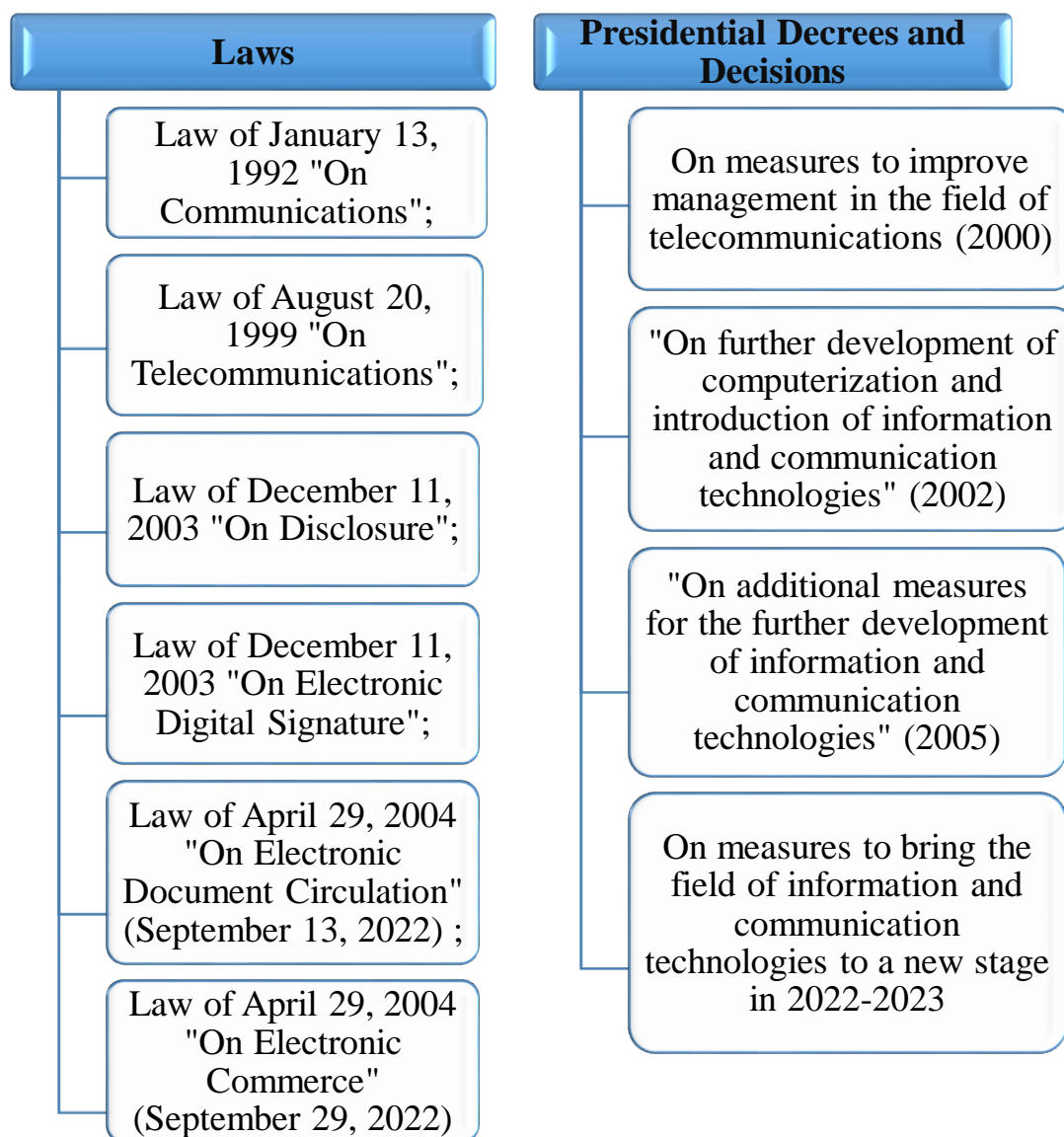
Literature review. One of the main foundations of creating a modern legal base in this field is the development of the information and communication network and establishment of the digital economy in our republic. In this direction, consistent work is being carried out to improve existing legal and normative legal documents to

today's requirements and the activity of norm creation. For example, amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Telecommunications", as well as the repeal of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Communications" "On" was announced. Amendments and additions are introduced to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Telecommunications" adopted on August 20, 1999, and its new version is approved. In connection with the adoption of the draft law "On Telecommunications", the articles of which have practically lost their force and relevance. "On" and "On Telecommunications" laws, reflected in the "Communications" law, were repealed. In 2022, the issue of amendments and additions to the laws "On Electronic Digital Signature" and "On Electronic Commerce" was considered.¹⁷

Analysis and results. It is implemented by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of telecommunications on the basis of the following laws and decisions and other legal documents. The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the further development of computerization and information and communication technologies" adopted on May 30, 2002 was the starting point of large-scale development. In various spheres of the economy, in particular, the introduction of information technologies in the spheres of management, entrepreneurship, science and education, as well as the creation of conditions for the widespread use of modern computer and information systems by the population of our country, has begun to gain attention. The tasks of forming a national information system, introducing and using modern information technologies, computer technologies and telecommunication tools in all fields were determined in order to further satisfy the citizens' demand for information, to expand their participation in the world information community and to use global information resources. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 25, 2019 "On measures to improve the management system in the field of telecommunications and information technologies" defined measures to improve management in this field.

Figure 1.3 below examines some laws and decisions adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of telecommunications.

¹⁷<https://lex.uz/>



1.3 . Some laws and decisions adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of telecommunications ¹⁸

Thus, in the field of information and communication technologies, first of all, software was developed, information databases were created, republican, network and local information and communication networks were formed, training of highly qualified personnel was started for the implementation of activities. After their implementation, significant results were achieved in practice, the ICT development program until 2020 was adopted, and the program for the comprehensive development of the information and communication system of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed in 2013-2020. In the program, measures were defined to give citizens the opportunity to conduct relations with state bodies electronically, to introduce the "single window" principle in the state administration system, and to create complexes of information systems and databases of the "Electronic Government" system. further development of networks and widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all areas, ensuring the rapid development of information

¹⁸ Learned data based on the author by Created .

resources, systems and networks, as well as encouraging the expansion and improvement of the scope of interactive state services provided.

The next steps are the National Strategy of Actions on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and the "New in 2022-2026" Development strategy of Uzbekistan" was developed. On October 5, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed the Decree "On approval of the Digital Uzbekistan - 2030 strategy and measures for its effective implementation" (No. PQ-6079). In the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, two programs: digitization of regions and digitization of networks, as well as a "roadmap" for implementation in 2020-2022, are approved, and two approaches are considered: territorial and network. This will undoubtedly ensure the most complete coverage and effective implementation of the document, which includes priority areas such as digital infrastructure development, e-government, national market for digital technologies, education and skills development in the field of information technology.

The adoption of the above documents indicates that Uzbekistan is developing taking into account the requirements of the modern era and making all efforts to take its rightful place in the world economy. Also, further improvement of the legislation, the requirements and conditions of the digital economy are measures. It is important to see the events. The main goal of adopting the strategy is a successful transition to the digital economy, taking into account modern development. Today, the share of the digital economy in the gross domestic product in Uzbekistan is 2.2 percent. According to the project of the development concept of the "Electronic Government" system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2025, it is planned to increase the share of ICT services in the gross domestic product by 5.0%, and by 2030 by 10%. To achieve this goal, first of all, it is important to solve the following tasks:

- Creating a legal basis for the transition to the digital economy, for example, adopting the Strategy and Roadmap;
- creation of institutional foundations, i.e. Strategy implementation mechanisms in the form of appropriate structures and procedures for coordination, execution, monitoring, control and evaluation of the measures taken;
- ensuring the mobilization of resources for the financing of the measures provided for in the Strategy, where it is important to strengthen cooperation with international and foreign partners;
- training and preparation of highly qualified personnel for the digital economy, as well as taking measures to educate and prepare the population for the conditions of the digital economy.

The adoption of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and the "Roadmap" for its implementation in 2020-2022 will, first of all, create a legal basis for the transition to the digital economy. In addition, of course, it is necessary to take measures to further improve the legislation, to make changes and additions taking into account the requirements of the digital economy, or to develop new regulatory documents, and in September 2022 "Electronic digital signature to Amendments and additions were made to the laws "On" and "On Electronic Commerce" ¹⁹.

Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, e-government in Uzbekistan is rapidly developing and the range of services is expanding. In the United Nations E-Government Development Index, Uzbekistan rose 18 places, from 87th place in 2020 to 69th in 2022. rose to the position. In 2022, Uzbekistan showed positive development dynamics in all three sub-indicators of EGDI. That is: - online services index (55th place);

- telecommunications infrastructure index (123rd place);
- took the human capital index (90th place) and the indicators are improving year by year. We can say that all this is due to the creation of legal and normative legal documents in our country.

In the strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" all three directions of development are defined and

¹⁹<https://lex.uz/>

considered. It is impossible to develop the field of information technologies and communications without active scientific and innovative activities. Studying the problems of communication and information, production of information transmission, processing and protection technologies, creation of intelligent systems is one of the current directions of development of science and technology. "UNICON.UZ" center of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a leading organization in the field, conducts research and development in telecommunications, information security, radio communication and electromagnetic flexibility, electronic digital signature and electronic document circulation, and other areas. produces regulatory documents. One of the main foundations of creating a modern legal base in this area is the development of the information and communication network and establishment of the digital economy in our republic. In this direction, consistent work is being carried out to improve existing legal and normative legal documents to today's requirements and the activity of norm creation. Therefore, at the initiative of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the regulatory legal document " **Rules for the provision of telecommunication services** " was developed and approved by the Ministry's Order No. 208-mh of June 30, 2020. This regulatory legal document was developed based on advanced local and international experience, it creates convenience for the users of telecommunication services in the republic and gives further impetus to the development of the information and communication sector. In a word, this document lays a solid foundation for the further development of this field, establishing uniform rules in the field of ICT. The most important thing is that this document is a departmental regulatory legal document that regulates the relations in the field of telecommunication services between operators, providers, dealers and broadcasters providing telecommunication services in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In recent years, the digital infrastructure of our country has been significantly improved and a large amount of resources have been invested, which is creating a solid foundation for improving the ICT infrastructure.

Decision No. 86 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 12, 2024 "On measures to support the training of qualified specialists in the field of exporting IT services" is being launched. According to research, there is currently a demand for 1.2 million IT professionals worldwide. This figure is expected to reach 4.3 million by 2030. India has the world's largest market for remote services, with the country's leading industries in networking, mobile application development, web design, internet research and data remote service in input directions is very advanced.

According to research conducted by Huawei, today more than 170 countries have their own digital development strategy. Also, investments in the digital economy bring 6.7 times higher returns than investments in other areas. In addition, the global digital economy is growing 2.5 times faster than the world GDP. The member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization are taking necessary measures to further develop the information technology infrastructure and the digital economy. China alone is set to allocate 2.57 trillion US dollars to create new infrastructure in the digital economy by 2025. In turn, China's digital economy is expected to reach 8.8 trillion US dollars by 2025. Uzbekistan has set clear goals to become an IT center in the region. Last year's export in this area reached 46 million dollars. It is planned to increase this figure to 100 million dollars this year, and to 500 million dollars in 2025. Due to the measures taken to turn Uzbekistan into a regional IT center, more than 50 foreign IT companies have started their activities in our country this year. 134 new IT enterprises were established since the beginning of the year. 2,500 young people were employed by IT park residents, and their total number reached 12,500. This year, the number of residents of the park has reached 747, which has increased by 1.5 times compared to the same period last year. A digital education ecosystem has been established in Uzbekistan, and a number of activities have been carried out to attract the population and young people to this field and support their interest. In short, digital technologies are central to the recovery from the pandemic and building a sustainable economy. Therefore, enhanced digitization and digital transformation should become a major priority for developing countries like Uzbekistan. In the past

decade, our country has achieved high results in digitization and development of ICT, especially in the field of providing electronic government services. At the same time, by diversifying the geography of international partners, along with ongoing cooperation with South Korea, Russia, Estonia, China, we will attract more technologically developed countries such as Germany, Great Britain, USA, Singapore, Japan, etc. to the IT sector of our country. It is necessary to invest in the digital ecosystem, IT infrastructure and e-services will serve to further modernize the national economy and accelerate inclusive growth in all sectors.

Conclusion. The development and improvement of the regulatory legal framework in the field of telecommunications can bring a number of important advantages for Uzbekistan:

1. By attracting investments, a clear and modern regulatory legal framework will create a favorable environment for investors, which will lead to innovative projects in the field of telecommunications can facilitate the flow of investment. Investing in innovation can create new technologies, jobs and increase the country's competitiveness.

2. Stimulation of industrial development, i.e. regulatory framework helps to create a competitive environment that encourages the development of new technologies and services in the field of telecommunications. This may include encouraging research and development, and supporting start-ups and innovative enterprises.

3. By improving quality of service, well-designed regulations help improve the quality of communication services, protect consumer rights, and ensure network security. This can increase users' confidence in telecommunication services and encourage more usage.

4. Stimulate innovative development, i.e., modern regulations can support innovative development in the field of telecommunications, including the introduction of new technologies such as 5G, Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), etc. This allows Uzbekistan to take a leading position in the field of telecommunications and to use it in various sectors of the economy.

5. Helping the digitization of society, development of the regulatory legal framework in the field of telecommunications can contribute to the digitization of society, increase the availability and quality of digital services for citizens and businesses. It can help to improve the level of education, develop e-commerce, improve the efficiency of public services, etc. Relying on the fact that the development and improvement of the regulatory legal framework in the field of telecommunications mentioned above will have a significant positive impact on the economic and social development of Uzbekistan, it will serve to strengthen its innovative development and position at the world level, research and analysis of the development of the global telecommunications industry is aimed at. We found it suitable.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF IMPLEMENTING A MARKETING PROGRAM IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT.

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ABSTRACT

. In the context of liberalization of economic relations, marketing programs acquire paramount importance in organizing the activities of an enterprise, its management and sustainable development. The article discusses the implementation of various functions of marketing programs in the organization of enterprise management.

Key words: marketing activities, marketing functions, enterprise management, marketing programs, market, consumer, product.

Introduction

The main goal of the marketing service at an enterprise is to generate income by satisfying customer needs. This goal is achieved directly through planning sales volumes, analyzing existing markets in terms of demand, price, competitors' capabilities, etc.

Marketing helps improve the product. Marketing research simultaneously solves a number of problems: systematization of information, search for connections between factors and business objectives; review of mechanisms for solving the company's marketing problems; forecasting the market situation in the short and long term. Correct organization of the functional distribution of marketing processes in enterprise management increases the efficiency of achieving the strategic goals of the enterprise. Marketing activity is considered a multifunctional process; it is necessary to define its purpose, objectives and corresponding powers, and it is also necessary to fully cover the activities of the enterprise.

Literary analysis.

Over the years, scientific research has been regularly conducted to study the functions of marketing activities and their interdependence in enterprise management. In particular, according to V.A. Shapovalov, marketing activities in enterprise management include organizational, analytical, production and commercial functions.

V.A. Shapovalov ²⁰explains the marketing functions manifested in enterprise management as follows:

- analytical function - includes the processes of collecting and processing information for conducting marketing research;
- production function - logically this is the stage following the analytical function in the process of marketing activities, which involves the formation of a product offering by the enterprise based on the conclusions of the research and analysis;
- commercial function - acts as the third stage of the process of implementing marketing activities in enterprise management and involves expanding the ability of consumers to purchase products manufactured by the enterprise;
- organizational function - implies the creation of appropriate conditions in the management of the enterprise, ensuring the effective implementation of all three functions mentioned above in the process of

²⁰Shapovalov V.A. Marketing management and marketing analysis: Textbook / V.A. Shapovalov. – Rostov b/d: Phoenix, 2008 – 25 p.

carrying out marketing activities.

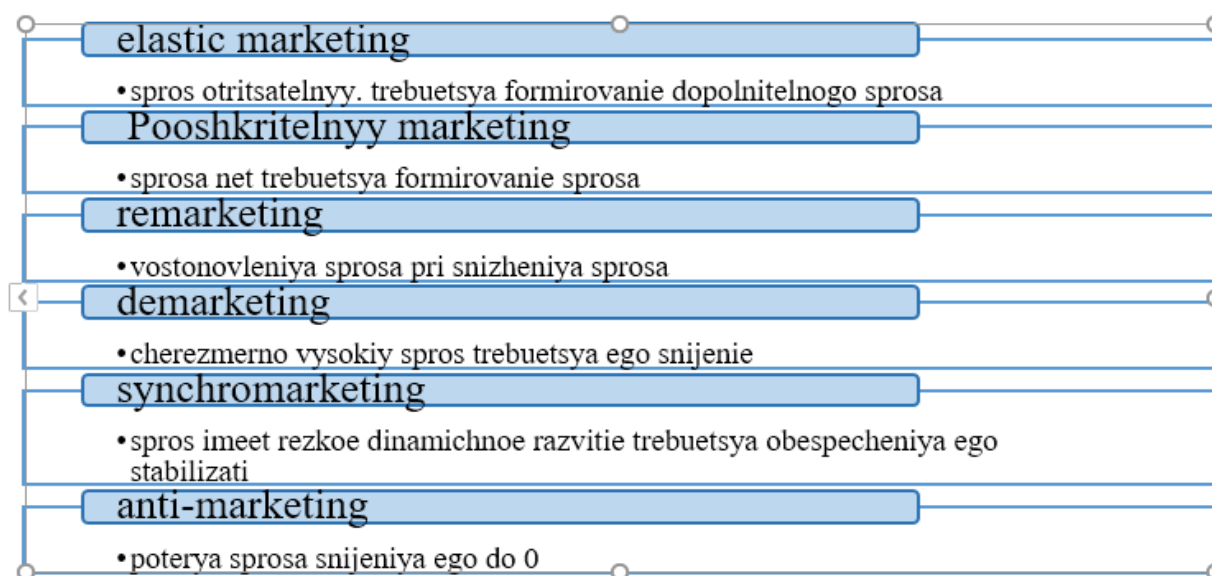
According to the analysis, the implementation of marketing functions in enterprise management in the specified order makes it possible to form a marketing complex of the enterprise. The marketing mix, in turn, consists of “marketing management functions” and “marketing management functions.”

According to economist U. Sharifkhodjaev, “marketing management functions, regardless of their organizational structure and level of coverage, reflect the objective content of the enterprise’s marketing activities. The functions of marketing management bodies include compliance with marketing objectives and relevant conditions, based on the requirements of a reasonable division of labor between the structural divisions of the enterprise and their services ²¹.

Research methodology.

Based on an analysis of the principles of marketing activities and its functions in enterprise management, we can say that marketing is a system of measures aimed at determining the demand for goods and services produced by the enterprise, entering the market through its stimulation and taking its place in it. For this reason, we have implemented a grouping of the implementation of a marketing program to change the demand for goods and services produced by the enterprise on the market.

Picture 1. Types of marketing programs in conditions of changes in demand for goods and services produced by the enterprise²²



The interpretation of the types of marketing programs from the point of view of changes in the volume of demand for goods and services produced by the enterprise, presented in Figure 1, is as follows:

- elastic marketing - this type of marketing program is used in cases where market demand is small compared to the company's production capabilities. As demand increases, marketing programs are adjusted accordingly. In practice, marketing programs in this area are also called variable marketing programs;
- incentive marketing - in most cases it is used by enterprises entering the market for the first time. Priority is given to providing consumers with information about the products manufactured by the enterprise;
- remarketing - refers to marketing programs aimed at returning demand to its previous state in conditions

²¹Ergashkhodzhaeva Sh., Sharifkhodzhaev U. Marketing management: Textbook. Tashkent: “IKTISODOYOT”, 2019. 462 p.

²²Compiled by the author

where the demand for goods and services produced by the enterprise tends to decrease. The goal of this type of marketing program is to maintain its position in the market;

- demarketing – demarketing measures are taken in conditions of excessive market demand for goods and services produced by the enterprise. The purpose of targeted marketing programs is to prevent sharp increases in product prices;

- synchro-marketing - where the volume of demand has a sharp dynamic development trend and changes in each product production cycle. The purpose of the marketing program in this direction is to ensure stability of demand;

- anti-marketing - this includes marketing programs aimed at training customers to buy a new type of product in the context of the production of a new type or innovative product similar to goods and services previously produced by the enterprise. The goal of a marketing program in this direction is to transfer the acquired market share to a new product.

Analysis and results .

In our opinion, the marketing mix indicates that marketing functions in enterprise management can be distributed among various divisions and services of the enterprise or integrated as a whole, depending on their labor potential. That is, each department can perform its own marketing tasks or perform multiple marketing tasks simultaneously. In some cases, it is also possible for several business units to perform the relevant marketing function in combination with each other. This situation depends on how marketing tasks are distributed between the structural divisions of the enterprise.

Also, when organizing marketing activities, the management of the enterprise is obliged to comply with the relevant marketing principles for the effective implementation of its functions. Marketing principles reflect the basic rules and ideas that characterize the processes from the production of a product to its sale to the buyer.

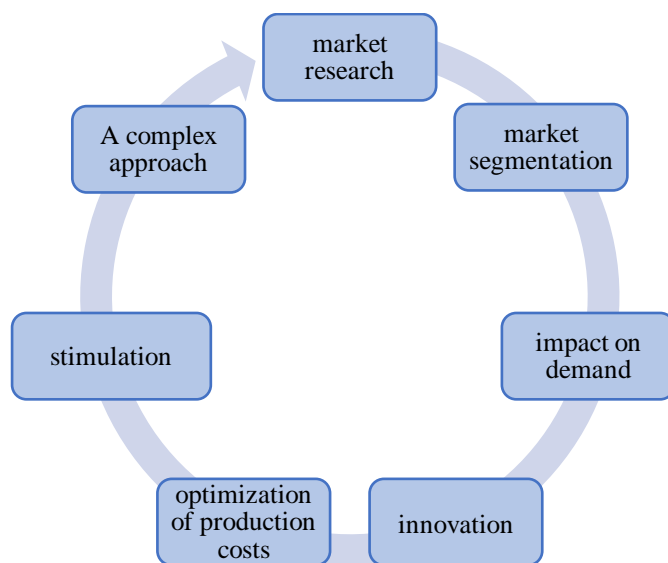


Figure 2. Principles of marketing activities in enterprise management²³

In the economic literature over the years, the presented principles of marketing activities have been formed (Figure 2) , which are explained as follows:

- **market research** - in which an enterprise studies the market situation in order to carry out its activities

²³Compiled by the author

and thanks to this it is possible to collect preliminary information about the directions of the enterprise's entry into the market and the need for a product. and the services it produces.

- **market segmentation** - this principle is directly related to the principle of studying the previous market situation. It is the principles of market research and its segmentation that together reflect the concept "4" of marketing theory;

- **influence on demand** - this principle means adapting the company's activities to the needs of consumers. This ensures consumer satisfaction with the company's activities and increases their trust in the goods and services it produces. As a result, the company's position in the market will be strengthened, and the opportunities for developing new markets will increase;

- **innovation** is a logical continuation of the principle of adaptation to the marketing requirements of an enterprise, and also requires studying consumer behavior in the direct market;

- **optimization of production costs** - this principle is relevant for marketing programs within the pricing policy of the enterprise and is focused on determining the possibilities of offering goods and services produced by the enterprise at competitive prices for consumers;

- **stimulation** - this principle involves the introduction of discounts aimed at stimulating market demand for goods and services produced by the enterprise, the introduction of a wide range of amenities and benefits to customers when purchasing goods, for example, free service;

- **an integrated approach** - in which the enterprise not only produces goods and services and sells them, but also packages the products produced, transports them, stores them, delivers them to the consumer, sets the price, provides the service, provides consumer information about the product, advertising, etc. necessary fully cover other measures.

Conclusions.

Based on the analysis of the types, functions and principles of the marketing program in enterprise management, the following scientific conclusions were obtained:

- marketing activities are an integral element of enterprise management;
- marketing programs are directly or indirectly aimed at the interests of the consumer;
- the effectiveness of the marketing program is expressed in the correctness of management decisions of the enterprise based on consumer demand;
- marketing activities in the enterprise management system must also have appropriate management practices.

In general, marketing programs allow you to enter new markets and determine priorities for achieving the company's strategic goals, as well as strengthen the company's position in the market. The implementation of a marketing program in enterprise management makes it possible to provide consumers with high-quality goods and services at low prices, while avoiding too much priority for the economic interests of the enterprise. This benefits the manufacturer on the one hand and buyers on the other.

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