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Research is a need of today's life, without research nothing is possible in the universe. Because, research bringing revolutionary change in the life. Research based study always support academicians & scholars to upgrade their innovative skill and academic profile as per UGC and AICTE norms. I would also like to request those, who are interested to get their research papers published in the field of Retail, Tourism, Hospitality, Event Management, Import and export, HRM, Finance, Marketing, Advertising, Accounting, Economics, Aviation, and IT etc. to send their research papers through email.

**Dr. P. S. Bhadouria**

# THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sharofiddinova Gulnoza Ilhomjonovna<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the development of women's entrepreneurship and the expansion of gender relations. Theoretical trends in the development of women's entrepreneurship are revealed.*

**Key words:** *Women's Entrepreneurship, Small Business, Innovations, Gender Relations, International Organizations.*

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## Introduction

Entrepreneurship is characterized by the desire and ability to actively (innovate) develop, manage and organize a business, and the need to take any predictable and sometimes unexpected risks that may arise in order to ultimately make a profit. At present, the development of entrepreneurship is very important. Because this sector is one of the main factors of sustainable economic development.

Today, special attention is paid to the development of women's entrepreneurship, which, in turn, is recognized as a gender phenomenon in the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

"Women's entrepreneurship" is a concept that goes beyond gender relations, has a socialized business meaning, is oriented towards the interests of society and means the willingness of women to engage in small and medium-sized businesses, private entrepreneurship. and actually engage in this type of activity.

Until the 1990 s, only men were accepted as small business owners or individual entrepreneurs in scientific studies conducted around the world and in Uzbekistan. The business industry has become popular as a male-centric industry, and such a male-centric business model is recognized as a natural business model. However, recent research on women entrepreneurs shows that entrepreneurship is a gendered phenomenon.

## Materials and methods

This creates the need to study various aspects and aspects of women's entrepreneurship. Therefore, for the moment, it is necessary to expand existing theoretical concepts in order to better explain the uniqueness of women's entrepreneurship.

Back in the first years of independence of Uzbekistan, a policy of comprehensive support for women was pursued in our country. The issue of special attention and treatment of women has become one of the priorities of state policy. At the moment, the growing growth of women's entrepreneurship in our country is clearly observed in all spheres and sectors of our life at all levels of government and society.

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Observations show that as a woman achieves success in the field of entrepreneurship, her social role and place in the family and society undergo a transformation. This causes various negotiations in the moral-spiritual relationship.

In fact, the issues of entrepreneurship, or the inclusion of entrepreneurship among the factors of production, were controversial in the early 20th century, and although they were recognized in capitalist approaches, they were denied in socialist approaches. However, "literature on basic entrepreneurship and male entrepreneurs emerged in the 1930s, and publications on female entrepreneurship began to appear in the late 1970s, predominantly in Western countries<sup>1</sup>.

Thus, for the first time in Western literature, the concept of a woman entrepreneur was formulated. A female entrepreneur can be defined as a woman who initiates, organizes and manages a commercial enterprise. These are women who innovate, imitate or master the business. Table 1.1 lists the main historical stages of scientific sources on the development of women's entrepreneurship.

In our opinion, economists have considered women's entrepreneurship from their point of view, and although their conclusions have different approaches, there is commonality in the results of their research. The main characteristics of women's entrepreneurship, which are identified in almost all studies and with which most scientists agree, are:

- Economic and dynamic activity,
- Innovation,
- The risk
- Profitability.

## Discussion

Women's entrepreneurship is also an economic activity. The creation and management of such economic activity is carried out with the aim of creating value and wealth through the more efficient use of limited resources. Because such value-creating activities take place in a constantly uncertain business environment, entrepreneurship can be viewed as a dynamic force. Today, just such a dynamic force is emerging among the women of the world, and their ranks are increasing.

**Table 1.1 Chronological summary of early research on women's entrepreneurship <sup>2</sup>**

years	Summary Type	Description
1976	First article in the journal	Schwartz, E. (1976). Entrepreneurship: a new female ruby. <i>Journal of Modern Business</i> , No. 5, pp. 47–76.
1979	First policy report in this area	The result: unrivaled entrepreneurship in America. (1979). Report of the Interdepartmental Working Group under the President on

<sup>1</sup> Jennings, J.E., & Brush, C.G. (2013). Research on women entrepreneurs: challenges to (and from) the broader entrepreneurship literature? *The Academy of Management Annals*, 7(1), 663–715.

<sup>2</sup> Алгада Х. Женское предпринимательство как предмет научных исследований. // Ж. Вестник Волжского университета имени В.Н.Татищева. №1, том 2. 2021. С.7. file:///C:/Users/admin/Downloads/zhenskoe-predprinimatelstvo-kak-predmet-nauchnyh-issledovaniy.pdf ; Hughes, K.D., Jennings, J.E., Brush, C.G., Carter, S., & Welter, F. (2012). Extending women's entrepreneurship research in new directions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 36, 431.

		the Affairs of Women Entrepreneurs. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
1983	Report of the first presentation of the conference	Hisrich R.D., Brush K.G. (1983). Female Entrepreneur: Consequences of Seven, Education and Profession.  G. A. Homadei, G. A. Timmons, and C. Vesper (eds.), Frontiers of Entrepreneurial Research – Proceedings of the Babson College Entrepreneurship Conference (pp. 255–270) Wellesley, MA: Babson College.
1985	First scientific book	Goffey R. i Skase R. (1985). Responsible Women: The Experience of Women Entrepreneurs. London: George Allen & Unwin.
1998	First Political Conference on Women's Empowerment	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Conference on Women Entrepreneurs ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/womenentrepreneurskeymessage.s.htm">http://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/womenentrepreneurskeymessage.s.htm</a> )
2003	First Political Conference on Women's Empowerment	Diana International Conference on Women's Entrepreneurship Research ( <a href="http://www.babson.edu/Academics/centers/_blankcenter/">http://www.babson.edu/Academics/centers/_blankcenter/</a> global-research/diana/Pages/home.aspx)
2006	GEM Report on Women and Entrepreneurship	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Special Issue Report on Women and Entrepreneurship
2009	First specialized magazine	International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship
2015	First report on the Women's Entrepreneurship Index	Analysis of the conditions for the development of women's entrepreneurship. The first ten countries where the concept of a woman entrepreneur was formed were identified.

In recent years, women's entrepreneurship has gained great popularity as a subject of scientific research. Since it is deeply realized that women's entrepreneurship has a great impact on the development of the economy, serious attention is paid to this area. Women's entrepreneurship means understanding the "realization of open opportunities". With this, D. Naisbit understands the alternative activities that have arisen in connection with the household, in which women work for free. In other words, the entrepreneurial nature of a woman is manifested in the process of housekeeping. Of course, if a woman takes the initiative in housekeeping.

In our opinion, this is how the concept of "women's entrepreneurship" enters our economic life. A team consisting of women is being formed among entrepreneurs and businesses. This, in turn, enriches the composition of small businesses and entrepreneurship, leads to increased competition in a market



economy. However, it should be recognized that the concept of "women's entrepreneurship" is developing in its own way, consisting of its own characteristics.

For example, the Russian economist A.V. Babayeva said that at present, on the one hand, changes are taking place in attitudes towards women entrepreneurs, on the other hand, they are happening very slowly, and as a result, women are excluded from the sphere of high professional activity. Women also have personal qualities that interfere with them in the professional sphere: pity, lack of punctuality, emotionality, reliability, desire to do good to everyone. Especially in women's entrepreneurship, characteristic of the Uzbek nation, such human qualities as honor, pride, shame and idiocy are more pronounced.

Economist A. S. Abritalina notes that the contribution of women to the national economy in terms of job creation, economic growth and wealth accumulation is extremely valuable and at the same time, few doubt it. In addition, countries with high levels of female entrepreneurship are less prone to financial crises and less prone to economic downturns. Women's entrepreneurship is only developing in the CIS countries that have moved to a market economy and have more than 32 years of experience. Therefore, their economic activity is basically in the development stage and is rising with a certain level of difficulty. At the same time, it acquires its own characteristics.

- In particular, Y. According to Malyshevskaya, women entrepreneurs have the following characteristics:
- Their age is mainly from 25 to 50 years;
- Women are more responsible for the results of their work than men;
- Female entrepreneurs are predominantly involved in women-oriented industries.

It seems that female entrepreneurs are different from male entrepreneurs.

Russian researchers of the modern era Yu.S. Pinkovetskaya and R.R. Gallyamov identify several typical groups of women entrepreneurs:

- Women entrepreneurs who usually enter the business when they create the necessary market opportunities and are growth oriented;
- Professional entrepreneurs engaged in entrepreneurial activities who can use the acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications, as well as the opportunity to independently improve their career, receive maximum income and enjoy the realization of their abilities;
- Owners/partnerships of small privatized objects (hairdressers, hairdressers, shops) who could not choose their own business activities, but were forced to adapt to new conditions in order not to leave their jobs;
- Women entrepreneurs, motivated by the lack of alternative income opportunities and the need to support a family;
- Owners of family businesses that involve the participation of the whole family in the business;
- young entrepreneurs.

## Conclusion

To date, there is debate in the scientific literature about whether the new theory of women's entrepreneurship is correct or incorrect. Many researchers argue that existing concepts of entrepreneurship can be used in conjunction with feminist theories to expand the theoretical framework to cover the broader field of entrepreneurship. In the past, many studies have been conducted on the phenomenon of female entrepreneurship. For example, Robert Hisrich and Michael Peters used career theory to propose a career



model for women entrepreneurs. At the same time, they used psychological and sociological theories to explain gender differences between male and female entrepreneurs.

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## PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC TRADE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Akhmadjon Soliev<sup>1</sup>, Usubjonov Zakhridin<sup>2</sup>

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### ABSTRACT.

*In the article, the online trade of business entities engaged in the trade of construction materials is studied based on a special research program, the advantages of electronic trade for entrepreneurs and consumers, factors affecting the development of electronic trade are determined. Recommendations on the development of electronic trade of building materials in the region are given. The main purpose of the article is to show the importance of the development of electronic trade of construction materials in Namangan region as well as in Uzbekistan. According to the analysis of the results obtained from the participants of the questionnaire survey, it is indicated that purchasing from manufacturing enterprises based on electronic trade is the most convenient and cheapest method of purchasing construction materials. The analysis of the article is based on the results of surveys conducted in Namangan region, Uzbekistan. New model of electronic trade of construction materials has been worked out and proposed, its advantages have been illustrated.*

**Keywords.** *Electronic Trade, Cashless Payments, Internet Network, Digital Economy, Electronic Platform, Electronic Consulting, Competitiveness.*

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### Introduction.

The 25th goal of the "Development Strategy" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" is oriented to turning the digital economy into the main "driver" sector and carrying out activities towards increasing its size by at least 2.5 times. In addition, the Decree №PQ-3724 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 14.05.2018 "On measures for rapid development of electronic commerce" was signed. The decree outlines the obstacles to the creation of a full-fledged e-commerce market in our country, to the entry of local enterprises producing goods (services) into foreign markets, and to the development of e-commerce such as lack of legal basis, incomplete implementation process of introduction of modern information and communication technologies aimed at the development of electronic commerce, lack of integration of local payment systems with popular foreign analogues, factors preventing the country's business entities to work in full international cooperation with leading foreign organizations in the field of e-commerce, low level of popularization of cashless payments in places. Therefore, the issue of researching the factors of development of electronic trade in Uzbekistan remains very actual.

**Methodology.** According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Electronic Commerce" "The electronic commerce is a trade of goods (works, services) carried out in accordance with the contract

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concluded through an electronic platform using information systems within the framework of entrepreneurial activity" [1]. Issues of formation and development of electronic commerce market have been researched by a number of leading scientists in the world. When analyzing the scientific researches of S.S.Oleg, A.M.Samoylov, M.V.Alla, Z.V.Aleksandr and N.V.Inira [2] on the issues of organization and development of electronic trade, the following points can be highlighted. In his research, S.S. Oleg studied issues such as the formation and development of the e-commerce market, the competitive environment in the e-commerce market, and information security. There are different definitions of the concept of electronic commerce, for example, European scholars have given their own definitions of electronic commerce. According to O.A. Kobelev: "Electronic commerce is a technology for conducting commercial transactions and managing production processes using electronic means of data exchange" [3]. There are other definitions of e-commerce. "Electronic commerce is the most important component of electronic business. This term refers to any form of business activity that uses the capabilities of information networks - marketing, selling goods, renting applications, providing services or information, etc. E-business is the change of the main business processes of the company through the introduction of Internet technologies aimed at increasing the efficiency of operations. Electronic business is any business activity that uses the capabilities of global information networks to change the company's internal and external relations" [4]. V. N. Bugorsky defines it as follows: "Electronic economy (Internet economy) is considered a complex self-developing, synergetic system with complex and developing economic relations" [5]. According to the definitions provided by Gartner Group, e-business is defined as the continuous optimization of an organization's products and services, as well as the use of digital technologies and the Internet as primary means of communication.

Analysis shows that 10% of the world's population is currently shopping online, and this number is growing day by day.

Experts' conclusions show that in the world, B2B - sales through the global network makes up 27% of the total volume of sales of already manufactured products. B2B e-commerce is currently showing strong growth as many organizations are rapidly replacing outdated systems with new open online platforms. China and the USA remain the leaders of this market during this period [6]. The globalization of e-commerce continues.

In our opinion, e-commerce is a type of economic activity based on digital technologies related to the sale of goods and services over the Internet, as well as online payments for services and goods. E-business includes: marketing, financial analysis, payments, search for business partners, user support and collaboration support, e-consulting. In addition, Electronic consulting (e-Consulting) is a type of electronic business, including: professional advice to clients via e-mail; providing certificates from information services; various surveys and other consulting services using internet and information technologies.

Today, the use of the Internet in international trade is a universal tool for expanding the geographical, physical and other parameters of the activity of companies and organizations, as well as for selling and promoting the products of companies on the world market. According to Double Click, an average of 50% of marketers worldwide use the Internet in their professional activities (UK - 73%, Spain - 66%, Germany - 43%, Scandinavia - 34%, Italy - 31% and France - 21%) [7].

## Data Analysis and Findings.

According to research, in 2020, the number of digital technology buyers in the world was 2.05 billion people, which is a quarter of the world's population. This figure was 1.32 billion in 2014, and the number of global Internet users increased to 4.95 billion at the beginning of 2022, and now Internet penetration is 62.5% of the world's population [8].

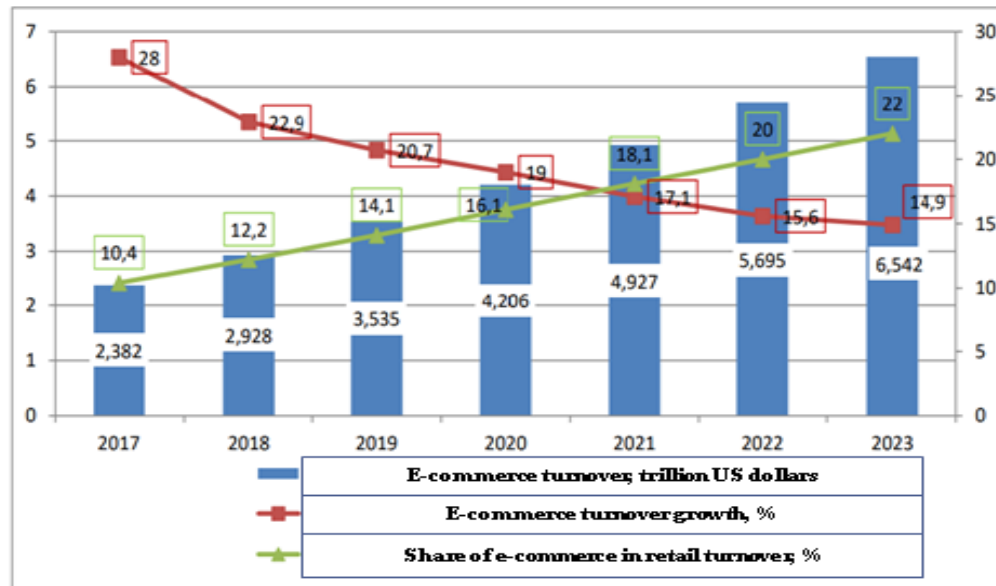


Figure 1. Global e-commerce turnover 2017-2018 and forecast analysis 2019-2023

In recent years, the e-commerce turnover in the world economy has been growing steadily comprising 2.9 trillion US dollars in 2018, 3.5 trillion by the end of 2019, and expected to reach 6.5 trillion US dollars in 2023 (Figure 1). The share of e-commerce in the total volume of retail trade worldwide is also growing. According to forecasts, it is expected to increase by almost 10% in 2023, that is, it was 12.2% in 2018, and in 2023 this indicator will be 22% (Figure 1). In 2019, the average growth rate of e-commerce worldwide was 20.7%, in some countries (Mexico, India, Philippines) it exceeded 30%. Thanks to digital technologies, the global economy is expected to grow by 15.7 trillion dollars by 2030. The greatest economic benefits from these technologies are projected to be in China (20 percent GDP growth by 2030) and North America (14.5 percent growth)[6].

The development of e-commerce leads to the development of the economy of the republic and regions, the increase of competition in the market of goods and services, and the reduction of costs of enterprises. More effective organization of electronic trade is considered important in the development of the building materials market of Namangan region. Below is an analysis of electronic circulation in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Namangan region during the past five years (table 1).

**Table 1 Analysis of total turnover of e-commerce in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Namangan region in 2017-2021[9]**

billion soums						
No	Country/region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Republic of Uzbekistan	12,1	40,9	275,3	1 002,5	5 978,7
2	Namangan region	0,0	0,2	5,2	19,1	32,7
The share of Namangan region in total e-commerce of Uzbekistan (%)		0.0	0,6	1,9	1,9	0,5

[9] Author's development based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

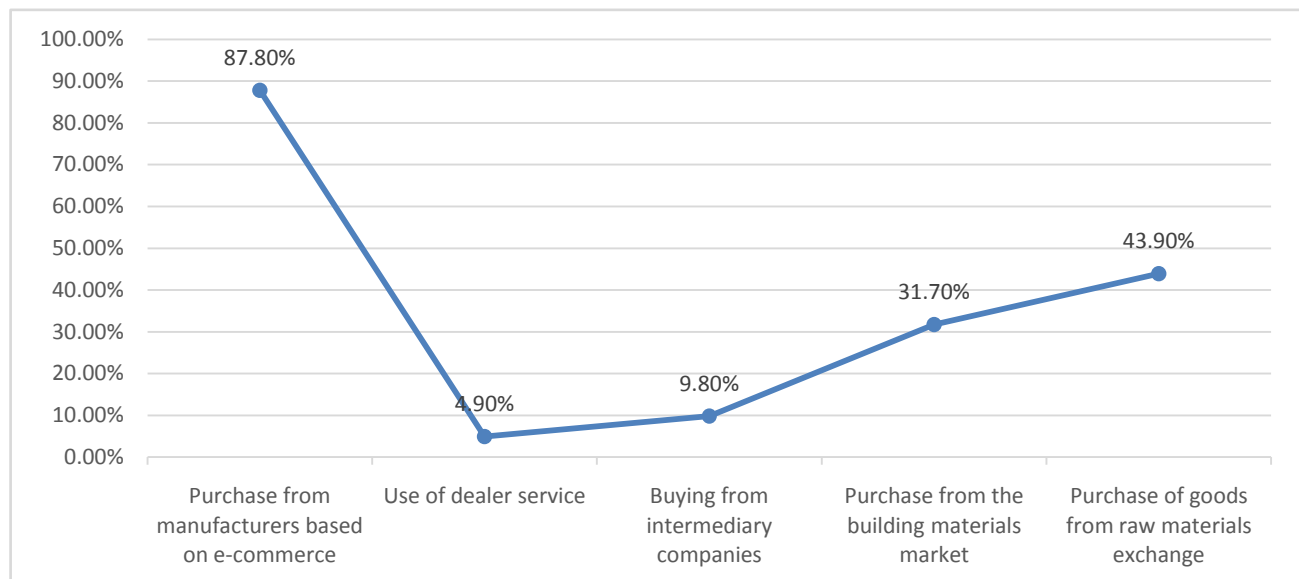
It shows that e-commerce turnover in our republic increased significantly during the analyzed period. In particular, e-commerce turnover in Namangan region increased by 32.5 billion sums during 2018-2021. In total the share of the e-commerce of Namangan region during this period was 1.9% in 2019-2020, and in 2021 this indicator was 0.5%. Despite the fact that the e-commerce turnover has increased in the region, its share has decreased in the Republic. Such a high growth of e-commerce in this period can be explained by the increase in the number of Internet users and the advantages of e-commerce in Uzbekistan.

In order to study and analyze the problems related to the development of the construction materials market in Namangan region, and to prepare relevant conclusions and recommendations, a survey was conducted among following participants:

- Entrepreneurs engaged in the trade of construction materials in the "Specialized construction goods trading complex" in Namangan region;
- General and private construction contractors of the Namangan regional branch of IK "Qishloq Qurilish Invest" and "Single Customer Engineering Company";
- Experienced specialists of specialized construction stores.

In the course of the research, 155 respondents were sent online questionnaires, and answers were received from 82% of the participants.

The analysis of the answers to the question "The most convenient and cheapest method of purchase in the process of purchasing construction materials" was as follows:



Picture 1. Analysis of survey results

According to the analysis of the results obtained from the participants of the questionnaire survey, it is indicated that purchasing from manufacturing enterprises based on electronic trade is the most convenient and cheapest method of purchasing construction materials.

However, as a result of the research it is determined that there is almost no online trade among business entities involved in the trade of construction materials.

The activities of electronic sites operating in our country were also studied. The activities of [glotr.uz](http://glotr.uz), [prom.uz](http://prom.uz), and [alltrade.uz](http://alltrade.uz) sites, which have great experience in the market of Uzbekistan, were analyzed.

Glotr.uz shopping center is the most convenient way to quickly and efficiently organize sales of products and services on the Internet, as well as an opportunity to create and manage an online store.

Glotr.uz is:

For sellers, it is the fastest and most convenient way to do business on the Internet, as well as the opportunity to create a site without excessive costs.

For buyers - a trade center with products and services of more than a thousand companies across the country.

Currently, Glotr.uz has 30,746 registered companies with more than 752,101 products and services.

As a result of the analysis of the building materials market of Namangan region, it was found that the online trade of building materials in the region is not sufficiently developed and the share of traditional trade method used by building materials manufacturers, sellers of building materials, and construction organizations is high. In order to increase the competitiveness of construction materials produced in the region, reduce transaction costs, speed up the processes of production and sale of construction materials, and develop cashless account books, it is necessary to establish an online trading platform of construction materials that unites manufacturers, sellers and construction organizations of Namangan region, and citizens. That's why we cover all areas of Namangan region.

We developed a model of an inclusive building materials online trading platform and made a proposal for its implementation.

The main purpose of developing and offering this online trading platform is to comprehensively develop the building materials market of Namangan region, to develop the online sound of building materials that is convenient for the consumers of building materials (builders, business entities, residents, etc.) and manufacturers of building materials. The platform offers several advantages for buyers and sellers:

- This platform explores modern methods of sales development through marketing research;
- It is possible to show the full assortment of goods;
- There is an opportunity to explain the value of the goods more clearly to the consumer, to show the difference from other goods in terms of price and quality;
- New methods are offered in advertising;
- It covers complete information on types and production locations of construction materials produced in all districts of Namangan region;
- It will be possible to conduct free trade with the manufacturers of all construction materials available in Namangan region;

The proposed trading platform has product types and service types for users to find the desired product or use the required services. In the services section, they can use services such as design services, construction services, finishing services, installation of heating systems, electrical installation works, and sale of houses. Through the types of goods, there will be an opportunity to trade by selecting the desired goods from about 30 different groups.

The main goal of the development of the construction materials market is to increase the volume of construction works and reduce the cost of construction works.

Table 2 : 2017-2021 analysis of factors affecting the indicator of construction works in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Namangan region[10]

Years	Population X1 (thousand people)		Total income per capita X2 (thousand soums)		Production volume of building materials per capita X3 (thousand soums)		Volume of construction materials retail turnover per capita X4 (thousand soums)		Volume of construction works per capita Y (thousand soums)	
	Namangan	Uzbekistan	Namangan	Uzbekistan	Namangan	Uzbekistan	Namangan	Uzbekistan	Namangan	Uzbekistan
2016	2601,1	28124,7	4578,9	6147,7	61,7	163,8	38,60	41,50	467,9	979,9
2017	2652,4	32120,5	5733,3	7314,1	72,8	251,2	58,00	48,40	556,1	1080,2
2018	2699,6	32656,7	6887,6	9128,6	112,4	396,7	75,10	79,90	836,2	1565,6
2019	2752,9	33255,5	8293,1	10891,3	153,9	506,4	140,90	172,00	1 260,8	2139,6
2020	2810,8	33905,2	9258,8	12122,2	203,4	527,6	200,80	260,00	1 664,3	2599,3
2021	2867,5	34558,9	11353,5	14869,8	341,8	666,3	256,50	329,60	1 937,8	3110,4
2022	2917,8	35348,3	13347,7	16753,6	468,7	769,7	306,70	419,90	2 294,6	3697,6

[10] Author's development based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan



An attempt was made to determine the effect of growth indicators (table 2) on the results of construction works in the republic and region: population, income, production of construction materials and their retail trade, using the following mathematical method. In order to estimate the influence of construction works per capita on the size (table 2), the mathematical model was searched in the form of  $y = a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4$ . Here,  $y$  is the volume of construction works per capita, thousand. soum;  $x_1$  - population, score;  $x_2$  - total income per capita, thousand. soum;  $x_3$  - production volume of construction materials per capita, thousand. soum;  $x_4$  - volume of retail turnover of construction materials per capita, thousand. soum; To find the coefficients  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_4$ , we use the least squares method of mathematical statistics. Based on the STATA-16 program, we create the following mathematical model:

$$Y = 1,7877x_1 + 0,0178x_2 + 0,6876x_3 + 5,2439x_4 - 4460,395 . \text{ (Namangan region)}$$

We estimate the coefficients of the mathematical model with Fisher's criterion [11]. The actual value of the Fisher's criterion is larger than the table value ( $\alpha=0,05$ ,  $k_1 = 5$ ,  $k_2 = 7 - 4 - 1 = 2$ ):  $F_{\text{жадвал}} = 19,30$ .  $F_{\text{хак}} = 127,80 > F_{\text{жадвал}} = 19,30$ ), which means that the mathematical model represents the process correctly.

The analysis of the mathematical model shows that in Namangan region, construction works per capita have a significant effect on the size of the population, the volume of production of construction materials per capita, and the volume of retail sales of construction materials per capita.

Based on the data in the above table, a mathematical model of the volume of construction works per capita in the **Republic of Uzbekistan** was created:

$$Y = -0,0198x_1 + 0,0625x_2 + 2,7667x_3 + 4,9119x_4 + 1264,84 \text{ (Uzbekistan)}$$

We evaluate the coefficients of the mathematical model with Fisher's criterion. The actual value of the Fisher criterion is larger than the table value ( $\alpha=0,05$ ,  $k_1 = 5$ ,  $k_2 = 7 - 4 - 1 = 2$ ):  $F_{\text{жадвал}} = 19,30$   $F_{\text{хак}} = 991,62 > F_{\text{жадвал}} = 19,30$ ) then the mathematical model represents the process correctly.

The analysis of the mathematical model shows that the volume of production of building materials per capita and the volume of retail sales of construction materials per capita have a significant effect on the size of construction works per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

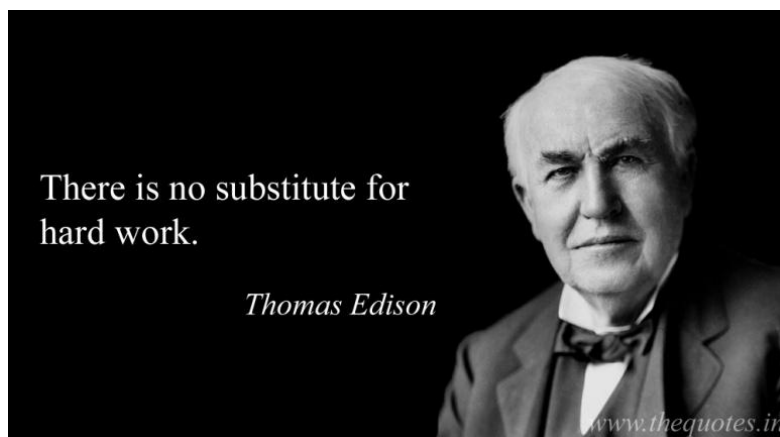
### Conclusions and suggestions.

Development of e-commerce of building materials is considered important in the development of the building materials market in Uzbekistan, in the activities of building materials producers and construction organizations, to facilitate sales, to facilitate sales and to save costs. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to change the attitude towards trade in general in our country, to start preparing qualified specialists in trading. During the years of independence in the republic, training of highly educated specialists in trade and general catering was not started. E-commerce requires knowledgeable professionals. At the national level, there is no special law governing trade and services. However, a special law on "electronic commerce in Uzbekistan" has been adopted. We would like to make the following recommendations to further improve the content of this law:

- We believe that it is necessary to create a wide online network of wholesale and retail trade enterprises with an integrated system of architecture, design and construction trade, consulting, advertising and exhibition, production and demand research, logistics services;
- In the current law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Electronic Commerce”, the mentioned state body in the field of electronic commerce (trade) is defined as the Ministry for the development of information technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This Ministry can only solve software issues and the provision of technological services. And e-commerce (trading) has numerous features associated with trade relations, the choice of advertising media, design, methods of supply (offer), organization of the work of trading platforms, auctions, wholesale and retail sales, etc., which requires high trading qualifications from system employees.
- In this regard, given the prospects for development, not only e-commerce, but also the entire system of domestic and foreign trade and the need to improve the culture of serving the population, we consider it expedient to organize the “Ministry of Trade and Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. The presence of a single “Ministry of Trade and Services” will solve all issues of state regulation of domestic and foreign trade, including electronic commerce. Since this Ministry can concentrate all commercial information about the needs of the country's population for trade and services, proposals for their production with us, about the export of surplus goods and services, as well as the import of shortcoming raw materials and products. This practice is now available in the USA, Russia, Japan, China, France and other countries.
- In the second chapter of the current law, the state policy in the field of electronic commerce (trade) is well stated. However, e-commerce is an integral part of the overall trading process. We believe that in the current law, unlike similar laws in developed countries, too much space is devoted to state regulation of electronic commerce, this contradicts the basic principles of electronic commerce set forth in Article 4. In this regard, we consider it expedient to develop at the beginning a draft law “On trade and services Republic of Uzbekistan” or the Code “On Trade and Services”.
- The absence of such a main state normative act now significantly complicates the processes of regulating relations between commodity producers and trade, as well as intermediary both in the domestic and international markets. More than 70 percent of the able-bodied population is now employed in the field of trade and services in the country, whose activities are in dire need of state regulation.
- The proposed new “Ministry of Trade and Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan” can act as a guarantor of state regulation and enforcement of the current laws “On Protection of Consumer Rights”, “On Competition”, “On Restriction of Monopoly Activities”, “On Advertising”, etc.

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## REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN'S SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Berkinov Bazarbay<sup>1</sup>, Arslanov Ulugbek Umir ogl<sup>2</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

*The legal structure and operating procedures for special economic zones (SEZ) on Uzbekistani territory are examined in this article. The efficacy of special economic zones and small industrial zones is compared, and suggestions are made on how to promote their growth by increasing the appeal of both local and foreign investment.*

**Key words:** region, Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Small Industrial Zones (SIZ), Technology Parks, Clusters, Investments, Manufactured Products, Financial Results.

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### Introduction.

The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy calls for the development of efficient market mechanisms to guarantee both a high quality of life for the populace and a constructive role for the nation in the global economy.<sup>3</sup>

The republic's real income per capita has climbed by 2.5 times in the past five years, while its GDP has expanded by 2.1 times. Particularly notable achievement has been attained in the republican industry, where the sector's GDP share increased from 21.1 to 26.7 percent between 2017 and 2022.<sup>4</sup> Government policies aimed at fostering investment activity, safeguarding the local market, boosting the competitiveness of domestic products, and assuring their access to global markets helped achieve this in major part. The establishment of special economic zones (SEZ) on the territory of the nation is one method for carrying out this strategy, as it brings the circumstances and mode of operation of the domestic economy closer to those of the global economy.

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<sup>3</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Strategy of New Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: publishing house “O’zbekiston”, 2021. - 464 p.

<sup>4</sup> Data from the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It should be mentioned that since 1996, many initiatives for the establishment of free economic zones have been taken into consideration in Uzbekistan. These initiatives, however, were not successfully carried out. A new version of the Law "On Free Economic Zones" was enacted together with revisions to the Law "On Special Economic Zones" as a result of the Government's decision to transform the previously established free industrial economic zones [1].

More than 5,000 businesses in SEZs, MPZs, technology parks, and clusters have been established based on the law that has been adopted and the priorities chosen for the development of the republic's territories in 2020. These businesses are primarily foreign-invested and engaged in the production of electrical goods, telecommunications equipment, mechanical engineering, instrument making, and plastic and polymer products, as well as the processing and packaging of food and other goods. As experience has demonstrated, some initiatives of SEZs, MPZs, and others for the organization of new industrial facilities have started to provide noticeable benefits over the previous 6-7 years.

However, despite all the clear benefits, the process of developing free (special) economic zones has not been well developed in some areas of the nation, as evidenced by the global experience with the concept. In this respect, we have made an effort to conduct a thorough study and evaluation of economic efficiency in order to increase the appeal of investments in SEZ, MPZ, and other projects and to assure growth in product exports.

#### **Literature review.**

Research by both foreign and Uzbek scientists is devoted to the problematic aspect of creating free (special) economic zones, their management, development and attracting foreign investment.

Free economic zones, as one of the types of production in territories with a special legal status, have been studied in the works of foreign scientists such as Guo Xinchap, Zhu Bian [4], Bazhanova Yu.V. [5], Avdoshkina E.A. [6], Pavlova A.V. [7], Savina V.I. [8], Basenko A.M. [9], Ovchinnikova S.Yu. [10], Vishnyakova V.G. [11] and others.

The conceptual guidelines for the establishment of free economic zones in China were studied by the authors in [4]. In several studies [5,6], the problems with employing the ideas of "zone" or "territory" are covered. Studies [7,8] look at the function of different SEZ kinds in the growth of regions and non-CIS nations. The processes of the national economy's integration with the global economic system are investigated in work [9], the characteristics of the establishment and operation of free enterprise zones are highlighted in work [10], and the legal issues pertaining to special economic zones are taken into consideration in work [11].

Sadykov A.M., an Uzbek scientist, focuses his research on the theoretical and scientific-practical elements of special economic zones as well as issues related to accelerating their growth and enhancing methods for luring foreign investment. , Nadyrkhanova US [12], Valieva BB [14], Urolova GA [15], Nedelkina NI [16] and other writers. These writers' publications studied investment-attracting initiatives, such as the establishment and growth of special economic zones (SEZs) in the Uzbek republics of Navoi, Jizzakh, Angren, Urgut, Kokand, and Nukus.

The difficulties of efficient development of SEZs, MPZs, and technological parks under conditions of rising competition, however, have not yet been thoroughly examined, according to a review of a greater number of literary sources. There are no tools available to evaluate the efficiency of such zones. At the

same time, little research has been done on the processes of market and governmental regulation, as well as assistance for the growth and operation of these zones in the republic.

### **Methodology.**

One strategy for achieving long-term economic growth in the New Uzbekistan is to actively recruit both local and international capital for the realization of industrial production projects around the nation. The major objective of this is to enhance the export of produced goods—not just to other nations but also to other countries within the nation. Therefore, adherence to the standards and conditions of the Law "On Special Economic Zones," which Uzbekistan enacted in 2020, serves as the foundation for carrying out these activities. In this regard, the technique should make clear how the item functions and examine the outcomes using the dynamics of actual statistical data. The challenges and tasks that need be addressed in the creation of special and small economic zones can be solved using this method. This also makes it feasible to predict the approaches and strategies that will be employed to address these issues in the future.

The major findings and conclusions must be consistent with the intended outcome and must have both a strong scientific and high practical relevance for the subject of investigation.

### **Analysis and results.**

Free (special) economic zones are actively growing in Uzbekistan and have become common in global economic practice. The core benefit of the SEZ is the integration of contemporary market principles for structuring economic operations with a favourable tax system, which is intended to boost export potential and create industries that may replace imports.

Our team believes that the significant functional, organizational, and legal variety of SEZs is one of the most significant factors influencing their broad adoption in the global economy. As a result, the zones exist in very separate socioeconomic contexts. The organizational mobility and flexibility of SEZs, which enable them to react swiftly to changes in demand and supply in the market, are largely responsible for their financial and economic sustainability. The objectives and administrative frameworks of zone creation are often invariant; they hold true even when specific changes are made.

The types of special economic zones established in Uzbekistan are depicted in Fig. 1. The Law "On Special Economic Zones" permits the establishment of free economic zones, special scientific and technology zones, tourism and recreation zones, free trade zones, and special industrial zones on republican territory.

\* compiled by the authors

**Fig.1. Types of special economic zones created in Uzbekistan**

Compared to the analogs that are thought of, the phrase "special economic zones" is more commonly used in the republic. The Republic of Uzbekistan's law "On Special Economic Zones" provides the following definition: "A special economic zone is a territory with certain boundaries and a special legal regime, specially allocated in order to attract foreign and domestic investment, high technology, and management experience for the accelerated socio-economic development of the corresponding region." Due to the existence of an economically distinct territorial space and the impact of special economic conditions for both domestic and foreign entrepreneurs (preferential customs, rental, tax, currency, and labor regimes), the study's authors came to the conclusion that the concept of "special economic zone" best captures the key characteristics of economic relationships within these entities.

In light of the fact that it enables us to think of a SEZ as a system influenced by both internal and external influences, an integrated approach to the development and management of a SEZ appears to be the most rational and appropriate. Two major methods to the creation of SEZs are used in this article. The first, known as the territorial principle, calls for the exclusive allotment of a region of the nation's territory when a zone is established. A second technique of establishing a free economic zone is known as the "spot" idea, which denotes that a particular sort of industry, commercial activity, or firm is given preferential status.

In order to create, operate, and develop SEZs in Uzbekistan that take into account these characteristics, a unique organizational and economic mechanism has been developed. This phenomenon is complex in content and application and includes legal, socioeconomic, theoretical, methodological, and methodological aspects. Therefore, it should be noted that the organizational and economic mechanism must comply with the requirements imposed on it, the business conditions applied in the republic; meet the requirements of the state's economic policy; provide appropriate conditions for regulating the economic activities of all divisions of the SEZ, as an integral part of the national economy, taking into account the specifics and objectives of the creation, operation and development of each specific zone; be regulated by general and special legislative and regulatory acts; include two single interconnected and interdependent components - organizational (subjective) and economic.

20 SEZs, 317 minor industrial zones, 21 technological parks, and 506 clusters have been established and are operating in the republic since 2022 based on these principles, statutory standards, and institutional procedures. They had 5,061 businesses in 2022, which is 2.6 times higher than in 2019. Over these years, the SEZ's number of businesses expanded by 1.7 times, the MPZ's by 2.1, the number of technological parks' by 2.3, and the number of clusters' by 2.7 times (Table 1).

**Table 1. Dynamics of development of free economic zones (FEZ), small industrial zones (SIZ), technology parks and clusters in Uzbekistan**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022 By 2019, (times)</b>
SEZ, MPZ, technology parks and clusters, in total. Unit	199	525	557	864	4,3
Number of enterprises, only one.	1957	3105	2863	5061	2,6
Volume of industrial production, total billion soums	15074,4	27824,2	43099,1	62716,8	4,2



Volume of investments in fixed assets, billion soums	68,9	104,8	174,7	257,2	3,7
Export of products, billion soums	2685,7	5995,9	10322,3	12463,2	1,6

Source: Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

More than 62,712.8 billion soums of industrial production were produced in these zones in 2022, a 4.2-fold increase from 2019. Exports of goods abroad increased by 4.6 times over this time period, while fixed asset investments made into the business increased by 3.7 times. An firm in the zones generated 12.4 billion soums in industrial product revenue on average and drew 5.8 billion soums in investments. Each firm in the zones exported 2.5 billion soums worth of goods during this year.

The republic's free economic zones are home to 679 businesses, or 13.4% of all businesses, as of 2022 (Table 2). This year, they created 3.4 times more industrial production (43.5%) than they did in 2019. In comparison to 2021, the SEZ completed building and installation projects totaling 63.3 billion soums in 2022.

**Table 2. Main indicators of the development of free economic zones in the Republic of Uzbekistan (FEZ)**

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 by 2019, (times, p.p.)
Number of SEZs, units.	16	18	21	20	1,3
Share of the number of SEZs in the total number, %	8,0	3,4	3,8	2,3	-5.7 p.p.
Number of enterprises in the SEZ, units.	405	526	513	679	1,7
Share of SEZ enterprises in the total number, %	20,7	16,9	17,9	13,4	-7,3 p.p.
Volume of industrial production of SEZ, billion soums	7877,5	12268,8	18704,2	27252,1	3,4
Share of SEZ in the total volume, %	52,3	44,1	43,4	43,5	-8,8 p.p.
Volume of construction work performed by the SEZ on its own, billion soums	36,9	62,6	31,4	63,3	1,7
Share of SEZ in completed construction work, %	53,5	59,7	18,0	24,6	-28,9 p.p.
Volume of investments in fixed capital of the SEZ, billion soums	3313,1	3971,6	3319,9	3735,0	1,1

Share of SEZ in investments in fixed capital, %	60.4	61,0	69,1	49,0	-11,4 p.p.
Export of products to SEZ enterprises, billion soums	927,5	1782,7	3646,4	5290,6	5,7
Share of exports of SEZ products in all exports of products, %	34,5	29,7	35,3	42,4	7,9 p.p.

Source: Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In 2022, fixed capital investments of 3,735.0 billion soums were made in the economy in free economic zones, accounting for 49% of all investments attracted to the zones. This demonstrates how highly attractive businesses in this area are to investors. SEZs actively export commodities to other nations at the same time, particularly industrial goods, agricultural products, and other items.

Between 2019 and 2022, the number of industrial firms in Uzbekistan expanded five times, and the number of businesses that made up those enterprises increased two times (Table 3).

**Table 3. Main indicators of the development of small industrial zones (SIZ) in the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 By 2019, (times, p.p.)
Number of inventories, units.	63	77	114	317	5,0
Share of MPZ in their total number, %	31,7	14,7	20,5	36,7	-5,0 p.p.
Number of enterprises in MPZ, units.	1317	1675	1869	2796	2,1
Share of MPZ enterprises in the total number, %	67,3	53,9	65,3	55,2	-12,1 p.p.
Volume of industrial production of MPZ, billion soums	3516,5	1694,2	3964,4	6358,3	2,5
Share of industrial production volume of MPZ in the total volume, %	16,7	9,7	8,0	10,1	-6,6 p.p.
Volume of construction work performed by MPZ's own resources, billion soums	31,8	41,9	136,8	138,2	4,3
Share of materials and materials in completed construction work, %	46,2	40,0	78,3	53,7	7,5 p.p.
Volume of investments in fixed capital of MPZ, billion soums	414,9	304,6	219,3	1663,6	4,0

Share of industrial production in investments in fixed capital, %	7,6	4,7	4,6	21,8	14,2 p.p.
Export of products to MPZ enterprises, billion soums	497,6	717,5	1000,3	1273,7	2,6
Share of exports of MPZ products in all exports of products, %	18,5	12,0	9,7	10,2	-8,3 p.p.

Source: Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

During this time, the industrial plant's production climbed by 2.5 times, reaching a total of 6358.3 billion soums in 2022. At the same period, each firm produced 8.3 billion soums worth of goods and services.

Small industrial zone businesses are established not only in the vicinity of big industrial facilities but also in medium-sized and smaller administrative districts. As a result, as their population grows, so does the amount of installation and building activity, and as a result, so do the investments that are being attracted. Exports of goods by MPZ businesses climbed 2.6 times between 2019 and 2022. This is the outcome of the local government's specific focus to helping the Ministry of Labor Protection ensure that the people is employed, especially young people.

The anticipated values for the continued growth of Uzbekistan's free economic zones and small industrial zones for the years 2025 to 2027 are shown in Table 4. The projections, which are provided in two variants, are based on an examination of the growth rates of development indicators for such zones. From the perspective of enhancing the attraction of investments for firm development, the first choice demonstrates wide expansion while the second - intense.

**Table 4. Prospects for the development of free economic zones and small industrial zones in the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Indicators	Option	SEZ enterprises			MPZ enterprises		
		2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027
Number of enterprises, units	I	780	820	865	3100	3200	3390
	II	940	985	1040	3140	3255	3450
Industrial production, billion soums	I	31615	33350	35350	6800	7140	7530
	II	33520	40680	46520	7480	7930	8400
Investments in fixed assets, billion soums	I	4670	5065	5395	1915	1935	2225
	II	5965	6442	7030	2298	2642	3040
Export of products, billion soums	I	6625	7605	9505	1420	1704	1960
	II	6695	7695	7810	1775	2305	3115

Source: authors' calculations.

According to the first option, there may be 100 more SEZ businesses in 2025 than there were in 2022, or a 15% growth. By 2027, there will have been a 27.2% increase in the number of businesses. According to

the second alternative, there will be 38.2% fewer FEZ businesses in 2025 than there were in 2022, and 53% less by 2027. This development in the number is anticipated as a result of the establishment of new businesses near SEZs that already exist in highly populated cities and regional hubs, as well as in specialized regions designated as zones for the manufacture of particular goods.

An increase in the amount of industrial production in the SEZ is likely to go hand in hand with the potential for more businesses. The estimate indicates that by 2025, the republic's projected output volume may be 16% more than it was in 2020 under the first calculating option, and 45% higher under the second. These indices are anticipated to rise by 29.7% and 70.7%, respectively, by the end of 2027. As was stressed, changes in product pricing, the number of new businesses established, the introduction of new high-performance technologies, and other variables would all have an impact on the amount of industrial goods in the SEZ.

Forecast data indicate that the extensive option (I version), which calls for investments in the range of 4670 billion soums to 5395 billion soums, and the intensive option (II version), which calls for investments in the range of 5965 billion soums up to 7030 billion soums, respectively, or, in other words, options compared to 2022 from 25% to 44.5% and from 60% to 88.2%. By ensuring the attraction of such amounts of investment, including foreign investment, the republic will be able to produce goods other than just industrial and other items for the home market and export. According to the first iteration of the prediction, the volume of such items would be 6625 billion soums in 2025 as compared to 2022, and 9502 billion soums in 2027. The second alternative predicts that exports would increase from 6695 billion soums to 7810 billion soums, or from 26.5% to 47.6%, in comparison to 2022, throughout this time.

Added to the table. The outcomes of projecting the indicators of businesses in small industrial zones for the years 2025–2027 are also shown in Table 4. Under options I and II, the number of businesses will rise during these years by 290 units and 310 units, respectively, in comparison to 2022. According to the first option, production will increase by 730 billion soums, whereas the second will increase by 920 billion soums. The amount of investment required will increase from 310 billion soums (I version) to 398 billion soums (II version), and product exports will increase from 540 billion soums (I version) to 1340 billion soums (II version). In the republic, an increase in small processing businesses in rural regions is anticipated, as is an increase in the number of businesses in the nation's small industrial zones.

As a result, according to our analysis and projections, the republic has favorable conditions for the further development of free economic, industrial, and other types of special zones that are intended to make effective use of the labor, production, and investment resources already present on the territory of Uzbekistan.

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

1. Since the new "On Special Economic Zones" Law was adopted in Uzbekistan in 2020, the number of businesses, the volume of their output, and the amount of investment attracted to SEZs and MPZs have all greatly expanded. Favorable circumstances and legal requirements for investment and commercial activity made this possible.
2. At the moment, Uzbekistan is one of the nations where market mechanisms have been established and are growing to greatly appeal to private and foreign investment in free economic, pharmaceutical, agricultural, and small industrial zones, the main objective of which is to ensure that the nation's expanding population is fully employed.

3. The locations of industrial businesses inside SEZs, MPZs, technological parks, and clusters around the republic take into account the projected specialization of their production, as well as the accessibility of labor and raw materials in the local areas. Tashkent (115 units), Bukhara, Jizzakh, and Namangan (8 units each), Surkhandarya (7 units), and Syrdarya (6 units) areas are the primary concentrations of industrial free economic zones, with the remaining territories each having 4 units. The areas of Tashkent (114 units), Navoi (61 units), Namangan (66 units), Surkhandarya (49 units), and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (36 units) have the highest concentration of MPHs. Technology parks are mostly found in the Fergana (6 units), Khorezm (12 units), and Tashkent (5 units) districts across the whole nation.
4. With the fast expansion of industrial product production volumes in the SEZ, the growth of product exports will, based on projected choices, outstrip the rate of growth in demand for investment resources. MPZ businesses will experience a similar trend. This was made possible by the prompt development of industrial and social infrastructure in these zones, which attracted both local and international capital.
5. In-depth developments are required to improve customs and tax legislation, their adaptation to international standards, as well as to generally accepted conditions for doing business in these zones in order to further activate and increase the investment attractiveness of the created and being created special economic zones.
6. The following are important for the efficient development of special economic zones:
  - The creation of strategic plans for SEZs including both domestic and foreign investors;
  - The existence of specific methods for managing zones and their businesses strategically and tactically;
  - Prioritized development of the SEZ's social infrastructure, export, and import capabilities;
  - State-provided socioeconomic assistance for SEZ enterprise activity;
  - System monitoring for determining how well each SEZ firm is developing, as a tool for selecting the best course of action.

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# THEORETICAL METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF AIR TRANSPORT AND ITS IMPACT ON TOURISM

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## ABSTRACT

*This article examines the impact of air transport on tourism, arguing that the liberalisation of air transport and the use of the "open skies" concept will lead to access to tourism and trade markets and capital, as well as an increase in new traffic and new needs. in tourism. This article analyses the benefits and challenges of both sectors, their impact on economic activity and their contribution to growth and development.*

**Keywords:** Air Transport, Tourism, Economy, ICAO, Aviation, Liberalisation, International, WTO.

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## Introduction

Ongoing efforts to liberalise the air transport market are an important factor for the further development of tourism. Liberalisation of the air transport network through thoughtful and regulated liberalisation, which includes access to tourism and trade markets and capital, especially in terms of the **'open skies' principle**, freeing air carrier ownership from restrictions and controls and 'beyond bilateralism'. can be improved by developing the principle. Although its application is severely limited today, the Open Skies concept has undoubtedly opened up markets and created new needs for new air travel and travel destinations.

The assessment of air transport services development is closely linked to key economic indicators, including the degree of liberalisation of air transport markets. [1] For example, estimates show that replacing the most restrictive bilateral air service agreement with the most liberal agreement could increase traffic by more than 75%. [2]

## Main body

The sustainable development of aviation requires an uncompromising approach to safety and security, as does the simplification of airport formalities. Safety and security concerns are concentrated in the aviation sector and standards are generally applied effectively around the world. However, air transport sometimes faces difficulties in complying with airport security requirements.

The tourism development programme is closely linked to air transport development. Tourism is not only a major consumer of air transport but also provides good opportunities for economic growth and development for all countries, especially less developed countries.

Instead of thinking that air transport and tourism are in an interdependent state, it is sometimes argued that tourism promotes air transport. However, despite this interdependence and the significant multiplier effect of both, many countries have separate sectoral policies for air transport and tourism. This leads to contradictory and fundamental disagreements and missed opportunities for capacity building in both sectors of the economy and society.

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Tourism and aviation are becoming increasingly important in the global economy, especially in terms of economic development and job creation. However, the benefits and challenges of both are often viewed in isolation, which limits understanding of the interconnectedness and catalytic impact of both sectors on sustainable economic activity as well as their combined impact on growth and development.

In a number of countries, tourism and air transport are administered by a single government agency. But in most countries, responsibility for transport and tourism falls under different branches of government and usually transport has a higher position or is given more importance in practice. This situation reflects the geopolitical context specific to each country and points to the need for close coordination. The general provisions to guide transport and tourism organisations in their relations with each other and with third parties should be shaped along the following main lines:

1. Security and convenience of travel;
2. Investment in infrastructure and defence;
3. Crisis management;
4. Health problems;
5. Data collection;
6. Forecasts and economic analysis;
7. Economic regulation;
8. Taxation;
9. Consumer protection;
10. Sustainable development.

At the international level, the **International Tourism Organization** (ITO) and the **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) are the intergovernmental organizations responsible for one of these areas respectively. In this context, and in order to build a bridge between tourism policy and civil aviation policy, ITC has been working closely with ICAO since 1978, when a Working Agreement was signed between the two organizations. This cooperation has been strengthened with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in 2010, which consists of a number of areas of mutual interest for joint action. The Joint Statement signed by the General Secretaries of the two organisations in March 2013 was a clear symbol of the state of readiness to work together. The present Regulation further optimises the benefits of aviation and tourism by combining them as much as possible, namely:

- Cooperation in the modernisation of the regulatory framework for air transport;
- Enhancing the air transport network, including formalities relating to visas, filings and issuance of documents
- Enhancing protection for passengers, beaches and tourism service providers;
- Reducing gas emissions into the atmosphere;
- Attracting air transport to develop tourism on long-haul routes and in landlocked or island countries;
- Aims at assessing the economic impact of taxes, transfers and other charges levied on aviation and tourism.

These issues reflect not only global but also national and regional priorities for tourism and air transport cooperation.

Aviation security has been assured by ICAO's work on **Advanced Passenger Information** (API) and machine-readable travel document specifications to facilitate visa processing. Visa facilitation sets the stage for airline network development, while policies based on blanket visa restrictions destroy opportunities for economic growth and job creation. Travellers see visas as a costly formality that can discourage them from travelling. A 2012 study by the WTO and the **World Travel and Tourism Council** (WTC) found that improving visa procedures could generate an additional \$206 billion in tourism revenues and at least 5.1 million additional jobs for G20 economies by 2015. More than 40 countries have made significant changes to their visa policies over the past year, moving from visa-on-arrival to visa-on-arrival, eVisa or visa-free travel. year of WTO research. These impressive developments led to the implementation of more than 5,000 bilateral visa facilitation measures over the biennium. In order to improve these measures at the international level, WCO supported ICAO's work on the parameters of instruments and submitted a proposal to the ICAO Assembly in 2010 that ICAO should explore the development of standards and specifications. for eVisa, the proposal was adopted by the Assembly.

There are significant differences in the consumer protection rules applicable to air transport worldwide and gaps in existing global regulations governing airline/consumer and tour operator rights and obligations. This creates problems for air carriers and passengers, especially when the same flight is subject to the rules of two or more countries and territories. HTT is working on beach/consumer protection and is drafting a convention to protect beaches and tourism service providers. The ICAO Air Transport Conference on Consumer Protection has been tasked with developing a set of core consumer protection principles to ensure that the organisation strikes the right balance between consumer protection and industry competitiveness, as well as taking into account countries' needs for flexibility, taking into account the social, political and economic characteristics of the country. While the WTO and ICAO are working in an orderly manner, pragmatic solutions should be sought on a bilateral and regional basis.

In terms of taxes and charges, the relationship between aviation and tourism is evident in many ways. The introduction of taxes and levies on air travel in the sending countries can have much more significant consequences not only for the airlines but also for the economies of the destination countries. Increasing the number of taxes and charges and ignoring the side effects hinder the successful development of tourism and air transport and ultimately contradict the objective of creating a broader tax base. This issue should be addressed through a collective, collaborative, comprehensive analysis of the benefits of air transport and tourism, as well as a collective management approach regarding the impact of air transport concessions, taxes and other charges. The number and impact of taxes and charges on air transport and tourism continue to grow. This trend is largely due to the increasing importance of tourism, particularly as this sector is seen as a potential source of tax revenue. A properly designed tax and fee structure is a basic and legitimate financial tool of governments around the world.

Targeted charges, such as landing fees and passenger service charges, are uncontroversial unless they contravene ICAO recommendations. However, there is growing concern about increasing taxes and charges and their negative impact on air travel and tourism. Given the unique nature of the travel and tourism industry, the only way to avoid damage to the economy is through carefully designed tax collection models.

Environmental protection, especially the impact of aviation on climate change, was seen as another challenge for coordination between tourism and aviation. While the tourism community has long been concerned with climate change adaptation and mitigation, aviation has focused on mitigating its negative impacts.

Aviation mitigation measures are necessary for the long-term growth of the tourism industry, and each sector needs to be more fully engaged. Direct air transport currently accounts for 2% of global anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and only 1% of global GDP, i.e. a 2:1 ratio. The projected growth of air travel in a business-as-usual scenario could lead to a fourfold increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from air transport by 2050.

Travel and tourism, including air passengers, represent around 5% of both global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and global GDP, i.e. a ratio of 1:1. While air passenger transport alone is unlikely to be sustainable, travel and tourism together (in which air transport plays a crucial role) can not only be sustainable but also lead to green growth. It is estimated that an annual investment of 0.2% of global GDP would result in significant environmental benefits by 2050 under the business inertia scenario, i.e. However, airlines have continually focused their efforts on reducing fuel consumption, as fuel accounts for more than 30% of operating costs. This is leading to significant reductions in fuel costs, with reductions of around 1.5% per annum expected worldwide in the coming years. Despite this, emissions will continue to increase significantly due to a projected annual increase of more than 4.5% in air traffic. In addition to measures aimed at improving operational, technical and infrastructure issues, given the desired further growth in tourism and air travel, the introduction of market-based measures, such as the sale of permits for emissions of harmful gases caused by air transport. or the introduction of emission charges (it is recognised that market-based measures (MBMs) are needed

ICAO has worked tirelessly to implement national action plans and to promote the transition to alternative fuels, but it faces the challenge of introducing market-based measures to meet the global aviation carbon emission target by 2020. The main challenge with introducing market-based measures is that the application of the Chicago Convention and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's **"Common but Differential Liabilities (CDDL) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is perceived as conflicting requirements.

UNWTO and ICAO estimate that growth will continue and that by 2030 the number of international destinations will reach 1.8 billion, of which 52% will be delivered by air, with passenger numbers reaching 6.3 billion by 2030. For this to really happen, and especially given the importance of green growth, several tourism and aviation challenges need to be addressed. For aviation they include:

Passenger and production infrastructure; congestion; fuel price volatility and availability of alternative fuels; pilot shortages; regulatory constraints on the economy; flexible policies and environmental sustainability in the air transport sector. On the tourism side, the following issues need to be addressed: further improvement of the airline network through airline liberalization, further visa facilitation and infrastructure development; addressing the rights and responsibilities of consumers and travel organizers in tourism; encouraging measures to reduce unreasonable and harmful taxes and charges; climate change mitigation.

## Conclusion

Considering tourism as a multi-factor industry, environmental mitigation measures should be assessed without singling out air transport. It stresses the importance of mitigation for tourism destinations. UNWTO calls for the avoidance of duplication of emissions taxes on transport and other tourism activities, which can be caused by several competent authorities or by the application of different regimes, such as taxation and the sale of emission allowances on harmful gases.

Aviation and tourism cannot solve these problems on their own. In order to solve them, tourism and aviation need not remain in functionally closed 'silos' but need to cooperate more closely. Joint action is also needed, based on the support of governmental stakeholders at national level, and the joint work of UNWTO and ICAO, the UN specialized agencies in the field of tourism and civil aviation, supported by international and regional stakeholders. Only by addressing these challenges comprehensively can countries get their fair share of the overall growing opportunities created by tourism and aviation.

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## REFORMING THE TAX SYSTEM AS A FACTOR IN IMPROVING DISTRIBUTION RELATIONS

Khazhiev Bakhtiyor Dushabayevich<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the problems that impede the increase in business and investment activity, the formation of a healthy competitive environment, as well as the effective implementation of tax reforms. The possibilities of improving distribution relations by reforming the tax system, creating favorable conditions for entrepreneurs and investors are considered.*

**Key words:** *Distribution Relations, Tax, Tax System, State Budget Revenues, Taxpayer, Tax Burden, Direct Taxes, Indirect Taxes.*

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### Introduction.

In the system of production relations in society, distribution relations are crucial. The national product is distributed in a market economy in two ways: directly by economic entities via purchase and sale; and indirectly by the state budget system for public purposes. Taxes and other revenue are used to support the national budget. those are taxed by a wide margin.

In this sense, the tax system, which is a crucial component of distribution relations, stands out as the most significant vehicle for advancing the nation's top priorities in terms of social and economic growth.

The republic implemented tax reforms to address structural issues that grew over the second decade of the twenty-first century. The most prominent of them included the Payroll Fund's excessively high tax rate, the large discrepancy in tax burden levels between commercial organizations paying taxes under the simplified and generally established tax systems, and others. All of this decreased the tax potential needed to sustainably raise money from trust funds and the State Budget that is not included in the regular budget.

By 2019, more than 60% of the population employed in the economy did not pay income taxes or insurance premiums as a result of flaws in taxation and other regulatory sectors. Additionally, 45–46% (of GDP) of economic activity was conducted in the "shadow" economy. Due to the high level of taxation of the Payroll Fund, companies sometimes accumulated just the portion of earnings that was tax-free to hired employees while giving out the other money in a "envelope". The need to drastically restructure the whole tax system arose from the worsening circumstances.

**Relevance of the research.** At the moment, the following issues and deficiencies prevent a rise in business and investment activity, the creation of a healthy competitive environment, and the successful implementation of tax reforms:

- Outmoded organizational tax administration concepts do not assure that taxpayers will receive full services and would voluntarily comply with their tax responsibilities;
- Administrative expenditures (time and money spent) for meeting tax requirements continue to be considerable;

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- For the purpose of giving tax benefits, there are no set standards or procedures;
- Public control techniques intended to lessen the size of the "shadow economy" and promote the procedures of legalizing economic operations are not ideal;
- There are no standardized guidelines or technological solutions that guarantee information sharing between taxpayers and tax authorities;
- A lack of effective communication between departments that affects the accuracy of tax accounting, restricts the growth of the tax base, and ensures consistent tax collections;
- Structural issues exist when it comes to evaluating the effectiveness of tax authority and training highly competent people;
- These flaws and issues impede the tax system's development at a faster rate, as well as the tax administration's ability to collect taxes and other obligatory payments at the right level and with greater efficiency.

#### Statement of a scientific problem.

According to the World Bank's Doing Business tax rankings, Uzbekistan is ranked 78th. This finding suggests that the republic's tax structure need more change.

**Table 1. Tax system efficiency indicators<sup>1</sup>**

Country/region	Taxation	Taxation rating	Payments (number per year)	Time (hours per year)	General tax and contribution rate (% of profit)	Index of procedures after filing reports and paying taxes
Kyrgyzstan	56.55	151	51	225	29	37.38
Tajikistan	62.27	132	6	224	65.2	40.4
Belarus	70.81	96	7	184	52.9	50
Armenia	72.49	87	14	313	18.5	49.08
Uzbekistan	74.78	78	10	181	38.3	48.39
Europe and Central Asia	75.78	70	16.5	218.4	33.1	65.2
Russian Federation	79.29	52	7			

<sup>1</sup> The concept of reforming the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Basic prerequisites and goals of tax reforms. [https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=537838\\_koncepciya\\_reformirovaniya\\_nalogovoy\\_sistemy\\_respubliki\\_uzbekistan\\_\(ntv\\_n\\_14\\_ot\\_3\\_aprelya\\_2018\\_g\\_\)&products=12\\_umnaya\\_podshivka](https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=537838_koncepciya_reformirovaniya_nalogovoy_sistemy_respubliki_uzbekistan_(ntv_n_14_ot_3_aprelya_2018_g_)&products=12_umnaya_podshivka)



Current problems of reforming the tax system in Uzbekistan today are dealt with by such scientists as Rasulev A.F.<sup>1</sup>, Voronin S.A.<sup>2</sup>, Pardaeva Z.A., Normatova G.H., Abdullaeva Sh.E.<sup>3</sup> and others. Bondarev M.A., Stankovsky M.V.<sup>4</sup> are studying the tax system and improving its components. , Bykova N.N., Lyadov A.A.<sup>5</sup>, Balankin R.V.<sup>6</sup> and etc.

The Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a new "Concept for Reforming the Tax System of the Republic of Uzbekistan," which acknowledges the outcomes of ongoing scientific study as well as current trends in the country's tax system. that the stability of tax legislation is not guaranteed, that a complicated system for calculating taxes and other mandatory payments has developed, including under a simplified taxation system, and that a substantial number of by-laws establish exceptions and special rules for calculating taxes, increasing the tax burden and transaction costs of business; if the percentage of small businesses in the gross domestic product is greater than 50%, then their share in the structure of tax revenues accounts for just over 7%; there was a significant difference in the level of tax burden between individual entrepreneurs, small and large businesses (on average 3–4 times); Value added tax (VAT) collection at a high rate and with an inefficient system diverts taxpayers' cash flow, raises the price of intermediate and finished goods, and prevents collaboration between big and small enterprises; because there are several payments to specific state funds, which are basically turnover taxes, the tax burden increases; the existing system of taxing the assets of legal organizations discourages investment in infrastructure and capital production facilities and also drives up costs in sectors that need significant amounts of capital; Due to high rates of personal income tax and unified social payment, salaries are finally paid in "envelopes" and the wage fund is understated (just one-third of persons of working age pay personal income tax); There has been a widespread practice of supporting business entities through tax benefits, including individual ones, deferment, or write-off of tax debt, which severely restricts healthy competition. At the same time, there is no efficient system for monitoring and controlling the effectiveness of the benefits provided.<sup>7</sup>

Since this tax approach was adopted, enough time has elapsed. The degree to which the challenges set by the idea were solved and the identification of the primary avenues for enhancing distribution relations through better tax policy are of undeniable scientific relevance.

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<sup>1</sup> Расулев А.Ф., Воронин С.А. Новая архитектура построения налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан // Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан), №3, 2020. С.51-62

<sup>2</sup> Воронин С. Новая архитектура налоговой системы// Экономическое обозрение, №8 (248) 2020

<sup>3</sup> Пардаева З.А., Норматова Г.Х., Абдуллаева Ш.Э. Совершенствование налоговой политики в республике Узбекистан // Молодой ученый. — 2017. — № 14 (148). — С. 411-413. — URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/148/41888/> (дата обращения: 15.05.2022).

<sup>4</sup> Бондарев М.А., Станковский М.В. Освобождение от НДС: от теории к практике // Налоги И Налогообложение, №1, 2022. С. 28-37

<sup>5</sup> Быкова Н.Н., Лядов А.А. Налоговая система, её принципы и функции // Современные научные исследования и инновации. 2017. № 1 [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://web.snauka.ru/issues/2017/01/76535> (дата обращения: 07.05.2022).

<sup>6</sup> Баланкин Р.В. Доходность и риск налоговой системы Российской Федерации факторы, их определяющие. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени к.э.н. по специальности 08.00.10 – финансы, денежное обращение и кредит. Москва, 2020.

<sup>7</sup> The concept of reforming the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/3802374>



**The purpose of the research** is to identify potential for tax system change that would improve distribution relations and foster a business-friendly environment for investors and entrepreneurs.

### Methodology.

The research made use of scientific information derived from dialectical, logical reasoning, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, complicated, comparative analysis, grouping, econometric, and predictive approaches.

### Main results.

The primary avenues for altering the tax system are <sup>1</sup>:

- Lessening the economic burden of taxes;
- Balancing off the various tax burdens borne by various company units;
- Creating an equitable allocation of the tax burden among payers in accordance with a straightforward and widely accepted taxation system;
- The combination and consolidation of several levies to lessen their number;
- Decrease in the variety of reports and simplicity of tax reporting;
- Widespread adoption of contemporary information and communication technology in the tax system to cut costs and streamline the system of taxpayer management.

In general, the reform led to an increase in the economy's tax burden, which went from 24.3% in 2017 to 25.2% in 2021 (Table 2).

**Table 2. Dynamics of the tax burden <sup>2</sup>**

Year	GDP, billion soums	Consolidated budget revenues, billion soums	The tax burden, %
2017	302 536,8	73 634,1	24,3
2018	406 648,5	107 035, 0	26,3
2019	510 117,2	136 512,0	26,8
2020	580 203,2	153 530,0	26,5
2021	688 936,0	173 376,2	25,2

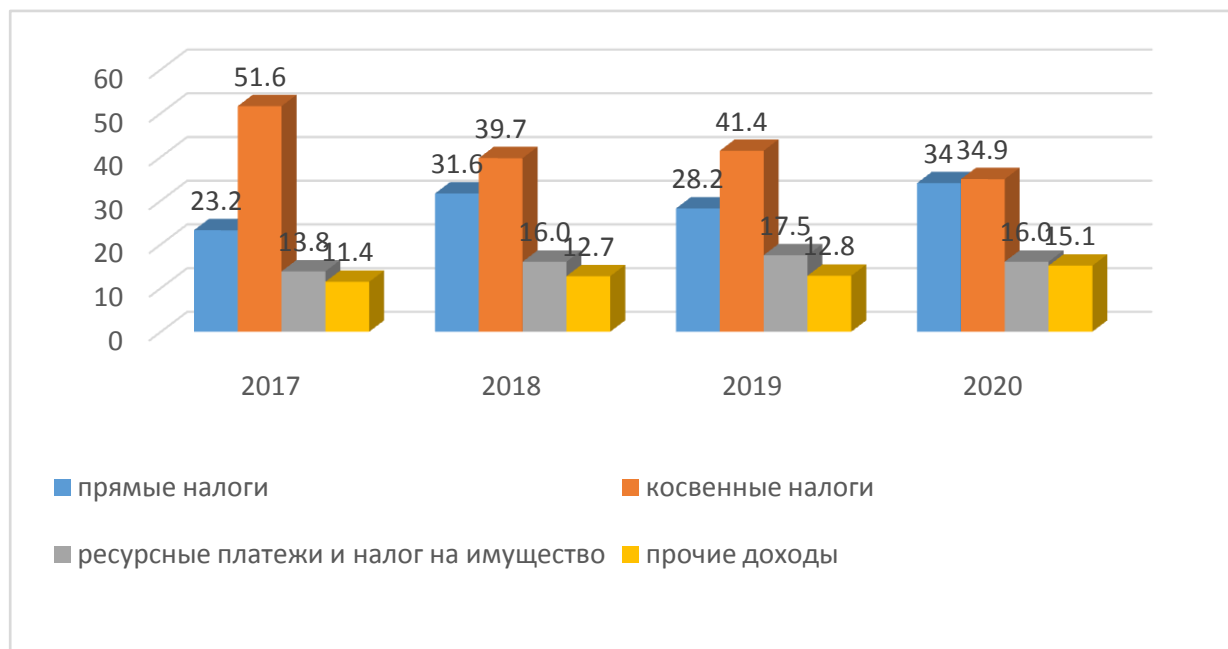
<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Ниязметов И., Амонов Р., Воронин С. Налоговая реформа в предварительных результатах // Экономическое обозрение, №5 (257) 2021. <https://review.uz/post/nalogovaya-reforma-v-predvaritelnyx-rezultatax>

Since 2018, steps have been taken to gradually eliminate tax incentives and favors, which has helped create levels playing fields for all corporate enterprises. Most tax benefits were eliminated in 2020 with the implementation of the new Tax Code. However, some perks and subsidies were reinstated for the most seriously impacted sectors of the economy in light of the extensive spread of the coronavirus pandemic and the imposition of compulsory limits.

The actions made had an impact on how State budget funds were formed. So, for the years 2017 through 2020. Overall, the State Budget's revenues climbed by 2.7 times, from 49,681.0 billion to 132,938.1 billion. Direct tax revenues climbed by 3.9 times, indirect tax revenues by 1.8 times, resource tax revenues by 3.1 times, and property tax revenues by 3.1 times all at the same period. A drop in the VAT rate, the widespread use of the VAT refund mechanism to taxpayers, the optimization of excise taxes and customs duties, as well as other variables, are all linked to a large lag in the growth rate of indirect tax collections (Fig. 1).

If we look more closely at the effects of tax changes, we can find that during the same time period, the share of direct taxes climbed by 10.8%, the share of resource taxes increased by 2.2%, and the share of indirect taxes declined by 16.7% (Fig. 2).



**Fig.1. Structure of revenues of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup> (%)**

If we discuss the implementation of objectives to balance out tax burden disparities between business entities, it should be noted that differences in tax burden levels between business entities paying taxes under the simplified and generally established taxation system have been somewhat reduced as a result of

<sup>1</sup> Ibid

the elimination of certain taxes, reductions in tax rates, reductions in the tax base, and elimination of certain benefits.

So, the cost of taxes:

- Raised for small businesses with a turnover of more than 1 billion soums.
- The tax burden on large and medium-sized businesses has decreased;
- Has stayed almost constant for small businesses with a revenue of up to 1 billion soums;

Because to the adoption of a new criterion for selecting a tax regime, there has been a rise in the number of taxpayers who pay direct taxes and resource payments, which has led to an increase in income from these taxes. In addition, big businesses saw a surge in profits when a number of taxes and levies on revenue were eliminated, which meant that the taxable base of the aforementioned taxes grew.

### **Conclusion.**

The Republic of Uzbekistan should ensure the following through the improvement of distribution relations in the nation, including through tax policy reform and the creation of a fundamentally new tax system: accelerated economic development; an increase in the role of taxes as economic stimuli; and their support for the growth of domestic production, including:

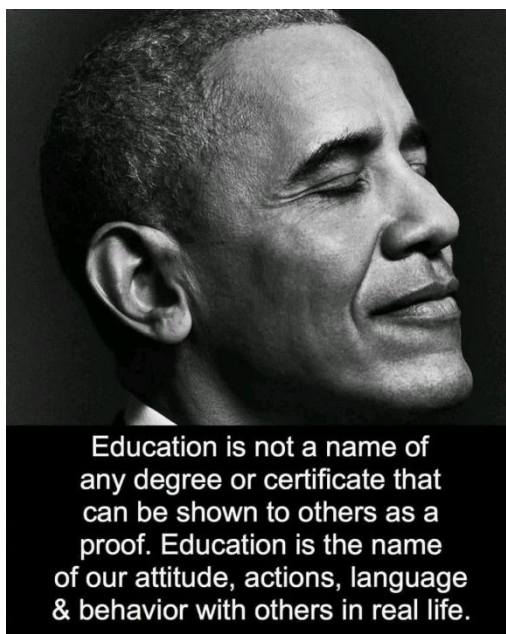
- The creation of export-focused and import-replacement products;
- Removing restrictions that limit a growth in the number of workers and an increase in the population's official employment as well as the disparate tax burden placed on various kinds of business organizations;
- Fostering a climate of healthy competition and maximizing the effectiveness of state-provided assistance, including a categorical rejection of the practice of offering individual tax incentives;
- The application of the fair taxation concept;
- Fostering a climate that is conducive to entrepreneurship, steady economic growth, and the modernization and diversification of the national economy;
- Limiting the amount of tax withdrawals, enhancing citizen welfare, and enhancing business entities' financial health; stepping up efforts to liberalize the economy and safeguard the rights and legitimate interests of investors, business entities, and citizens.

The basic problems of bringing taxes in line with contemporary demands were not resolved by the application of the selected tax idea. In other words, it doesn't encourage the growth and modernisation of manufacturing, which, in turn, inhibits future economic growth. The steps implemented don't exactly offer the best environment for conducting business.

In this regard, it would appear required to do more scientific study in order to optimize the tax burden on the nation's economic growth and the present requirements for generating the revenue side of the state budget.

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# MANAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM BASED ON THE BALANCE OF ECOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Abdullaev Bunyod O'tkirovich<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*The organization and management of the development of ecological tourism is described in the article. Ecological tourism serves to develop the awareness of the population about ecology, to preserve nature in its original state, and to reduce the negative impact of man on nature, while the production environment of ecotourism organization and management is primarily characterized by the parameters specific to each production and determined by its purpose. With proper organization and skillful management of ecological tourism, it maintains a balance of ecological, social and economic interests.*

**Key words and phrases:** *Ecotourism, Management, Impact on Nature, Production Environment, Parameters, Ecotourist Flow, Service, Ecoculture, Ecotourism Industry, Information Systems.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

Ecotourism has become the subject of a number of important official international declarations, the Berlin Declaration on Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism[1] and the Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism[2]. In particular, the Declaration of Quebec defines a number of criteria that an ecotourism product must meet. These criteria include environmental protection, recognition and respect for the rights of local and indigenous communities, and political and financial support for cultural and environmental education for tourists. These documents reveal the ecological, economic and social components of sustainable tourism development.

The ecological principles of sustainable development of tourism imply the minimization and disposal of waste, the introduction of water, material and technology purification and reuse systems that have the least impact on the natural and cultural environment, the rational and efficient use of resources and the attraction of alternative energy sources, reducing the harmful effects of transport. , emphasizes the active use of its ecological species [3]. These principles are now accompanied by a focus on the need to conserve biodiversity and manage vulnerable natural systems with care.

The main problem of sustainability, which is to find a balanced form of development that allows to preserve the environment and at the same time to use it to ensure economic growth, is very relevant for the development of tourism in nature protection zones [4].

## ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC.

According to T.V. Bochkaryova, the sustainability of tourism implies a positive overall balance of environmental, socio-cultural and economic effects of tourism[5]. That is, the types of tourism activities that have the highest overall positive impact in terms of ecology, economy and social development are more

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sustainable. Sustainable tourism is tourism that involves the unlimited preservation of the resources on which it is based.

At present, the interpretation of ecotourism as sustainable tourism is most common. According to the definition of WTO and World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), "sustainable tourism meets the needs of both tourists visiting tourist centers and their residents; moreover, it includes the provision and optimization of future development prospects" [6]. Resources are used to meet economic, social and aesthetic needs, while maintaining cultural identity, important ecological features, biodiversity and living systems.

In addition, the international forum "Environment and Development" stated that "Sustainable tourism must meet the criteria of social, cultural, ecological and economic compatibility. Sustainable tourism is tourism with a long-term perspective, i.e. forecasting. present and future generations are able to adapt to their own ethnic and cultural characteristics, meet the requirements of social justice, are ecologically suitable, as well as economically appropriate and useful" [7]. It should be noted that the concepts of ecological and sustainable tourism should be distinguished, because the term ecological tourism refers to only one of the segments of the tourism industry, the principles of sustainable development should be effective for various types of tourism, including alternative and traditional ones.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

This scientific article consists of studying the specific features of proper organization and skillful management of ecological tourism and econometric evaluation of its efficiency. A systematic approach, systematic-logical, economic and econometric analyzes and generalization method were used in the research process.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

Tourism, as a multifaceted phenomenon that combines economic, social, ecological and cultural aspects, has a great potential for continuous development, helps to develop many sectors of the economy and requires less capital than modern industries. However, despite the undeniable advantages, the development of traditional types of mass tourism causes a significant anthropogenic burden on the natural environment.

The development of ecological tourism, unlike other types of tourism, requires less costs for infrastructure development (it does not require the construction of new hotels in protected areas - ecotourists are accommodated in nearby settlements).

With proper organization and skillful management of ecological tourism, it is possible to maintain a balance of ecological, social and economic interests. Ecological tourism has also become one of the most promising types of tourism in our republic due to the significant variety of tourist activities:

- Cognitive (familiarity with cultural-historical, ethnographic, natural objects of the region);
- Entertainment(fishing, mushrooms, nuts, berries, medicinal plants, boat trips);
- Recreation (swimming in water bodies, physical labor);
- Changing impressions and constant contact with nature, along with low financial costs.

In this regard, the main principles of ecological tourism are conscious travel in the natural environment, preservation of the integrity of ecosystems and respect for the interests of local people.

The main resource of ecological tourism is the unchanging natural environment. This type of tourism takes place in nature protection objects of various levels, in particular, biosphere reserves and reserves, reserves, nature parks, regional landscape parks, artificially created objects - botanical gardens and zoological gardens, dendrological gardens and monuments - park art, national and local importance natural monuments (caves, waterfalls, beautiful landscapes), as well as areas and objects that perform nature protection and economic functions (urban and suburban parks, forestry, etc.) can be implemented.

In addition, the ecological tourist can be attracted by the landscapes of ancient manors, monasteries, etc., because this type of tourism includes not only the beauty of natural objects, but also acquaintance with different cultures and religions.

Taking into account the development and formation of ecological tourism, it is necessary to emphasize the principles on which the entire activity of the network is based. Let's note a number of main principles: ecological tourism awakens a sense of unity and communication with nature in a person. It is during trips that people communicate closely with nature, feel it, get acquainted with the peculiarities of the life of local residents, their traditions, customs of a certain region. Ecological tourism serves to develop the awareness of the population about ecology, to preserve nature in its original state, and to reduce the negative impact of man on nature.

Ecotourism as an economic branch is a system consisting of interconnected elements (Fig. 1).

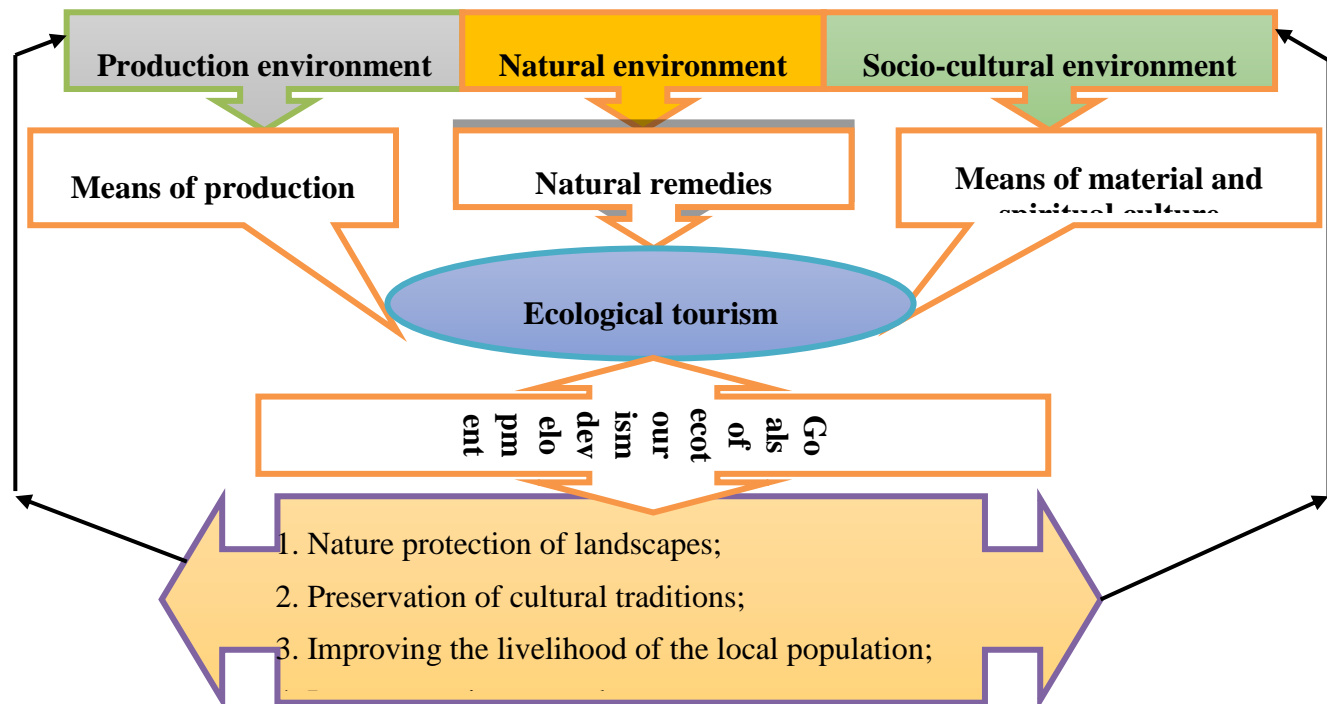


Figure 1. Functional and organizational system of ecotourism

The three sub-systems depicted in Figure 1 - production environment, natural environment, social and cultural environment - form the functional structure of the "ecological tourism" industry.

First of all, ecological tourism is based on the natural environment, which is represented by specially protected natural areas. These include the following objects:



- Reserves, biosphere reserves, national parks, regional landscape parks, nature reserves, protected tracts;
- Water bodies (seas, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, lakes, canal areas), wetlands, water protection zones, coastal protection lines, coastal lines of waterways and sanitary protection zones forming basin systems;
- Spa and treatment-health areas with natural resources;
- Recreation zones for the organization of mass recreation and tourism of the population, attracting tourists with their natural resources;
- Other natural areas (steppe vegetation, meadows, pastures, rocks, sands, areas of salt marshes);
- Land plots with places of residence or growth of animal and plant species included in the Red Book;
- Partly widely used agricultural land - pastures, meadows, hayfields.

Each of the above-mentioned natural protected areas is characterized by a large number of quantitative and qualitative indicators that make up the ecological passport of the object. Environmental passport indicators are grouped by typical sections:

- General information, landscape-climatic and recreational factors (territory, location, historical information, land protection regime, soils);
- Atmospheric air (average temperature of January and July, growing season, absolute maximum and minimum temperatures, amount of precipitation, height of snow cover, general favorable climatic conditions);
- Landscape and plant resources (plant species, plant cover density and productivity);
- Fauna (species of fauna, number and density of animals);
- Protection of land cover and use for recreational purposes (area of forests, rural areas and protected areas, permissible load per area unit, season day);
- Hydrological conditions (number of rivers, total length of rivers, number of large lakes, average flow speed, average annual depth, water temperature);
- Aesthetic conditions (aesthetics of natural and anthropogenic landscapes, unique natural objects, sanitary condition of the area) [8].

The production environment is the environment in which a person performs his work. It includes a complex of enterprises, organizations, institutions, means of transport, communication and others. The production environment is primarily characterized by the parameters specific to each production and determined by its purpose. Ecological tourism is provided with means of production, they are objects of human desire to connect with nature, to relax from the metropolis, to provide voluntary assistance to the development and preservation of the natural environment, and to green areas suitable for recreation.

A type of ecotourism is hiking, hiking and mountaineering, horseback riding, sports and health trips, hunting and fishing, as well as other less specialized forms of tourism are also a means of producing ecotourism[9].

### Conclusions and suggestions

Based on this opinion, the production environment is a material and technical base, and the following objects can be cited that allow the use of the necessary and natural environment for the purposes of ecotourism:

1. Transport sector (railway, road, air, water transport highways). Renting a car allows you to reach the most remote corners, while bicycles, quad bikes and watercraft make it easy to cover distances without harming nature.

2. Accommodation facilities:

- Hotels and similar enterprises (hotels, boarding houses, motels, clubs and guest houses);
- Commercial and social means of accommodation (tourist bases and camps, youth hotels, bungalows, etc.);
- Specialized accommodation facilities (sanatorium hotels, holiday camps, boats, flotillas, alpotels);
- Private means of accommodation for tourists (private and rented buildings, apartments and houses).

3. Catering industry (number of food industry enterprises, presence of enterprises supplying food from other countries).

4. Travel agencies (number of travel agencies and tour agents, average number of employees).

5. Information field (access to the Internet, availability of information on tourism in the area, reliability of mobile communication).

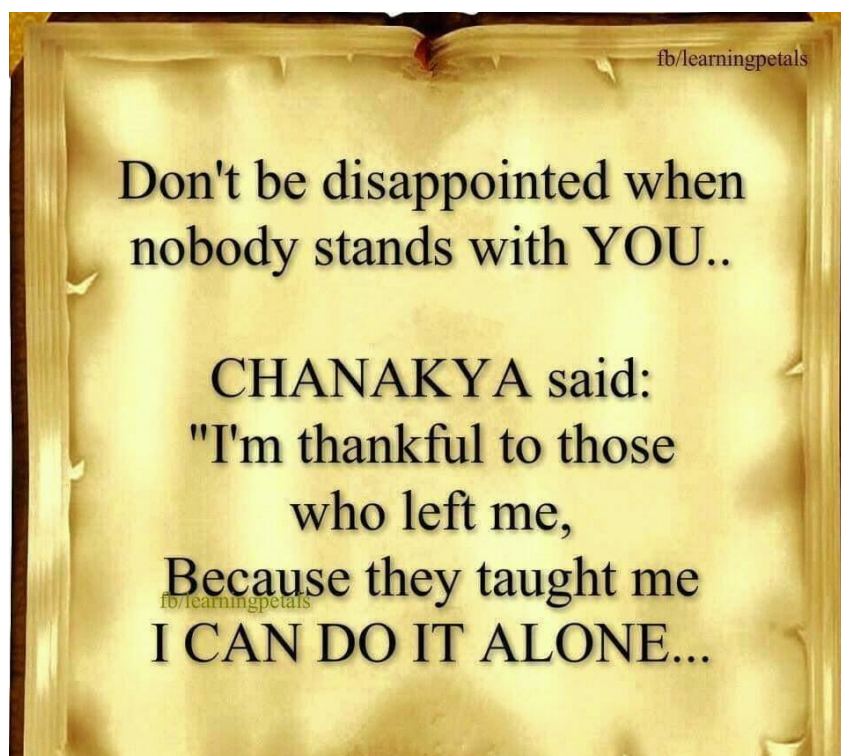
6. Entertainment sector (number of pedestrians, number of race tracks, number of ski tracks, number of equestrian schools, number of recreation centers).

The socio-cultural environment related to ecological tourism is material and spiritual cultural means (historical, architectural, artistic, ethnographic and folk art monuments, museums).

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# ANALYSIS OF RISK, EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF USING OUTSOURCING SERVICES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

*In this article, the most important stages of managing mechanisms for using outsourcing projects in pre-school educational organizations in assessing safety, efficiency and quality, identifying risk factors and types, the main task of qualitative risk analysis, the sources and causes of risk, the stages of its emergence and the stage of the negotiation process evaluation of the effectiveness of outsourcing services in terms of potential or actual costs of preschool education organizations and the price of outsourcing, and problems in evaluating quality parameters and formalization, summarization and analysis of evaluation criteria, as well as determination of their measurement methods are analyzed.*

**Key words:** *Preschool Educational Organizations, Outsourcing, Risk, Quality, Efficiency, Service, Criterion, Economic Indicators,*

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## Introduction.

Outsourcing as a type of modern service is becoming an important factor of economic success in world practice. This indicates that there are certain benefits for consumers of such services. Integration into the world economic space and the openness of the economy are becoming one of the conditions for outsourcing to occupy one of the segments of the service market. One of the main ways to minimize state intervention in the economy is based on the development of outsourcing services providing preschool education organizations with outsourcing services. "In the conditions of globalization and information trends in the world economy, 50-60 percent of long-term contracts of the state and non-state sector are implemented through outsourcing services, which involve attracting external resources. In 2021, the size of the world outsourcing services market in the IT sector will be 414 billion. US dollars, and in 2022 it will be about 1 trillion. reached US dollars. In particular, the outsourcing services market is 362 bln. It has increased by 14.2% compared to 2021 in terms of US dollars" [1]. Currently, the improvement of relatively convenient and effective mechanisms for organizing tasks and obligations of the public sector on the basis of outsourcing services is gaining urgent importance.

At the current stage of development in new Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the issues of increasing the quality and efficiency of preschool education organizations by transferring them to the private sector, and more fully meeting the needs of the population for social services. In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, "... further increasing the efficiency of coverage with preschool education organizations, wide introduction of preschool education organizations based on DXSH, increasing the share of the private sector in the economy" [2] are defined as priorities.

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### **Analysis of literature on the topic.**

The analysis of risk, efficiency and quality assessment of the use of outsourcing services, as well as the study of the problem of outsourcing services were presented by foreign and local economists: Belenkaya Ya.I. [1], Ignatyuk HA [3], Shor D.M. [4], Gilmiyarova M.R.[5], Fedorova E.A., Ermolov A.V.[6], Korneychik M., Lyasuskaya N. [7], Vasiliev A.S., Mirgorodskaya T.V. [8], Eskova L.F., Drozd A.M., Manevich A.V. [9] and others. A characteristic feature of this research direction is that most of the existing foreign and domestic scientific works are focused only on certain segments of the outsourcing services market. It mainly concerns the use of a certain type of outsourcing and the problems associated with it. Theoretical research in the field of outsourcing and the Republic of Uzbekistan despite the very little practical experience gathered by the authorities, the market of outsourcing services is developing slowly. The very low availability of scientific works on this issue makes it necessary to carry out in-depth and systematic research that develops the formation and activity of the outsourcing services market.

### **Research methodology.**

It is explained by issues aimed at substantiating the unique main characteristics of the assessment of the risk, efficiency and quality of using outsourcing services, the organization of outsourcing services and the method of determining the risk, efficiency and quality, as well as the methodological support of the application to the cost of preschool educational organizations.

### **Analysis and results.**

Assessing the level of risks in preschool educational organizations is one of the most important stages of risk management in the mechanism of using outsourcing projects. There are many definitions of this concept in economic literature. However, in general, risk refers to a systematic process of identifying and quantifying risk factors and types. Hence, the risk analysis methodology combines qualitative and quantitative approaches that complement each other. At the same time, "the main task of qualitative risk analysis is to determine the sources and causes of the risk, the stages of its occurrence and actions.

Risk is a category of probability, so probability calculations are used in the process of assessing uncertainty and quantifying its level. Such an assessment allows to identify the most probable risks and significant losses in terms of losses, which will be the object of further analysis in order to make a decision on the feasibility of using an outsourcing project. It should be noted that the purpose of a qualitative risk assessment of the use of outsourcing services in preschool educational organizations is to identify the main types of risks that affect financial, economic and management activities. The advantage of this approach is that at the initial stage of the analysis, the head of the preschool organization can visually assess the level of risk based on the quantitative composition of risks, and in this case he can refuse to implement a certain decision.

In preschool educational organizations from outsourcing services, in turn, serve as preliminary information for quantitative analysis, that is, only the risks that exist during the implementation of a certain operation of the decision-making algorithm are evaluated.

To assess the risk level of an outsourcing project, it is necessary to highlight its main elements that can cause uncertainty in these indicators, in particular:

- Expenses level ;

- Yearly work release size ;
- Discount bank rate norm ;
- Inflation rate ;
- Market prices.

Establishing the use of modern technologies based on outsourcing services in the system of pre-school education organizations creates an opportunity to increase the efficiency of activities, to refine the main directions, as well as to reduce the costs of certain types of work. Therefore, a number of scientists who have conducted research in this direction pay special attention to the issue of determining and evaluating the impact of administrative transformation processes on the decision-making mechanism, and forming methodological approaches that provide a large-scale assessment of the quality of outsourcing in the system of preschool educational organizations .

Also, organization of outsourcing in pre-school education organizations is considered as one of the options for mutual regulation of activities of business and pre-school education organizations [3] . The development of theoretical and methodological means of increasing the effectiveness of budget expenditures based on the theoretical justification of the methods of increasing the efficiency of preschool educational organizations through the development of outsourcing has been interpreted by a number of scientists as one of the important problems awaiting its solution [4] .

The analysis of quality indicators includes the formation of their evaluation system. A number of scientific studies have also been devoted to the issues of determining and evaluating quality parameters, which are closely related to research in the field of methods for assessing the level of customer satisfaction. In such studies, the concept of customer satisfaction and their satisfaction includes the concept of service quality.

Problems and complications in the assessment of quality parameters are related to formalization, generalization and analysis of assessment criteria, as well as determination of their measurement methods. The main shortcomings of the existing methods of evaluating the quality of services are often explained by the fact that developers do not pay enough attention to solving problems and the importance of choosing important parameters included in the evaluation system depends on the scope of services .

It is important to have information about the cost of outsourcing services and additional costs associated with its use in preschool educational organizations, and the benefits set for certain categories of preschool educational organizations.

The most important are the ethical requirements in the process of outsourcing to preschool education organizations, that is, qualification requirements, the existence of a culture of treatment of service personnel, equal treatment of customers, etc.

In turn, it is desirable to strictly observe the rules of service provision in preschool educational organizations , including the existence of a legal document that defines the time and sequence of actions, decision-making, as well as the rules of preschool educational organizations, structural units and officials within the organization. and the procedure for mutual cooperation with other organizations in the process of service provision should be established correctly. Regulation of the process of providing outsourcing services through the system of preschool educational organizations allows:



- Optimization of the service process, i.e. reduction of deadlines, elimination of excessive order and documentation problems, commandeering, etc.;
- Ensuring the transparency of administrative procedures in the process of providing services, expanding the possibilities of monitoring the activities of service organizations through outsourcing;
- Formalization of the rights and obligations of state, regional and local management bodies, their constituent units and officials in the process of organizing a tender for the provision of services through outsourcing;
- Personalization of responsibility in the process of providing services;
- Finding solutions to corruption problems and reducing its level.

Adherence to the mentioned principles helps to organize preschool educational organizations in a qualitative manner. At this point, we will briefly touch on the issue of evaluating the quality of outsourcing by preschool education organizations.

A meaningful analysis of the comprehensive assessment of the quality of the provision of outsourcing services to preschool educational organizations allows to identify the following main methods:

- a) monitoring of compliance with existing standards of quality of outsourcing of pre-school education organizations that are actually provided;
- b) consumer opinion research, sociological research to determine the quality of the provided service;
- c) development and implementation of control measures to check compliance with the quality standards of outsourcing services of the indicated preschool educational organizations.

The study of the methods of quality assessment in use shows that in most cases, the assessment of the quality of outsourcing services in pre-school educational organizations is carried out by monitoring questionnaires, sociological surveys, and at the same time, all the parameters used to evaluate the quality of outsourcing services in pre-school educational organizations are conditionally divided into two main groups:

- a) Identifying a set of data that can be obtained automatically. The following parameters can be distinguished for this group: outsourcing service acceptance time; scheduled time; the ability to complain about the actions of employees; compliance with the norms of consumption of goods and services in the provision of services in preschool educational organizations, etc.;
- b) expert assessment. In this case, the set of main parameters used to evaluate the quality of outsourcing services by preschool educational organizations: accessibility of the service for the consumer; staff qualifications; level of satisfaction with the service; terms of service: convenience, courtesy, etc.; compliance with the procedures for the provision of outsourcing services.

The procedure for measuring the quality of preschool education organizations outsourced can be characterized by the following main stages: 1) determination of the evaluation status; 2) forming a system of indicators; 3) forming a scale for measuring characteristics; 4) selection and justification of the basis of comparison; 5) collection of single indicators. At the stage of determining the state of assessment, it is necessary to define the subjects of assessment, as well as determine the limiting factors. Accuracy with respect to evaluation status can be achieved in two ways.



**The first approach** is to identify important features and characteristics of preschool educational organizations and to classify them. **The second approach** is based on the presentation of outsourcing in preschool educational organizations as a set of processes and includes the distribution of individual processes in this service and their important features.

One of the main stages is the selection of the basis of comparison, individual and average calculations. Average estimates can be constructed as normative, index, prospective, ideal, based on the use of regnostic or prognostic data, etc. It is recommended to use normalized scales ranging from 0 to 1 or 0 to 100 as a scale for evaluating the quality of outsourcing services in preschool educational organizations, and then reduce the final evaluation results to a four-level interval coefficient scale (Table 1) .

**Table- 1 Approximate scale of assessment of quality in preschool educational organizations entrusted to an outsourcing enterprise**

Grade	Interval (percentage of total scale)	Quality
Grade 1	0-50	The quality of outsourcing meets the minimum standard of quality in preschool education organizations
Grade 2	50-80	Outsourcing in pre-school education organizations is provided with a certain degree of violation of the quality standard. This can be easily fixed.
Grade 3	81-90	The quality of outsourcing generally corresponds to the quality standard of preschool education organizations.
Grade 4	91-100	The quality of outsourcing fully meets the full quality standards of preschool educational organizations

It can be emphasized that at the same time, the requirements for the quality of outsourcing in preschool education organizations, their normative and real value, indicators of deviation from quality requirements are compared. In order to obtain a final assessment of the quality of outsourcing in pre-school education organizations outsourced, it is necessary to summarize the assessment values for all criteria using normalization mechanisms, priority evaluation procedures, collection of uniform indicators, which allows to summarize the data and calculate integrated indicators.

Thus, outsourcing in preschool education organizations the analysis of the existing methods of quality measurement and evaluation shows that they are mainly aimed at obtaining an external evaluation of service delivery systems and duration (that is, evaluation from the consumer's point of view).

In order to measure the quality of the outsourced services of pre-school education organizations, it is necessary to introduce a unified system of evaluation and measures, which should be guided by experts.

Only in this case it will be possible to talk about service quality indicators. Therefore, it is necessary to justify which services should be outsourced based on the results obtained.

At the same time, all services included in this list should be easily measurable, standardized, suitable for different classes and situations of services, and should not require significant work in the process of their evaluation. Only in this case it is possible to get the quality ring of preschool educational organizations. However, in this case, it is required to create a quality system methodology to define operational requirements for all processes related to preschool education organizations, including the three main processes (marketing, design and service delivery) that work in the cycle of service quality.

The effectiveness of outsourcing services, in our opinion, should be taken into account in the future, ie. how much the situation in the customer company improved after the execution and completion of the contract. However, at the stage of the negotiation process, it is recommended to evaluate the effectiveness of outsourcing services in terms of the potential or actual costs of the client company and the cost of outsourcing.

In our opinion, it is most appropriate to use the following methods from the practices of the outsourcing services market:

- Of income simple ( calculation ) norm method ;
- Of the project internal rent a label evaluation method ;
- Net current of the project value evaluation method .

### **Conclusions and suggestions.**

Taking into account risk, quality and efficiency in the use of outsourcing services of the functions mentioned above, it is aimed to achieve the following results:

- Creation of conditions for directing activities of pre-school educational organizations to their appropriate tasks;
- To improve the quality of administrative and economic provision of pre-school educational organizations of all levels;
- The ability to specify in detail the quality of the requested results and the supplier's responsibility in the outsourcing contract (increasing the transparency of the service);
- To attract the most competitive and effective organizations of preschool education organizations in the relevant field of activity;
- Providing access to innovative technologies at low cost;
- Increase the ability to adapt to environmental conditions;
- Simplification of changing the supplier of communal services to preschool educational organizations;
- Increasing the efficiency of using all resources and the possibilities of reducing them ;
- The ability to redistribute resources involved in secondary functions and areas.

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## STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF BRAND AWARENESS AND BRAND ASSOCIATION ON CONSUMER BASED BRAND EQUITY PERCEPTION IN VARYING DEGREES

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### ABSTRACT

*This research paper deals with the topic entitled "A STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF BRAND AWARENESS AND BRAND ASSOCIATION ON CONSUMER BASED BRAND EQUITY PERCEPTION IN VARYING DEGREES ". As we know that the important dimension of brand equity is brand awareness Brand awareness is the extent to which the brand is known by others and brand association is very closely related dimension. So, this paper mainly attempts to study the **impact of brand awareness and brand association on CBBE that too in varying degrees i.e. High, Average, Low.** To take the study ahead, a self-made questionnaire was constructed for to study the objectives. A sample of 40 people is considered from the Gwalior District of Madhya Pradesh. Both the elements of brand equity i.e. Brand awareness and Brand Association have significantly impacted the Consumer's perception .*

**Keywords :** Brand Awareness, Brand Association, Customer Based Brand Equity Perception(CBBE)

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### INTRODUCTION

These words 'brands and branding seem to occupy an important place in today's scenario. They have become an important weapon and tool in the hands of marketers and advertisers to carve a niche in the market. Behind every successful firm, there is a well-developed branding strategy. Every firm, big or small spend lot of time and effort in branding their products and services. Not only that, they invest a lot of resources in order to sustain as a brand in the market.

As we know that, a product is defined as a set of attributes offered for the purpose of the satisfaction to the consumer" A consumer being a social animal, when purchases a product, looks not only for tangible attributes but also for certain intangible attributes, like emotional and psychological association and satisfaction. This emotional and psychological satisfaction is provided by the brand.

David Aaker defines brand equity as, "set of assets and liabilities linked to the brand-its name or symbols-that add value to or subtract value from, a product or service" It include various elements, brand awareness and associations are among them

As important dimension of brand equity is brand awareness Brand awareness is the extent to which the brand is known by others. It is based the following parameters:

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- (a) Associations which can be attached: According to the strength of the brand, consumers develop associations, which in turn, lead to brand awareness
- (b) Develops a sense of familiarity and liking: If the consumers have positive attitude towards the brand they develop a sense of loyalty and familiarity about the brand.
- (c) Commitment to the brand: High level of brand awareness serves as a gateway for developing commitment to the brand
- (d) A part of the consideration set: Due to extent of knowledge, brands become a part of the consideration set

Very closely related with the above-mentioned dimension is brand association. Developing positive brand association gives the following advantages

- (a) Acts as a source of differentiation: Brand association acts as the most potent differentiating factor to differentiate the brands in the market.
- (b) A reason to buy: High degree of brand association also plays a role in the buying process.
- (c) Positive feelings about the brand. High level of brand equity generates positive feelings about the brand leading to high degree of brand equity.
- (d) Number of brand extensions: The greater the brand extension, the more is the degree of association with the brand.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

Following are the main objectives of the research :

1. To understand the influence of brand awareness on customer based brand equity perception.
2. To analyse the role of brand association (being an element of brand equity) on customer based brand equity perception.

## DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Area : The study restricted to Gwalior District of Madhya Pradesh.

## METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

1. A descriptive method of research has been used in the present study. The nature and qualities of present research falls under Descriptive Survey Method.
2. The study covers the individuals who are shoppers belonging to Gwalior District of Madhya Pradesh. The study includes a sample of 40 respondents. Note that the consent of each respondent will be taken before administering the questionnaire for the purpose of the data collection.

## RESEARCH TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Self-made Questionnaire for customers was constructed in order to analyze the two variables taken in the study namely brand awareness and brand association on customer based brand equity perception.

## STATISTICS USED

- Percentile method - Percentage is calculated by taking the frequency in the category divided by the total number of participants and multiplying by 100%
- Chi square - A chi-square test is a statistical test used to compare observed results with expected results. The purpose of this test is to determine if a difference between observed data and expected data is due to chance, or if it is due to a relationship between the variables.

## DATA ANALYSIS

**Table : 1**  
**Impact of brand awareness on customer based brand equity perception.**

S. No.	Level	Scores	Percentage
1	High	21	52.50
2	Average	12	30.00
3	Low	07	17.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The above table no. 1 Impact of brand awareness on customer based brand equity perception at various levels- High 21 (52.50%), Average 12 (30.00%) and Low 07 (17.50%).

**Table 4.2**

**Chi-Square Value for - Impact of brand awareness on customer based brand equity perception at various levels**

$F_o$	21	12	7	40
$F_e$	13.3333	13.3333	13.3334	40
$F_o - F_e$	7.6667	-1.3333	-6.3334	
$(F_o - F_e)^2$	58.78	1.78	40.11	
$(F_o - F_e)^2 / F_e$	4.41	0.13	3.01	7.55

**Observed Frequency ( $F_o$ )****Expected Frequency ( $F_e$ )**

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left( \frac{(F_o - F_e)^2}{F_e} \right)$$

$$= 4.41 + 0.13 + 3.01$$

$$= \mathbf{7.55}$$

(Degrees of Freedom) or  $df = (r-1)(c-1)$ Where,  $r$  = No. of rows $c$  = No. of columns $df = 3-1 = 2$ 

The above table no. 2 shows the scores of three levels High, Average and Low and  $\chi^2$  is applied on the scores of brand awareness on customer. In which according to frequency, the Observed Frequency ( $F_o$ ) in High is 21, Average is 12 and Low is 07. Whereas, The Expected Frequency ( $F_e$ ) in High is 13.3333, Average is 13.3333 and Low is 13.3334 and the value of  $\chi^2$  is 7.55

It is inferred from the above table that for 2 df the standard value of  $\chi^2$  at 0.05 level of significance it is 5.991. The calculated Value of  $\chi^2$  is 7.55. is more than 0.05 level of significance, hence significant.

**Table : 3****Impact of brand association on customer based brand equity perception at various levels**

S. No.	Level	Scores	Percentage
1	High	16	40.00
2	Average	18	45.00
3	Low	06	15.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The above table no. 3 shows the Impact of brand association on customer based brand equity perception at various levels- High 16 (40.0%), Average 18 (45.0%) and Low 06 (15.00%).



**Table 4**  
**Chi-Square Value for- Impact of brand association on customer based brand equity perception**

$F_o$	16	18	6	40
$F_e$	13.3333	13.3333	13.3334	40
$F_o - F_e$	2.6667	4.6667	-7.3334	
$(F_o - F_e)^2$	7.11	21.78	53.78	
$(F_o - F_e)^2 / F_e$	0.53	1.63	4.03	<b>6.20</b>

**Observed Frequency ( $F_o$ )**

**Expected Frequency ( $F_e$ )**

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left( \frac{(F_o - F_e)^2}{F_e} \right)$$

$$= 0.53 + 1.63 + 4.03$$

$$= \mathbf{6.20}$$

(Degrees of Freedom)  $df = 3 - 1 = 2$

The above table no. 4 shows the scores of three levels High, Average and Low and  $\chi^2$  is applied on the scores of brand awareness on customer. In which according to frequency, the Observed Frequency ( $F_o$ ) in High is 16, Average is 18 and Low is 06. Whereas, The Expected Frequency ( $F_e$ ) in High is 13.3333, Average is 13.3333 and Low is 13.3334 and the value of  $\chi^2$  is 6.20

It is inferred from the above table that for 2 df the standard value of  $\chi^2$  at 0.05 level of significance it is 5.991. The calculated Value of  $\chi^2$  is 6.20. is more than 0.05 level of significance, hence significant.

#### **DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS :**

- There is impact of brand awareness on customer based brand equity perception. As, Brand awareness isn't something that comes naturally. The biggest of brands spend millions of dollars on putting their names out there in front of the customers and there's a good reason for it. People are more likely to buy from the brand that they are familiar with. So, our result reveals that the brand being known brings more value to the products that are sold under its name. By gaining awareness, customer may develop familiarity and visibility, which serves as an anchor for other positive associations and impacts customer based brand equity.
- There is impact of brand association on customer based brand equity perception. Brand Association occurs when some company traits become ingrained in the minds of customers. A brand association

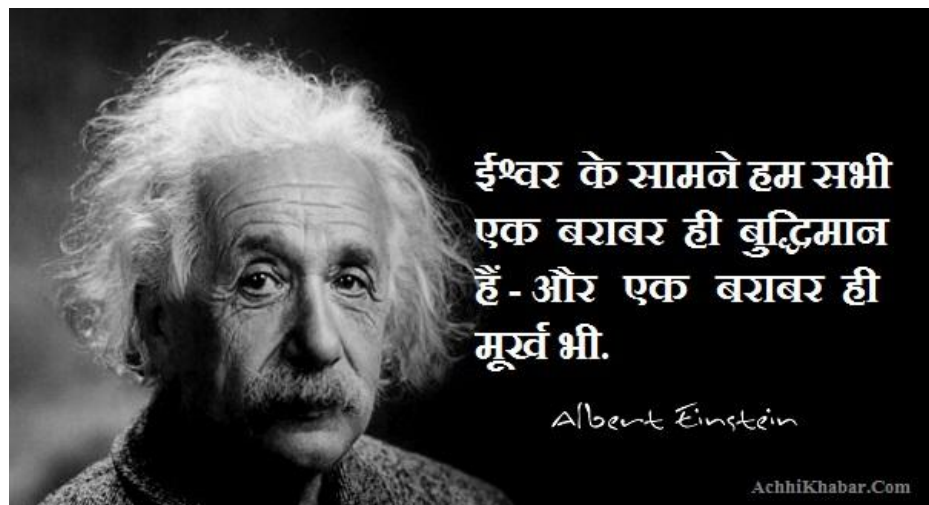
seeks to link it with positive attributes — "premium," "quality," "luxury" and so on. Brands with positive characteristics have a better chance of cornering the market by giving people more reasons to buy thereby impacting customer based brand equity.

#### FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCH

1. Research can be conducted on a larger sample or taking one city from each state of the country.
2. Further, research can include the CSR responsibilities along with the present topic.

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## EFFECTIVE USE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF ADVANCED FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN STATE SUPPORT FOR TOURISM

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### ABSTRACT

*In the article, the best practices of the world countries of the state support of the tourism sector and their achievements and advantages were studied. As a result of the research, the achievements of Spain, Germany, Great Britain, and the United Arab Emirates among the countries of the Middle East were compared. At the same time, it was revealed that the success of tourism development largely depends on how this field is accepted at the state level, how state institutions support this field.*

**Key words:** *Tourism, Socio-Economic Indicators, Profitability, Tourism Services, Tourist Image, Consumption Patterns*

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### INTRODUCTION.

In today's era of globalization, tourism is becoming not only a means of recreation, but also a form of mutual culture and communication, as well as a major branch of the economy. The World Travel and Tourism Council press release reported on the benefits of the tourism industry to the European economy. According to him, Tourism brought 1.8 trillion euros (2.1 trillion US dollars) of profit during the economic year. This is 2.6 times more than the mining industry, and 1.8 times more than the banking sector.

Tourism is the main socio-economic phenomenon, and its development affects the infrastructure system of the entire country. The great income and development of tourism is based on the high development of the service sector, transport and business sector, which in turn makes the tourism sector one of the leading profitable sectors of the economy. In economically developed countries, the share of tourism in the gross domestic product ranges from approximately 2% to 10%, and in countries where tourism is considered an important element of the economy, it is more than 10%. These indicators show that the importance of tourism has a special place in the world. For this reason, major international tourism organizations developed recommendations based on the principles of facilitating international tourism, which were formed in the Budapest Convention and reflected in the Hague Declaration on Tourism. According to him:

- Simplification of steps related to passport registration - centralization of services, shortening of the period of obtaining a foreign passport, extension of its validity period to 5 years, adaptation of the passport to the requirements of ICAO standards, creating the possibility of electronic control in the system of all countries.
- Visa processing-visa-free entry, extension of the visa period to 12 months, establishment of a single consular fee regardless of the citizenship of the tourist, creation of open transport rental opportunities.
- Simplification of foreign exchange transactions and formalization-permit to import the currency specified in the customs declaration, provide tourists with full information on the exchange rate (in the currency of the visited country), create the possibility of reverse currency exchange during the process of leaving the host country, voluntary exchange of imported currency.

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- Customs control - facilitating the payment for entry and exit of tourists, for certain types of goods and their quantity, directing a certain amount of taxes from visitors to the maintenance and repair of tourist facilities.
- Medical registration and providing medical assistance to tourists - delivering tourist information of a medical nature to visitors, providing emergency medical assistance without exception in certain situations, notifying the consulate and relatives in case of serious illness or death, transporting the body to the homeland or burying it, quickly issuing the necessary documents.

## STYLE AND MATERIALS.

Today, tourism is one of the crucial factors in the socio-economic development of the country. It is important to compare the obtained results, to achieve state support for the introduction of new experiences, to organize and conduct comprehensive research through comparative analysis and evaluation methods.

Some theoretical and practical aspects of the development of the tourism sector, the appearance of management and marketing in tourism in the activities of various entities, the role of state management in the development of the tourism sector, indicators of the development of the tourism sector and a number of problems that hinder its development, issues of innovative management in tourism and the development of activities based on technologies, tourism legal, organizational and socio-economic mechanisms of market regulation, the importance and main directions of state policy in supporting the tourism sector, methods of evaluating the effectiveness of tourist services, measures of state support for the tourism sector from foreign scientists Kotler, Boven & Makens [4] , Afanasenko I.D. [5] and widely covered in the scientific researches of V.S. Bogolyubov, V.P. Orlova[9], M.A. Morozov[10], I.V. Zorin[11] and other scientists from CIS countries.

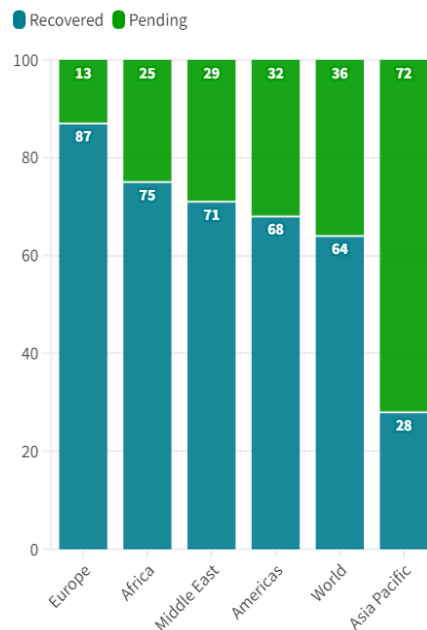
## RESULTS.

On the basis of international organizations that support and regulate tourism activities on a global scale, organizations that develop the field of tourism operate in the governing bodies of each country. Their main task is to solve tourism and related global problems, pave the way for inter-country cooperation in the field of tourism development, and contribute to mutual understanding in international relations through the development of tourism. Table 1.4 below lists the International Organizations.

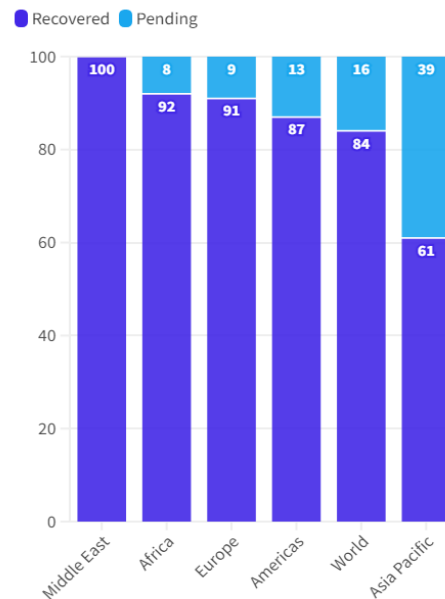
**Table 1.4**

<b>№</b>	<b>International tourism organizations (abbreviated name)</b>	<b>Full version</b>
1	WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council
2	WTO	World Trade Organization
3	IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organisations
4	PATA	<a href="#">Pacific Asia Travel Association</a>
5	UWNT0	World Tourism Organization

These organizations occupy a prestigious popular position and work on the development of tourism, with which almost all countries communicate with them in the composition of the government. It is these organizations that also provide indicators of Tourism Development in the world from today.



**1.5 picture. Incomes of international tourists:**  
**Percentage of 2019 level recovered in 2022 (%)**

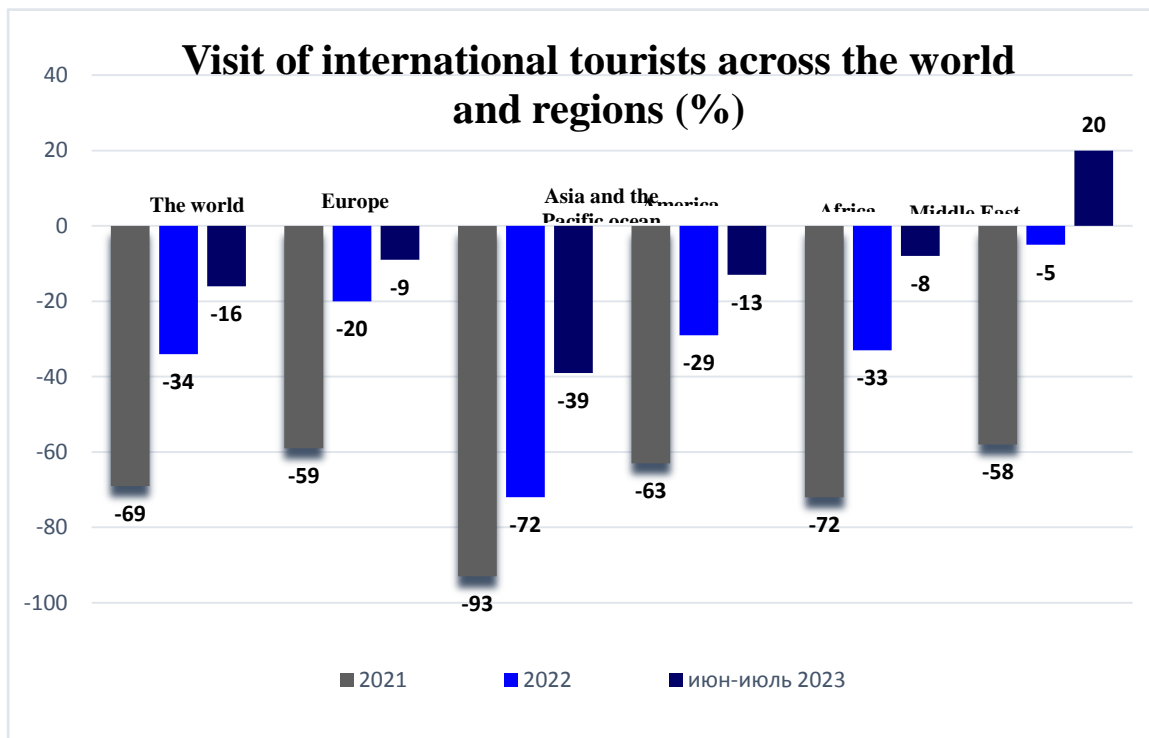


**1.6 picture. Arrival of international tourists:**  
**Percentage of 2019 level recovered in Q1 2023 (%)**

International tourist receipts were US \$ 1 trillion in 2022, rising 50% in Real terms compared to 2021, due to significant growth in international travel. By region, Europe achieved its best results in 2022, with around \$ 550 billion in tourism revenue (€520 billion).[3]

These organizations develop a tourism development program and manage it. In some developed countries, 70-80% of the income is contributed by tourism. The main measures that help to further develop the economy and inter-country tourism relations, apply new directions and innovative methods to compensate for the damage, and satisfy consumer demand through high-quality goods and services. is being developed.

As mentioned above, in 2023, the tourism industry has managed to recover its previous position and economic situation. In terms of regions, the results of the Middle East countries were particularly significant. (1.7 picture)



**1.7 picture. The flow of tourists in the period 2021-2023[2]**

In particular, in a number of foreign countries, the classification of social tourism is quite developed, and most of the population is interested in it. The concept of social tourism, which exists in almost all European countries, is based on 3 main principles:

- Organizing recreation for every part of the society by attracting low-income population to tourism;
- To subsidize tourism for this level of tourism;
- Active participation of government and municipal organizations promoting social tourism.

## DISCUSSION.

Holiday vouchers are one of the best practices of developed countries in social tourism, and they are a means of payment that are put into circulation for recreation and entertainment of all levels of people. Checks are sold through authorized state bodies or private organizations. (France and Switzerland) It is initially bought by enterprises and sold to the public at discounted prices. The check is distributed free of charge among some layers. In Switzerland, subsidies are given, and the prices of holiday vouchers are discounted from 5% to 25%. In France, these figures rise to 80%. These means of payment can only be used to pay for services related to recreation, travel and visiting cultural and entertainment events. Individuals present checks at service enterprises that are part of the social tourism system. Residential buildings used up to 40% by check, 25% for transport organizations, 15% for catering establishments, 11% for travel agencies, 10% for cultural, entertainment and sports facilities. It is not wrong to say that it is the result of an effective best practice in the development of recreation and domestic tourism for all strata of the population of the Czech Republic.

In Great Britain, which is one of the major tourist countries, the tourism infrastructure is managed by the Ministry of Culture and Sports. This organization is called BTA or British Tourism Authority in Britain. Its main task is to increase the tourist flow of the country, promote advertising and develop domestic tourism. The main structure of the organization consists of the board of directors. The board is managed by 5 members and a single director. The British Tourism Authority is a private organization and has about 300 employees. It can directly implement not only domestic tourism activities of the country, but also foreign tourism relations. Its representative offices also operate in different countries.

In 2018, a total of 37.9 million tourists from abroad visited Great Britain. A total profit of £22.8 billion. Compared to 2017, international visitor numbers and spending decreased by 5.3% and 2.3%, respectively, for the first time since 2009-2010.[1] Since April 2020, the flow of tourists has been stopped due to the pandemic. According to a report published by the Allender Fraser Institute in 2021, the flow of tourists has decreased by 62% due to the pandemic. Until the end of 2022, these indicators did not change significantly.

The British government has developed additional offers and bonuses for consumers in order to promote tourism. According to him, an incentive program for customers of one of the mass transport airlines was announced. The FFP program quickly became popular. Although it was originally created in the United States, the British government developed it and made it popular. According to the essence of the program, the tourist collects points while using the airline service (according to the route and service class) and according to the level of accumulated points, he gets a higher class service or a free ticket bonus. Today, many tourist countries transport a certain part of passengers free of charge through this program. This does not have a negative impact on its economic situation, because customer incentives bring great profits in long-term relationships established in the airline, and each time the costs are more than covered by selling goods (services) to new customers.

Spain, one of the major tourist tycoons of tourism, has also developed a number of measures for the development of tourism. In particular, the state has created favorable regulatory and legal opportunities and regulated tourism activities. In France, the law "On powers in the field of tourism" and "On private tourist enterprises" was adopted at the national level. The 17 autonomies in France have their own tourism legislation without deviating from the existing general law. The existence of a number of differences between them sometimes causes a number of misunderstandings. The Spanish government has launched a single guarantee program for all its autonomous regions. According to it, a bank guarantee was introduced to support the activity of the retailer (tour agent) and the majorista (tour operator) engaged in tourism activities. In it, the bank guarantee for the travel agency is increased from 100,000 euros or 5% of the business volume for guarantee payments. From the economic point of view, if the turnover of the company is 160 million euros, 5% of it is 8 million. These funds can be used to cover losses through bank guarantees if the company fails to fulfill its obligations to consumers or goes bankrupt.

According to the statistics of the World Tourism Organization, in 2022 the gross domestic product of tourism reached 159 billion euros in nominal terms, which is 1.4% higher than in 2019. The tourism sector accounted for 61% of Spain's economic growth in 2022. According to Exceltur calculations, the industry's contribution to the Spanish economy increased by 12.2% compared to 2019. Almost 8.9 million foreign visitors visited the kingdom in August 2022, spending 11.26 billion euros.

According to the forecasts of tourism experts, tourism will remain one of the leading industries until 2050. For this reason, many countries are using all their capabilities to develop tourism and attract tourists. The experience of Germany, which is among the top 10 countries in terms of income and tourist arrivals, is a



vivid example of this. Compared to several European countries, Germany has proven to have a much higher tourism potential. According to the annual survey of the Tourism economic magazine, 3 German tourism conglomerates take the leading place: TUI Deutschland, Thomas Cook, REVE - Touristik, they have collected about 70% of the tourist services market in their hands. For example, REVE tourism conglomerate includes 1270 travel agencies. At the end of last year, REVE ranked third in the German tourism market, with an annual turnover of 5 billion euros. TUI, the world's largest company with an annual turnover of 14 billion euros, includes more than 3,000 small and medium-sized enterprises

The German government is trying to organize a comfortable trip around the country for all categories of tourists. Unlike other tourist countries, favorable conditions have been created in Germany not only for disabled people, but also for people with any other travel inconvenience (elderly tourists, families with small children, people who have experienced temporary life tests, for example, injured people). At the same time, a special bureau for tourists with disabilities or limited physical abilities has been established in Germany, and it is possible to get any information and advice in all languages 24 hours a day.

According to the statistics mentioned above, the countries of the Middle East have achieved high indicators in the field of tourism. The Middle East is the name given to the regions in western and southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa. In the Middle East, there are countries and emirates such as Egypt, Sudan, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Cyprus, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Oman, Yemen, Qatar.

### **The United Arab Emirates**

Recovered its economy as a result of the development of oil production and the establishment of a confederation based on mutual agreement of seven emirates. Each of them has an independent governing monarchy and is governed by a president based on the mutual agreement of the parties. This task is performed by the Emir of Abu Dhabi. Tourism is of particular importance in the economy of the United Arab Emirates, and the cities of Dubai and Abu Dhabi are said to be its main driving force. It is the city of Dubai that is the main center of mass tourism not only in the country or region, but also on a global scale, which ensures that foreign tourists visit other emirates as part of excursion programs. Abu Dhabi is the business center for the entire region and is one of the main subjects of commercial tourism. The Dubai Tourism Board has become the Department of Tourism and Commerce, the organization that supports tourism in Dubai. Its main task is to develop the touristic image of the city of Dubai, to promote it internationally as a center of tourism and trade. The city street has been radically changed: the largest, most luxurious hotels have been destroyed by the Djemerra Group company. With the development of the tourism industry, the tourism sector started to generate high income every year. By creating the artificial palm island project, the number of visitors and foreign currency began to flow. Dubai authorities are interested in inviting well-known theater and ballet companies, musicians and other cultural figures and creating conditions for their high-level performances in order to increase tourism entertainment and attract tourists. In addition, it involves the organization of major sports competitions with valuable prize pools that guarantee the performances of world-class stars. An example of this is the World Cup of horse racing in Dubai, as well as the Dubai Open tennis tournament. Along with such opportunities, this city also has a number of problems. But the country's government is finding a reasonable solution to it. We will consider the strengths and weaknesses of the city of Dubai in the SWOT analysis studied in picture 1.8.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High level of population income;</li> <li>2. satisfactory and stable state of the national economy</li> <li>3. The development of transport infrastructure is one of the priorities of the UAE. Government policy is aimed at strengthening the status of the United Arab Emirates as a global trade center.</li> <li>4. Favorable tax climate and lack of tax payments</li> <li>5. Each emirate, including Dubai, has its own customs service. At the same time, the Federal Customs Authority operates in the UAE, whose tasks include the unification of customs procedures. According to statistics, about 80 percent of goods that have passed customs are brought to the UAE through Dubai. As a member of the SS AGPP, the United Arab Emirates follows the same customs control procedure for all countries of this organization.</li> <li>6. Dubai has the most modern level of medical care. Well-equipped hospitals have been built throughout the city, medical staff speak English.</li> <li>7. Simplified procedure for obtaining a visa to enter the country</li> <li>8. developed banking sector</li> <li>9. Developed touristic, financial, entertainment and business infrastructure</li> <li>10. Strategically convenient location in the region</li> </ol>	<p>Seasonality. Most countries show almost the same number of arrivals to Dubai throughout the year. And only those from Russia are characterized by a sharp decline during exactly three summer months. What Dubai is not famous for in summer is that at this time of the year the country has a very hot climate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Far away from important centers of Russia, Europe and the world</li> <li>3. Constant lack of clean water. Every day, the entire UAE produces about 4,000 bottles of clean water per day, and if previously this allowed for the creation of a strategic reserve, then the annual increase in the population at the expense of wage labor shows that such reserves are not enough. The government has ordered the opening of new desalination plants, their operation has its drawbacks: they release huge amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every day; Another product of the station's operation is sludge, which is then dumped into the sea and damages its ecosystem.</li> <li>4. There are many artificial and natural beaches in Dubai, because most tourists come here only to relax on the sand and swim in the waters of the Persian Gulf. Strong waves cause erosion of the beach zone of the Dubai ecosystem:</li> <li>5. Increasing salinity in the waters of the Persian Gulf is a problem that scientists have been grappling with for the past decade. Untreated wastewater is discharged into the bay. Because of this, salinity has risen from 30 parts per million to 47 parts per million over the past 30 years..</li> </ol>
Opportunities	Thearts

<p>Rapid growth of the regional economy</p> <p>2. Increased interest in the region by foreign tourists.</p> <p>3. The interest of the state apparatus in supporting the rapid development of the tourism industry</p> <p>4. Using geographic location to attract foreign investors.</p> <p>5. Interest of neighboring countries in implementing joint projects in the field of tourism</p> <p>6. Growth of financial income of the population and increase of effective demand.</p>	<p>Environmental hazards associated with the waste treatment system. Dubai has seen a rapid growth of skyscrapers in recent years, water supply is often carried out without regard to environmental standards. Not only has the sewage treatment system failed to keep up with the city's growth, but locals and hotels have always been slow to use water since Dubai lowered utility rates a few years ago.</p> <p>2. Scarcity of fresh water and land for agricultural development can cause food problems</p>
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### 1.8 picture. SWOT Analysis of Dubai City

The emirate of Abu Dhabi, which is less visible in terms of tourist demand, has in turn negotiated contracts and terms to create a new art center on Saadiyat Island with the participation of the aforementioned Louvre and the Guggenheim Museum.

Today, the growth of the tourism sector of the Emirates plays a crucial role in the sustainable prosperity of the state's economy.

The information agency of the Ministry of Planning noted that the successful development of the tourism industry will further increase GDP indicators. It was considered that all the necessary conditions for the development of the share of the tourism sector are large investments and attention to this sector.

### SUMMARY.

Thus, the tourism sector is a complex process that includes tourism companies and enterprises of the tourism industry whose activities are regulated by legal documents, the importance of the state management authority in improving the activities, the support of its representative bodies and other organizations. Before developing the efficiency of tourism and introducing innovative technologies, it is necessary to determine the existing system and the economic, cultural and political situation of the region and develop the necessary system. If the current indicator is not adequately evaluated, the quality of goods and services offered by the manufacturer will not be able to meet the demand level, and the increase in excessive, unnecessary expenditure will cause significant damage to the economy of the enterprise or structure.

Analyzing the experience of different foreign countries, it can be concluded that the success of tourism development largely depends on how this field is accepted at the state level, how state institutions support this field. State programs should serve the development of tourism business, formation of tourist centers, creation of necessary infrastructure, as well as promotion and information provision.

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## NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF KEY POINTS AND CHALLENGES

Dr. Anand Kabia<sup>1</sup>, MS. Rashmi Kaushik<sup>2</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

*For the Indian educational system, the new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is undoubtedly a positive development. NEP 2020 has resulted in some unanticipated adjustments. This article covered the salient features of NEP 2020, even though the education policy has had an equal impact on education in schools and colleges. Additionally, it compares NEP 1986 with NEP 2020 and addresses certain implementation issues.*

*Keywords: NEP, Challenges, Education*

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### INTRODUCTION:

Given the detrimental effects of the COVID-19 epidemic on the global community, the Government of India's New Education Policy (NEP 2020) in India is a welcome and constructive step forward. India implemented the first NEP in 1968, the second in 1986 after a lengthy pause, and the most recent one in 2020 under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The Ministry of Education presented Policy (NEP) 2020, which had amended recently. The National Curriculum India's Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) was approved on July 29, 2020. It was made with a specific goal in mind, to restructure the educational system and create a blueprint for an informed, progressive country.

### Research Methodology:

By providing a comprehensive picture of the event, qualitative research approaches aim to comprehend behavior and relationships. The study's primary foundation is made up of secondary data. The study for this paper was carried out through a review of the literature without any empirical investigation. A substantial quantity of textual material was employed, comprising books and magazine articles.

#### Indian Education Policy 2020's main points:

1. School education will start from Kinder Garden from Anganwadi before 3 years
2. Structure of education will be changed from Ten Plus Two to 5 Plus B Plus C Plus 4
3. To eliminate the discrimination and rigidity between science art commerce
4. Schemes of Internship and Vocational Education Starting from Class VI to enable the student to gain experience in the work environment and acquire social skills as well as practical knowledge
5. Changes have also been made in the model of board examinations of the new education policy, now it will be based on the assessment of the knowledge of the core subject.
6. Operationalization of 4-Year Bachelor's Program

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7. Major reforms target to reach 50% by 2035
8. Conducting Common College Entrance Test for all undergraduate programs
9. To decide the fees of colleges by the government, a college committee is to be formed to monitor it
10. Ending the MPhil program
11. Inclusion of education through mother tongue in the education system
12. National Education 2020 also allows foreign colleges to set up their colleges in India
13. UP 2020 will have multiple entry and exit systems people can start and finish their education after a period they will have opportunities to join their studies without losing any credit
14. Three languages included in the new education policy

### Challenges

1. Doubling the Gross Enrolments Ratio from 2035 to 2035 would require opening new universities every week for 15 years which is almost impossible.
2. To run the industry to provide education to every child in India, about 50 to 60 schools have to be opened every week. There are more than 20 million children in India who have not even seen the face of the school.
3. Successful implementation of education policy require educated illiterate techno-friendly which will require teacher training in universities and need more funding.

### Conclusion

Education is the key to success; New Education Policy 2020 brings a comprehensive change in the country's education system It also emphasizes creating different societies. It also allows international universities for the nation's development, which will also give e opportunity to Indian students the opportunity to get an international level education. The future of the new education policy will depend on the political will, that it is going to present to the nation

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## THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN ENSURING FOOD SECURITY OF KHOREZM REGION: ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Matjonov Bekjon Ravshonbekovich<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

*Agricultural crops are very important for ensuring food security today. This article was carried out with the financial support of GIZ in cooperation with ICARDA within the framework of the project "Environmentally oriented regional development in the Aral Bay region". The main purpose of the study is to assess the current state of mungbean cultivation and to identify the crop grown in Khorezm region and the existing problems in the process of cultivation there. As part of the research, 5 farms were selected in Khorezm region. All data were collected and analyzed during the study.*

**Key words:** food security, food products, crop rotation, secondary crops, agricultural crops, mungbean cultivation

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### INTRODUCTION

Food security means ensuring that a country provides its population with food products that are not inferior to scientifically based medical standards. One of the most important tasks facing the government of any country is to meet the growing demand of the population for consumer goods. As a result of the complete supply of food and non-food products to the population, the basis for their prosperous life is created. The basis of economic stability is ensuring the well-being of the population, raising the standard of living, including meeting its demand for food products at the medically based quantity and quality level.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" deals with further development of food production. In doing so, development and implementation of a program to expand the base of food raw materials and gradually increase the volume of organic products. By 2026, the volume of food products will be increased to 7.4 million tons, the processing level will be increased to 32% for milk, 25% for meat, and 28% for fruits and vegetables [1].

In the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2022 No. PQ-436 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy until 2030", food is also the issue is discussed separately. This includes developing and implementing agricultural solutions that feed a growing population while ensuring food security, conserving water resources, sustainable landscapes, reforestation and the wise use of natural resources. Promoting food security and well-being through sustainable agricultural production and processing through use-based practices, promoting food security, developing healthy ecosystems, and supporting the sustainable management of land, water, and other natural resources - the tasks of creating a global management system aimed at support are defined [2].

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The risk of low-quality content and scarce land resources has been rising over the last few years. The cotton monopoly had reached a high point by the time of independence. As a result, the soil has become weaker, its fertility has decreased, its water-physical qualities have deteriorated, and processes like soil degradation and dryness have increased. In Uzbekistan, high concentrations of pesticides, herbicides, and inorganic mineral fertilizers have contaminated the soil with a variety of dangerous chemicals.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Mungbean is a very suitable crop for farmers in South Asia and Central Asia. It can be seen that it is a very suitable crop species due to its short growing season and good adaptability to heat, drought and high salinity and difficult climatic conditions [5]. Modern, early-maturing mungbean varieties that have been widely used in South Asia and Central Asia and have benefited farms in terms of income and nutrition can be recommended. Today, farms in the Aral Bay region use such early ripening varieties of mungbean as the "Durdona" variety [6].

Academicians D.N. Pryanishnikov and V.R. Williams' science has been crucial to the creation of the notion of mungbean efficiency [3]. Working on the enormous agrochemical difficulties, D.N. Pryanishnikov demonstrated that green fertilizers are also crucial in raising agricultural yields. With the growth of cotton expanding, interest in green manure emerged in Central Asian settings [4].

Two grain harvests per year are possible when mungbean is cultivated as a supplementary crop alongside winter wheat. Winter wheat yields 60–70 t/ha, while mungbean yields 1,5–2,0 t/ha. As a result, net revenue will rise by 30–40% and the efficiency of using 1 hectare will increase by 100%. There will be a 20–25% improvement in profitability and a 15–25% drop in production costs [7].

Numerous scientific investigations have been carried out to examine the function of secondary crops in enhancing soil fertility and their influence on succeeding crops in various soil types across the nation.

Scientific analyses show that the cotton output rose by 40–60% when moss was applied as a green manure fertilizer. It should be mentioned that the amount of free nitrogen in the atmosphere is determined by the weight, type, variety, and agronomic practices of the endogenous bacteria that reside in the roots of legume plants, as well as by the process of assimilation of these bacteria.

Jumaev and Sirimov state that in Karakalpakstan, 100 kg of pure nitrogen per hectare of land was accumulated, and 200–300 ts/ha of green mass was generated, in addition to a notable increase in protein in grain and beet mass [8].

E.Mishustin observes that legumes can be effectively grown and developed further by being fed small amounts of nitrogen fertilizers at an early age [9]. M.V.Fedorov investigated the biological, physiological research of legumes' absorption of free nitrogen in the air and created biochemical grounds, while E.N.Mishustin investigated how legumes assimilate free nitrogen in the air and how agrotechnical practices affect their care [10].

Considerable effort is being put into researching the success of growing moss in the stalks of autumn cereals, as well as the quantity of root and stem residues left in the soil after planting legumes and their impact on succeeding harvests. These scientific experiments have demonstrated that a grain yield of 17–19 ts /ha may be obtained from the mash if it is planted as a repeat crop to the winter wheat husk at an early stage and at the typical seedling thickness. B.Xalikov researched how adding moss to soil might improve its fertility, one of the benefits of legumes [11].

Winter wheat yields an average of 1.41 t / ha of seed residues and 2.40 t / ha of root residues at the conclusion of the growing season, whereas repeat crop mungbean yields 0.80 t / ha of dung and 1.36 t / ha of root residues. Following the planting of leguminous crops in the field, winter wheat seed germination, yield, and grain quality all greatly increase in comparison to the control (wheat + wheat).

Irrigated lands are the primary source of need, thus the most effective way to use them is to cultivate them multiple times a year and use them continuously throughout the year. This is the key problem that scientists are trying to solve, both practically and scientifically.

I. Abduraxmonov and colleagues, in particular, point out that growing mungbean in these regions to produce a grain yield of 15–18 ts/ha and growing secondary crops in the valley can both improve the efficiency of arable lands [12].

Replanting soybeans and moss after winter wheat in irrigated, eroded areas enhances the soil's agrophysical and agrochemical composition, boosts productivity, and improves the production of cotton the following year [13].

In addition to harvesting, plowing, and replanting winter wheat, mineral fertilizers containing 120 kg of nitrogen, 150 kg of phosphorus, and 30 kg of potassium are sprayed per hectare. There is less soil deflation or washing condition.

Use of the land year-round and efficient cropping system use numerous times a year is therefore one of the potential approaches to improve soil fertility and the efficiency of irrigated lands [14].

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

During the research, 1 hectare of land was allocated in the fields of 5 farms in Khorezm region, and 3 crops were planted separately from 0.15 hectare of land as an experiment.

The combination of crops is planted in the following order:

- a) winter wheat - cotton (WW-C)
- b) winter wheat - mung bean - green manure - cotton (WW-MB-GM-C)
- c) Green manure - spring wheat - mungbean - green manure - cotton (GM-SW-MB-GM-C)

In the course of the research, the income, expenses, net profit and cost of production of agricultural crops grown in these farms were determined.

In the course of this research, the traditional planting method and the alternating planting method of farms were compared. Crops were planted on selected farms based on two replications. In all 5 farms in Khorezm region, green manure and winter wheat were planted twice between cotton fields. For each planted crop, pre-planting, planting period, vegetation and harvest costs were calculated and analyzed. After harvesting, mungbean was planted as an experiment and the yield was analyzed.

Farmers planted mungbean in fields with two replications in the order of 4C-R1, 4C-R2, 5C-R1 and 5C-R2. During the survey, the yield, production cost, costs, income, net profit and profit-cost ratio of mungbean grown by farms were determined.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

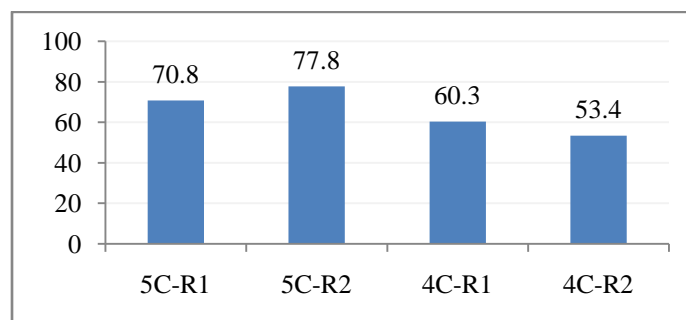
Farmers planted mungbeans in the field after harvesting winter wheat. The yield and seed of mungbean were calculated and analyzed. In the process of research, the yield, production costs, income, net profit and profitability indicators of mungbean grown by farms were determined. An economic analysis of mungbean cultivation was conducted on five farms in the Khorezm region. We will consider the results of the economic analysis in the following order:

**Tab.1. Grain and seed analysis of mungbean grown at BeruniyElita Farm**

Indicators	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2
	Grain		Grain		Seed		Seed	
Yield (kg/ha)	653	680	613	587	457	476	429	411
Cost of production (COGS, UZS/ha)	7497200	7497200	7497200	7497200	7497200	7497200	7497200	7497200
Revenue (UZS/ha)	9146667	9520000	8586667	8213333	12805333	13328000	12021333	11498667
Profit (from sales, UZS/ha)	1649467	2022800	1089467	716133,3	5308133	5830800	4524133	4001467
Rate of return (%)	22,0	27,0	14,5	9,6	70,8	77,8	60,3	53,4

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

Mungbean was grown in 4 plots at the BeruniyElita farm. Analyzing the results, mungbean grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1 and 4C-R2 was 653, 680, 613 and 587 kg/ha for grain, respectively. The average yield of the farm is 633 kg of mungbean from 1 hectare of land. The average yield of mungbean is 633 kg/ha. Cost of production (COGS) at BeruniyElita farm was 7497200 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 27,0% due to higher mungbean yield in plot 5C-R2. Rate of return was 9,6 % because mungbean yield in plot 4C-R2 was less. If we make a general conclusion about the farm, the average rate of return of the farm was 18,2%.



**Fig.1. Rate of return of BeruniyElita Farm as seed (in%)**

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

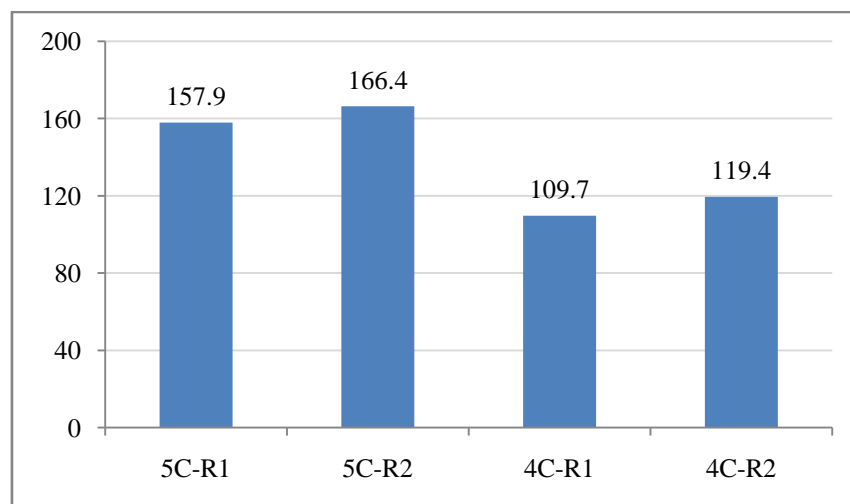
Analyzing mungbean as seeds, 457, 476, 429 and 411 kg/ha of seeds were grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1 and 4C-R2, respectively. Plot 5C-R2 with the highest income received 13328000 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 77.8%. The average rate of return of the farm was 65.5%.

**Tab.2. Grain and seed analysis of mungbean grown at Mamasoliy farm**

Indicators	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2
	Grain		Grain		Seed		Seed	
Yield (kg/ha)	1427	1473	1160	1213	999	1031	812	849
Cost of production (COGS, UZS/ha)	10841200	10841200	10841200	10841200	10841200	10841200	10841200	10841200
Revenue (UZS/ha)	19973333	20626667	16240000	16986667	27962667	28877333	22736000	23781333
Profit (from product sales, UZS/ha)	9132133	9785467	5398800	6145467	17121467	18036133	11894800	12940133
Rateofreturn (%)	84,2	90,3	49,8	56,7	157,9	166,4	109,7	119,4

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

Mungbean was grown in 4 plots at the Mamasoliy farm. Analyzing the results, mungbean grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1 and 4C-R2 was 1427, 1473, 1160 and 1213 kg/ha for grain, respectively. Cost of production (COGS) at Mamasoliy farm was 10841200 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 90,3 % due to higher mungbean yield in plot 5C-R2. Rate of return was 49,8 % because mungbean yield in plot 4C-R1 was less. If we make a general conclusion about the farm, the average rate of return of the farm was 70,4%.



**Fig.2. Profitability rate of mungbean seed of “Mamasoliy” farm (%)**

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

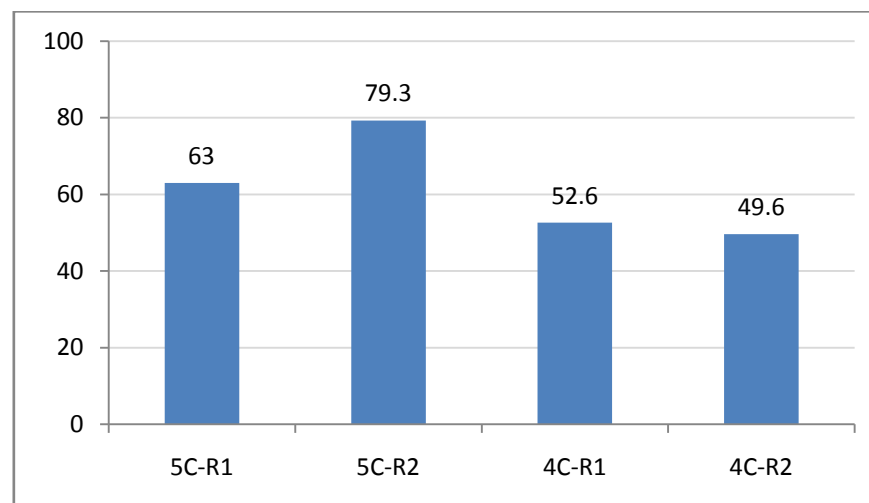
Analyzing mungbean as seeds, 999, 1031, 812, and 849 kg/ha of seeds were grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1, and 4C-R2, respectively. Plot 5C-R2 with the highest income received 10841200 UZS/ha. The rate of return was 166.4%. The average rate of return on the farm was 138.3%.

**Tab.3. Grain and seed analysis of mungbean grown at Murodbekfarm**

Indicators	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2
	Grain		Grain		Seed		Seed	
Yield (kg/ha)	733	807	687	673	513	565	481	471
Cost of production (COGS, UZS/ha)	8819200	8819200	8819200	8819200	8819200	8819200	8819200	8819200
Revenue (UZS/ha)	10266667	11293333	9613333	9426667	14373333	15810667	13458667	13197333
Profit (from sales, UZS/ha)	1447467	2474133	794133	607467	5554133	6991467	4639467	4378133
Rate of return (%)	16,4	28,1	9,0	6,9	63,0	79,3	52,6	49,6

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

Mungbean was grown in 4 plots at the Murodbek farm. Analyzing the results, mungbean grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1 and 4C-R2 was 733, 807, 687 and 673 kg/ha for grain, respectively. Cost of production (COGS) at Murodbek farm was 8819200 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 28,1% due to higher mungbean yield in plot 5C-R2. Rate of return was 6,9% because mungbean yield in plot 4C-R2 was less. If we make a general conclusion about the farm, the average rate of return of the farm was 15,1 %.



**Fig.3. Profitability rate of mungbean seed of "Murodbek" farm (%)**

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

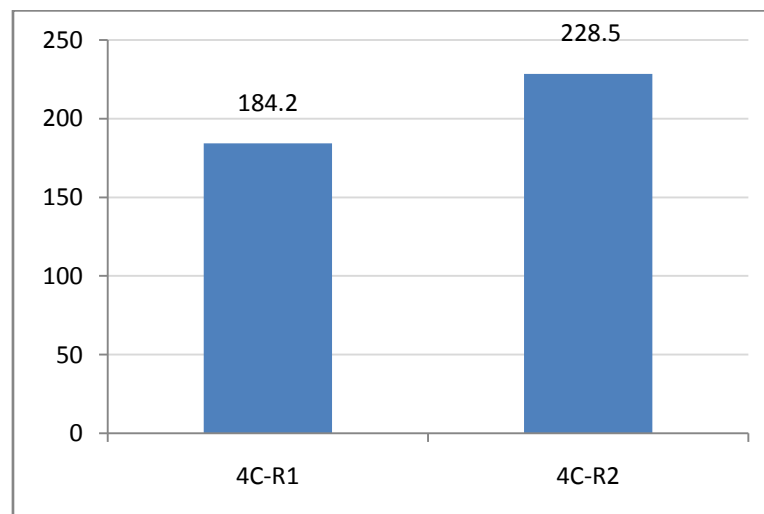
Analyzing mungbean as seeds, 513, 565, 481 and 471 kg/ha of seeds were grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1 and 4C-R2, respectively. Plot 5C-R2 with the highest income received 15810667 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 79.3%. The average rate of return on the farm was 61.1%.

**Tab.4. Grain and seed analysis of mungbean grown at TotijonBekmetovafarm**

Indicators	4C-R1	4C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2
	Grain		Seed	
Yield (kg/ha)	1453	1680	1017	1176
Cost of production (COGS, UZS/ha)	10024400	10024400	10024400	10024400
Revenue (UZS/ha)	20346667	23520000	28485333	32928000
Profit product (from sales, UZS/ha)	10322267	13495600	18460933	22903600
Rateofreturn (%)	103,0	134,6	184,2	228,5

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

Mungbean was grown in 2 plots at the TotijonBekmetova farm. Analyzing the results, mungbean grown in plots 4C-R1 and 4C-R2 was 1 453 and 1 680 kg/ha, respectively. Cost of production (COGS) at TotijonBekmetova farm was 10024400 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 134,6 % due to higher mungbean yield in plot 4C-R2. If we make a general conclusion about the farm, the average rate of return of the farm was 118,8%.



**Fig.4. Profitability rate of mungbean seed of "TotijonBekmetova"farm (%)**

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

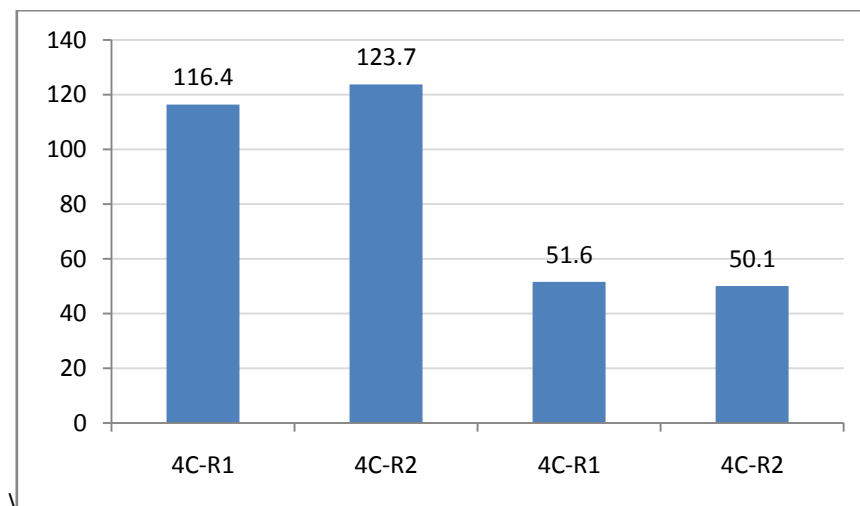
Analyzing mungbean as seeds, 1017 and 1176 kg/ha of seeds were grown in plots 4C-R1 and 4C-R2, respectively. The plot 4C-R2 with the highest income received 32928000 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 228.5%. The average rate of return of the farm was 206.3%.

**Tab.5. Grain and seed analysis of mungbean grown at SultonTannovfarm**

Indicators	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2	5C-R1	5C-R2	4C-R1	4C-R2
	Grain		Grain		Seed		Seed	
Yield (kg/ha)	980	1013	687	680	686	709	481	476
Cost of production (COGS, UZS/ha)	8877000	8877000	8877000	8877000	8877000	8877000	8877000	8877000
Revenue (UZS/ha)	13720000	14186667	9613333	9520000	19208000	19861333	13458667	13328000
Profit (from product sales, UZS/ha)	4843000	5309667	736333	643000	10331000	10984333	4581667	4451000
Rateofreturn (%)	54,6	59,8	8,3	7,2	116,4	123,7	51,6	50,1

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.

Mungbean was grown in 4 plots at the SultonTannov farm. Analyzing the results, mungbean grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1 and 4C-R2 was 980, 1013, 687 and 680 kg/ha, respectively. Cost of production (COGS) at SultonTannov farm was 8877000 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 59,8% due to higher mungbean yield in plot 5C-R2. Rate of return was 7,2 % because mungbean yield in plot 4C-R2 was less. If we make a general conclusion about the farm, the average rate of return of the farm was 32,4 %.



**Fig.5. Profitability rate of mungbean seed of "SultonTannov"farm (%)**

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of information from farms.



Analyzing mungbean as seeds, 686, 709, 481 and 476 kg/ha of seeds were grown in plots 5C-R1, 5C-R2, 4C-R1 and 4C-R2, respectively. Plot 5C-R2 with the highest income received 19861333 UZS/ha. Rate of return was 123.7%. The average rate of return of the farm was 85.4%.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that, based on the information obtained during the research, it is recommended to increase mungbean planting as a repeated crop in the wheat-cotton planting system in Khorezm region. Because our analyzes have shown that during the growing season, the plant accumulates 50-100 kg/hectare of biological nitrogen and organic matter in the soil, increases the natural fertility of the land, and is a medicinal grain rich in proteins and vitamins.

Khorezm region has great potential to increase mungbean productivity and cultivation and expand it as a secondary crop. Utilizing this potential requires governments to address problems in the supply of quality seeds and improve the operation of the additional mash chain in Uzbekistan. Governments, the private sector and NGOs, with the support of foreign donors, can promote mungbean expansion through a combination of improved varieties and targeted information on production practices, financial costs and returns, soil quality, crop yield and potential human benefits. In the course of our research, mungbean productivity, benefits and costs, profitability indicators of selected farms were determined.

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## INCREASING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE COTTON COMPLEX

KhalikovTolibjonLuptullaevich<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

*The intra-industry disunity of enterprises in the cotton complex does not allow rational use of existing opportunities for the dynamic development of raw cotton production, its deep processing and increasing the efficiency of the cotton complex. Currently, only a tenth of the cotton fiber produced in the republic is processed, and the rest is exported outside the country.*

**Keywords:** *Raw Cotton Production, Processing And Production Of Finished Products, Cotton-Textile Cluster.*

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### Introduction.

Cotton growing is characterized by such an unresolved problem as a low degree of integration and cooperation of peasant farms with other participants in the cotton-textile market, which makes it necessary to use new approaches to the effective functioning of the cotton complex. This, in particular, concerns the problems of ensuring the sustainable development of its raw material base, deep processing of cotton, improving the interaction of enterprises producing, processing and marketing cotton products, increasing their competitiveness, implementing effective measures of state support and regulation.

Despite the presence of favorable economic prerequisites for cheap raw materials, labor and the growing needs of the world and regional markets for relevant products (yarn, cotton fabrics), the economic mechanism of the industry's functioning is not aimed at achieving sustainable final results, developing processes of cooperation and integration in the industry, which leads to significant losses of the state budget and losses of cotton producers and generally low efficiency and competitiveness of the cotton complex.

In this regard, fundamentally new strategic directions are needed for the development and increase in the efficiency of the cotton complex based on cooperation, integration and clustering, the development of effective management mechanisms, and the improvement of organizational and economic relations in the production process, deep processing and sale of cotton complex products.

The problem of increasing the economic efficiency of the cotton complex is complex and multifaceted, which necessitates a comprehensive study of organizational and economic issues of the dynamic development of its raw material base, improving the economic foundations and mechanisms of intersectoral interaction between enterprises of the cotton complex, implementing measures of its state regulation and support, which determined the choice of research topic, its relevance and national economic significance.

Despite a significant number of publications on the problem under consideration, many of its aspects in market conditions remain the subject of heated debate and require further development. Most scientific works are limited to studies of problems of increasing the efficiency of certain related industries and economic entities of the agro-industrial complex; issues of the influence of institutional changes on the

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formation of an effective system of production, processing and marketing of agricultural products as a single organizational, economic and technological process of production of the final product are poorly addressed. Further research is needed into the mechanisms for integrating rural commodity producers with processing and service enterprises, and the implementation of effective measures of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex in order to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the agricultural sector and its most important industries.

**The research methodology** was the works of domestic and foreign authors, the results of scientific developments of scientific institutions and universities on the issues of increasing the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex, cooperation and integration of agro-industrial production, the development of market relations, the formation of a multi-structure economy, the organization of work of enterprises of various forms of ownership and management, peasant (farmer) farms.

### **Main part.**

The scientific principles and recommendations formulated in the work make it possible, at a higher scientific and practical level, to solve the problems of increasing the efficiency of the functioning of enterprises in the system of production, processing and marketing of products, developing mutually beneficial economic relations between enterprises of the cotton complex, connected by a single technological cycle from the production of raw cotton to finished products and activation of integration processes. Its practical significance lies in the methodological substantiation of the development of integration processes in cotton growing, the development of models, recommendations intended for direct use in the practice of development and management of the industry. Recommendations arising from the results of the study can be used in the development and implementation of government programs to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the cotton complex.

### **Results and analysis of the study.**

Thanks to the development of cotton-textile cluster systems, textile, domestic clothing and knitwear products are now widely recognized and supplied to more than 70 foreign countries, the volume of annual exports in the field in 2022 increased almost three times compared to 2018, exceeding significantly exceeding import figures.

The share of exports of textile products in 2021-2022 increased significantly; the share of imports, on the contrary, tended to decline, which allows us to conclude that the textile industry of the republic is export-oriented.

The volumes of products produced by cotton-textile clusters during the period of implementation of cluster systems increased about 40 times, reaching almost 5 million tons per year by the end of 2022. The value indicators of production volumes also had a significant growth trend - in 2022. Compared to 2018, there was an almost thirty-fold increase, exceeding 25 billion soums at the end of the study period.

The introduction of cotton-textile cluster systems made it possible to significantly increase the number of jobs and wages, which contributed to the growth of employment and income of the population, primarily living in remote corners of the republic. In 2022, compared to 2018, the number of jobs increased by more than 7.5 times, exceeding 63 thousand; the wage fund over this period of time increased by almost 3.5 times, amounting to 1.5 trillion soums at the end of 2022.

The average salary of workers in cotton-textile clusters has increased significantly and in 2022 amounted to almost 2.4 million soums.

We will analyze the interregional localization of cotton-textile clusters of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for which we will calculate the localization coefficient (CL) of cotton-textile clusters, which characterizes the level of development of the region and the significance of clustering for the regional economy. It is calculated as the ratio of the share of production of cotton-textile clusters in the regional production structure to the share of cotton-textile clusters in the country:

$$CL = (V_r/P_r) : (V_c/P_c),$$

where  $V_r$  is the volume of production of cotton-textile clusters in the region;

$P_r$  - all industrial production in the region;

$V_c$  - production volume of cotton-textile clusters in the country;

$P_c$  - all industrial production of the country<sup>1</sup>.

### Conclusion.

In the conditions of the predominance of the small-peasant structure of agricultural production, the development of cooperation and agro-industrial integration intensifies the processes of attracting industrial and financial capital, the formation of medium and large-scale production. The development of cooperation and integration processes in agro-industrial production contributes to solving the following main tasks:

- Improving organizational and economic relations in the process of production, transportation, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products;
- Intensification and industrialization of production, increasing the competitiveness of manufactured products;
- Creating effective production, economic and social conditions for participants in integrated structures;
- Ensuring an effective management system;
- Increasing labor productivity and, on this basis, increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

Solving the problem of efficient organization of production, processing and marketing of agricultural products requires the development of integration of sectors of the agro-industrial complex based on a cluster approach to the organization of production. A cluster is a network of enterprises interacting with each other within a single value chain. The use of a cluster approach to organizing production helps to ensure economic, technological, and organizational unity of the process of production, processing and marketing of agricultural products, and intersectoral redistribution of final income. The creation of an agro-industrial cluster will help increase the financial and economic sustainability of its member enterprises and, most importantly,

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<sup>1</sup>Beloglazova S.A. Identification of economic specialization of the regions of the Southern Federal District in the context of clustering: development of methodology and current results// Economics: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. 2018, Vol. 8, Is. 11A. <http://publishing-vak.ru/file/archive-economy-2018-11/17-beloglazova.pdf> P. 148-157.

what is especially important in the conditions of Uzbekistan, will allow mobilizing investment resources and directing them for the development of technical re-equipment and modernization of agricultural production, which is the weakest link of the cluster.

The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 defines as the most important tasks “deepening structural changes, increasing competitiveness through modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy”. Ensuring the effective implementation of these tasks entails the organization and improvement of the cluster management system, which are formed on the basis of horizontal and vertical integration of the activities of textile enterprises. The successful implementation of the assigned tasks necessitates an increase in the volume and quality of products, the competitiveness of enterprises and export potential through the modernization of management processes at textile industry enterprises through the development of measures aimed at improving the mechanisms and models of management of textile industry enterprises.

Practice has shown that the production and sale of finished products, in contrast to raw materials, significantly increases the competitiveness of the national economy, which, first of all, occurs due to the growth of added value, an increase in the number of employees and the number of operating business entities. In this regard, the economy should be viewed through the prism of clusters, as they make it possible to strengthen the competitive advantages of industries, territories and the economy as a whole.

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## SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Kadyrov Azizhon Anvarovich<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

*The article identifies the specific features of the development of the national ecotourism industry of Uzbekistan, and develops a scientific proposal and practical recommendations for its improvement.*

**Key words:** *Tourism, Ecotourism, Ecotourism Objects, Ecotourism Services, Nature Tourism Services, Tourist, Ecotourist.*

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### Introduction

Today, Uzbekistan ranks 10-15th in the world in terms of its unique ecotourism resources, including the rich and underutilized potential for the development of this industry, and ranks first among the countries of Central Asia in the international market of ecotourism services. In particular, it has been established that there are more than four thousand historical, unique monuments of architecture and nature on the territory of our country. At the same time, our country is characterized by natural charm, mountain ranges, large bodies of water, rich flora and fauna, and arid landscapes.<sup>2</sup> This increases the need to attract foreign investment, including giving priority to the efficiency of using the ecotourism potential of our country. In the post-pandemic period, taking into account the increase in the number of tourists who want to go to quiet corners of nature, including mountain slopes, banks of water bodies, and live a natural village life that is different from the city, in subsequent years, developing ecotourism in our country, it will become a profitable sector, which means it can be transformed.

### The degree of knowledge of the problem.

The features of the development of ecotourism in our country by domestic scientists, such as N. Tukhliev, T. Abdullaeva, N. T. Shamuratova, T. Doshchanov, B. Sh. Safarov, were identified and the ecotourism potential of the regions was assessed, directions for their rational use and improvement of management practices were studied ecotourism, opportunities for innovative development of the industry.

### Research methods.

The study used grouping, systems approach, comparative and applied learning, induction and deduction, comparative analysis.

### Analysis and results

In the practice of our country, ecotourism, as in other countries of the world, is an integral part of the national tourism industry and is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" No. LRU-549. According to the law, "tourism is cultural, historical, pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, business, social, sports, medical, youth tourism, agrotourism, based on the uniqueness of the

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<sup>2</sup> Shamuratova N., Azimova D., Zakirlaeva L. Ecotourism opportunities in the Tashkent region. 04/29/2020 URL: <https://hidoyat.uz/37509>



type of organized tourism, themes, duration, modes of movement and other characteristics of the type and can be divided into other types of tourism.

In addition, the following conditions for tax incentives for representatives of the private sector in the development of ecotourism in our country are defined:

- Legal entities providing tourist services for the organization of camping and "safari tourism" in hard-to-reach and remote areas (at least 10 km from settlements or 5 km from paved roads) will receive profit from legal entities for this type of activity. if they create a separate autonomous tax infrastructure, land tax and property tax, as well as turnover tax;
- Legal entities, their design organizations, general contractors and subcontractors from income tax, land tax and property tax as part of the project for the construction of golf complexes with the necessary cultural and entertainment infrastructure in accordance with international standards;
- From the social tax in terms of the payroll fund for foreign specialists involved in the implementation of the project;

from customs duties and excises when importing goods necessary for the implementation of the project, including in the customs regime of "temporary import";

- exemption from income tax, land tax and property tax, as well as turnover tax levied on legal entities for the construction of modern sanitary and hygienic stations according to standard designs and (or) organization of their activities<sup>1</sup>.

Today, our country has introduced a visa-free regime for citizens of 90 foreign states, on the basis of bilateral international treaties and equality, for members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in particular, 10 countries, the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, The Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine (no restrictions), the Kyrgyz Republic (up to 60 days) and the Republic of Tajikistan (up to 30 days) have a bilateral visa-free regime. In particular, for a single, double and multiple entry into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for up to 30 days, they can apply for and receive an electronic visa using the "E-VISA.UZ" system through "e-visa.gov.uz", and to use this service The payment amount is set as follows:

- 50 USD. - reusable;
- 35 USD. - two-time;
- 20 USD. - disposable.<sup>2</sup>

9 nature reserves, 2 national parks, 9 state orders, "The Jayron" eco-center, unique natural monuments of our republic have a huge ecotourism potential. The climate of Uzbekistan is characterized by its convenience for the development of recreation and ecotourism throughout the year. Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Fergana and Tashkent regions can become ecotourism centers with

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<sup>1</sup>Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-5781 "On measures for the further development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan", 13.08.2019. <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4474527>

<sup>2</sup>Otajonova B. Visa facilitation in Uzbekistan has opened up unprecedented opportunities for the tourism sector. / Electronic portal of the newspaper "New Uzbekistan" - Tourism. 04/06/2021 URL: <https://yuz.uz/news/ozbekistonda-viza-rejimining-soddalashtirilishi-turizm-sohasi-oldida-misli-korilmagan-imkoniyatlarni-ochdi>



their mountain landscapes, caves, mountain streams and waterfalls, springs, lakes and glaciers. In our midlands and highlands, the summer temperature is 5-10 (temperatures) lower than in the valleys, the winter is not too cold, a thick snow cover forms, which allows us to use our regions for ecotourism throughout the year.<sup>1</sup>

International organizations working to support the development of ecotourism are implementing various ecotourism investment programs in the countries of Central Asia. In particular, investment programs are being implemented to develop a total of 11 "tourist villages" in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Three of these investment programs relate to the territory of Uzbekistan, these are the villages of Burchmulla, Chimyon and Khumson in the Tashkent region. At the same time, in the villages and microdistricts of Imam Ota, Garash, Langar, Shirmanbulok, Orikli soy, Aksuv, Pishogor, Sintob, Nanai, Kainar, Gova, Aydarkol, Machay, Chodak, Amonkoton, Akhsi, Sidzhak, Sokok, Kumushkon, Shakhimardon, Vodil the potential for developing the practice of providing ecotourism services within the framework of the "tourist village" and "tourist neighborhood" programs is assessed as high.

For example, the village of Chimyeong with its surrounding mountains attracts adventure tourism enthusiasts. The proximity of a small area to the city of Tashkent, the absence of industrial enterprises polluting the environment, the comfort (mildness) of the climate in all seasons, the charm, diversity, richness of natural resources, the culture and traditions of people in this zone provide ample opportunities for the development of ecotourism in this zone. Chimyon-Beldirsoy differs from other small regions in its developed sports and tourist infrastructure. Therefore, the number of tourists in the summer season reaches 3,000 on weekdays, 10,000 on Sunday and 5,000 on weekends in winter. If all opportunities for tourists are created in this small region, the number of visitors during the year can reach 350 thousand people.<sup>2</sup>

In particular, the 1st stage of the first large mountain-resort project "Amirsoy", implemented on 892 hectares of land of the "Chorvok" free tourist zone, was completed, with a total project cost of 100 million US dollars, completed and put into operation on December 21, 2019. In winter, vacationers can go skiing and snowboarding, and in summer, relax on the beach, ride bicycles, and go in for extreme sports. The project was implemented by PGI Management, which has extensive experience in ski resort business management. The ski resort is designed for 580 people and is located on 900 hectares of land. The resort has two cable cars capable of transporting 2,400 people per hour. There are eight ski slopes with a length of more than 15 km, the length of the longest route is 3350 m. Thanks to the artificial snow slopes, the ski season can last from November to April. The uniqueness of the ski resort is that the surroundings are designed for skiers and snowboarders of any level. For those who are just starting to fly, there is an area with five conveyor-type lifts.<sup>3</sup>

The guests are equipped with modern and safe climbing equipment from the world's leading manufacturers Doppelmaier and SunKid. In the winter season, a ski patrol service is organized, the task of which is to stand in formation on the rocks during the day and, if necessary, provide assistance to the

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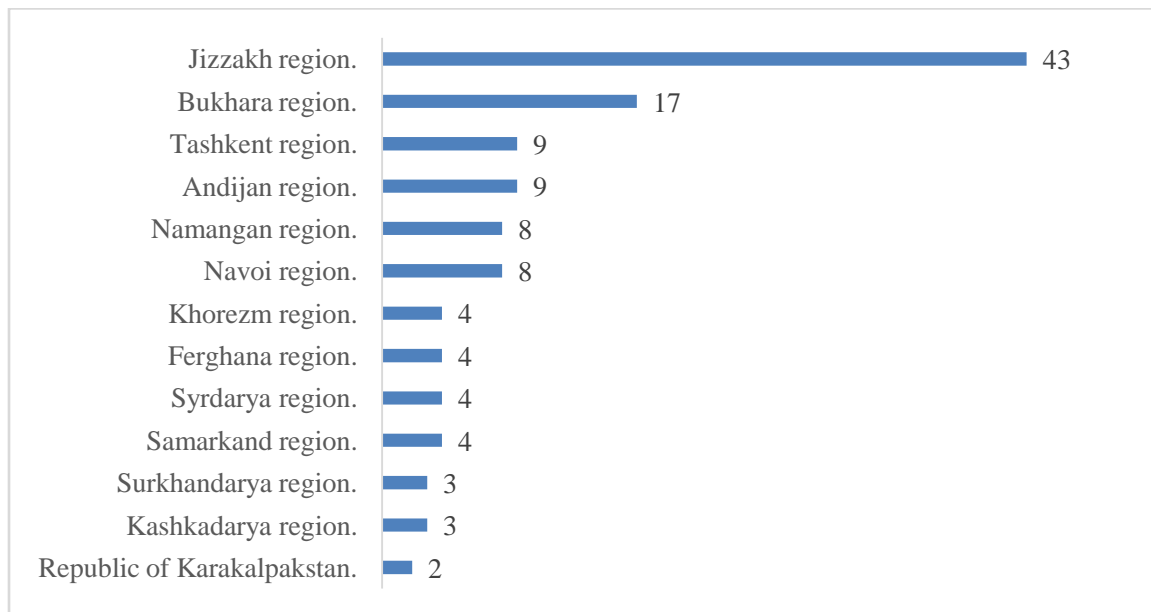
<sup>1</sup>Shamuratova N., Azimova D., Zakirlaeva L. Ecotourism opportunities in the Tashkent region. 04/29/2020 URL: <https://hidoyat.uz/37509>

<sup>2</sup>Shamuratova N., Azimova D., Zakirlaeva L. Ecotourism opportunities in the Tashkent region. 04/29/2020 URL: <https://hidoyat.uz/37509>

<sup>3</sup>Same source

victims. The hotel Le Chalet by Amirsoy, consisting of 40 wooden chalet-style houses, has also been completed for vacationers. Comfortable chalets and chalets "all inclusive" are divided into two categories. The deluxe chalets and deluxe chalets are located at an altitude of 1630 meters above sea level and a 2-minute walk from the nearest ski lift. In total, 77.5 million US dollars were allocated for the implementation of the first stage of the project, of which 52.8 million US dollars were foreign direct investments. In 2020, the project will be fully implemented and 200 new jobs will be created. In addition, JV "Amirsoy" LLC is working on the preparation of documents for a new project of the "Western Amirsoy" mountain resort complex worth 150 million euros and the allocation of 750 hectares of land.<sup>1</sup>

In recent years, our government has regularly carried out reforms aimed at improving the efficiency of using the potential for the development of tourism services in the regions, including ecotourism. In order to increase the efficiency of using the tourism potential of our country, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev transferred a total of 118 territories with a high potential for the development of ecotourism, which are not fully used in the regions of the republic, to the jurisdiction of business entities and potential investors in order to implement investment projects.<sup>2</sup> This situation serves to increase the efficiency of using territories with a high potential for the development of ecotourism in the republic.



**Figure 1. Number of territories with high potential for the development of ecotourism in the regions of Uzbekistan, units<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Shamuratova N., Azimova D., Zakirlaeva L. Ecotourism opportunities in the Tashkent region. 04/29/2020 URL: <https://hidoyat.uz/37509>

<sup>2</sup>Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan DP-3514 "On measures to ensure the rapid development of domestic tourism", 07.02.2018 <https://lex.uz/docs/3551112>

<sup>3</sup>Appendix 2 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the rapid development of domestic tourism" DP-3514. 02/07/2018 Compiled based on URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/3551112>.

According to the analysis, the number of regions with a high potential for the development of ecotourism services in our country is characterized by a large number of districts in Jizzakh (43) and Bukhara (17) in comparison with other regions of the republic, with the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2), Kashkadarya (3) and Surkhandarya. On the contrary, in (3) regions the number of regions of this type is small (see Figure 1).

It should be noted here that only in 15 out of 17 districts with a high potential for the provision of ecotourism services in the Bukhara region, the level of road infrastructure development is at an average level, while the condition of roads in other districts and areas with a high potential for the development of ecotourism in other regions of the republic is satisfactory. and less developed. This situation can create problems for ecotourists in travel.

According to the analysis, our country has the following opportunities to improve the efficiency of using the potential of ecotourism and achieve sustainable development in this sector:

- large disparities between urban and rural areas. In particular, the ratio between the cost of living and food in urban and rural areas differs by 2-2.5 times. That is, in rural areas this type of expenditure is much cheaper;

- Environmentally friendly air in rural areas compared to the city and the availability of a wide range of consumer goods. This situation increases opportunities for international ecotourists to enjoy authentic rural life;
- Preservation of national and cultural heritage in rural areas. In particular, tourists have the opportunity to get acquainted with local customs, national crafts, participate in these processes along with the observation of these processes.

It was also found that in improving the efficiency of using the ecotourism potential of our country, there are the following problems:

- Insufficient development of infrastructure in the republic;
- Insufficient level of environmental culture of the workforce in the market of ecotourism services, including low professional knowledge, skills and qualifications of staff;
- Insufficient development of ecotourism routes along the country's ecotourism sites;
- Low efficiency of measures to attract the local population, including representatives of the private sector, in the provision of ecotourism services;
- Along with the aggravation of environmental problems, work to combat environmental pollution is not being carried out enough, and so on.

### **Conclusions and offers.**

In our opinion, in the coming years, along with the elimination of the above shortcomings, in order to increase the efficiency of using the opportunities for the development of ecotourism in the country, the priority should be:

- Development of a regulatory framework aimed at the formation of the domestic ecotourism industry, including the implementation of the long-term "Concept for the development of ecotourism";
- To strengthen the connection between the processes of ecotourism education in higher educational institutions with the practice of providing ecotourism services in the country;

- Development of "National ecotourism standards" in accordance with international requirements for the provision of ecotourism services;
- Formation of an information base in the field of ecotourism, including the provision of information on statistical indicators of the development of the national sphere of ecotourism;
- Development of ecotourism routes between resources and objects of ecotourism;
- State support for the practice of using environmental technologies in the development of the domestic ecotourism industry;
- Grouping regions according to the specialization of the provision of ecotourism services and strengthening the integration ties between them;
- Development of state programs aimed at protecting the environment, maintaining environmental stability and expanding "green zones";
- Formation of a monitoring system for the development of the domestic ecotourism industry and others.

As a result of the implementation of the above tasks, the following socio-economic efficiency will be achieved through the development of the ecotourism industry in our country:

- New jobs will be created not only in the field of ecotourism services, but also in sectors of the economy directly and indirectly related to it;
- The income of the population in rural areas will increase, and their well-being will improve;
- Indicators of social infrastructure development will improve;
- Increasing the investment attractiveness of the country's economy, including the ecotourism sector;
- The intensity of the use of environmental resources is increased, environmental safety and environmental sustainability are ensured;
- Relations of international socio-economic and political cooperation of the country will develop;
- The position of the domestic ecotourism industry in the market of international tourism services will increase and access to new markets will be provided;
- Not only foreign tourists, but also local residents will have more opportunities for leisure activities.

In our opinion, the wide opportunities of our country for the development of the ecotourism sector indicate that this sector can become a driver of the country's socio-economic development. Taking into account this situation, we can conclude that the development of state programs aimed at the development of the domestic ecotourism industry, and their implementation should not be postponed.

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# EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT, MOTIVATION, AND RETENTION: A COMPARISON WITH TRADITIONAL BUSINESSES

Dr. Tanuja Jain<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*Social Entrepreneurship is a popular area of research and practice. Aim of this paper is to examine the impact of social entrepreneurship on employee engagement, motivation, and retention in comparison to traditional businesses. With the increasing interest in purpose-driven work and the rise of social enterprises that prioritize social and environmental values, it becomes important to explore whether such organizations have a unique influence on employee attitudes and behaviors. By comparing social enterprises to traditional businesses, this study provides insights into the potential benefits and challenges linked with working in a social entrepreneurship context.*

**Key Words:** *Social Entrepreneurship; Employee Engagement; Social Enterprise; Motivation And Retention.*

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## Introduction

### Background

In modern decades, the emergence of social entrepreneurship has introduced a new paradigm in the business world. Social enterprises aim to address societal and environmental challenges while maintaining financial sustainability. This shift in business objectives has raised questions about its impact on employees' attitudes and behaviors.

### Objectives

This research aims to:

1. Evaluate the levels of employee engagement, motivation, and retention in social enterprises compared to traditional businesses.
2. Identify the key factors influencing employee perceptions in both social and traditional enterprises.
3. Analyze the implications of social entrepreneurship for organizational culture and work environment.

## Literature Review

### Social Entrepreneurship and Organizational Mission

Social entrepreneurship has emerged as a distinctive approach to business, characterized by its dual commitment to achieving both social and environmental impact alongside financial sustainability (Mair & Marti, 2006). Unlike traditional businesses, which primarily focus on profitability, social enterprises aim to address pressing societal and environmental challenges (Austin et al., 2006). This unique mission inherently

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implies a broader sense of purpose beyond financial gains, potentially leading to a more engaged and motivated workforce (Mair & Marti, 2006).

### **Employee Engagement, Motivation, and Retention**

Employee engagement, motivation, and retention are fundamental drivers of organizational success. Employees are engaged in their work emotionally that leads to increased productivity, creativity, and overall performance (Bakker & Schaufeli, 2008). Moreover, motivated employees exhibit higher levels of job satisfaction, resulting in reduced turnover rates (Mowday et al., 1982). The interplay between engagement, motivation, and retention is a critical aspect of organizational effectiveness (Bakker & Schaufeli, 2008).

### **Organizational Culture in Social Enterprises**

The organizational culture within social enterprises is often characterized by a strong sense of purpose, collaboration, and inclusivity (Dacin et al., 2010). This unique cultural dimension arises from the social mission at the core of these enterprises (Dacin et al., 2010). Employees in social enterprises may experience a greater sense of alignment between their personal values and the organization's mission, leading to increased job satisfaction, engagement, and motivation (Dacin et al., 2010; Mair & Marti, 2006).

### **Impact on Employee Well-being and Fulfillment**

Social entrepreneurship's focus on societal and environmental impact may contribute to a heightened sense of fulfillment and well-being among employees. Studies have suggested that employees who perceive their work as contributing to a greater good experience a stronger sense of purpose and personal fulfillment (Wrzesniewski et al., 1997). This sense of fulfillment may translate into increased job satisfaction, engagement, and ultimately, higher retention rates.

### **Challenges and Potential Trade-offs**

While social entrepreneurship offers numerous benefits for employee engagement, motivation, and retention, it is important to acknowledge potential challenges. Balancing financial sustainability with social impact objectives can pose unique challenges for social enterprises (Austin et al., 2006). Additionally, resource constraints may affect compensation and benefits, which could impact employee satisfaction and retention (Austin et al., 2006; Dacin et al., 2010).

## **Methodology**

### **Participants**

The study involves employees from both social enterprises and traditional businesses across different industries. The sample is selected using a stratified random sampling technique to ensure representation across various sectors and organizational sizes.

### **Data Collection Instruments**

#### **Surveys**

A structured questionnaire is developed to assess employee engagement, motivation, and retention levels. The survey incorporates validated scales like the UWE Scale (Schaufeli et al., 2002), the Motivation-Hygiene Theory (Herzberg, 1959), and the Retention Questionnaire (Price & Mueller, 1986).

## **Interviews**

Semi-structured interviews are conducted with a subset of participants to gather qualitative insights into their experiences. The interview guide explores specific aspects related to organizational culture, mission alignment, and factors influencing job satisfaction and retention.

## **Case Studies**

In-depth case studies of select organizations are conducted to provide a better understanding of the organizational dynamics and practices that contribute to employee engagement, motivation, and retention. These cases are chosen to represent a diverse range of social enterprises and traditional businesses.

## **Data Collection Procedure**

### **Surveys**

The survey is conducted through a secure online platform. Participants receive an invitation link for the survey. The survey is anonymous to encourage honest responses.

### **Interviews**

Participants for the interviews purposively selected based on their responses in the surveys to ensure a diverse range of perspectives. Interviews are conducted face-to-face or via video conferencing, based on participant preference, and audio-recorded for accuracy.

### **Case Studies**

The case study organizations are approached for participation, and informed consent is obtained. Data for this are collected through a combination of interviews with key personnel, document analysis (e.g., mission statements, organizational reports), and direct observations.

## **Data Analysis**

### **Quantitative Data**

Quantitative data from the surveys are analyzed using statistical software (e.g. SPSS). Descriptive statistics is used to summarize participant demographics and survey responses. Inferential tests (e.g., t-tests, ANOVA) are employed to compare the levels of engagement, motivation, and retention between social enterprises and traditional businesses.

### **Qualitative Data**

Qualitative data from interviews and case studies are undergoing thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The analysis involves coding for recurring themes, patterns, and unique insights related to employee engagement, motivation, and retention.

### **Data Integration**

The findings from the quantitative and qualitative analyses are split up to provide a clear understanding of the impact of social entrepreneurship on employee outcomes. Converging evidence from both data sources enhances the rationality and reliability of the study's conclusions.



## Results

### Employee Engagement

Preliminary findings indicate that employees in social enterprises exhibit higher levels of engagement compared to their counterparts in traditional businesses.

### Employee Motivation

Employees in social enterprises report a stronger sense of purpose and motivation derived from the organization's mission, in contrast to employees in traditional businesses.

### Employee Retention

Retention rates in social enterprises surpass those in traditional businesses, suggesting a positive correlation with the unique organizational mission.

## Discussion

### Organizational Culture and Purpose

The results suggest that the purpose-driven mission of social enterprises fosters a more engaging and motivating work environment, positively impacting employee retention.

### Inclusivity and Collaboration

Social enterprises often prioritize inclusivity and collaboration, contributing to a sense of belonging and increased engagement among employees.

## Conclusion

This research demonstrates that social entrepreneurship has a significant impact on employee engagement, motivation, and retention when compared to traditional businesses. The purpose-driven mission and unique organizational culture of social enterprises play a crucial role in shaping positive employee perceptions. These findings underscore the potential benefits of adopting social entrepreneurship principles in modern business practices.

### Recommendations for Future Research

Future research could delve deeper into specific industry sectors and explore the long-term effects of social entrepreneurship on employee outcomes. Additionally, comparative studies across different geographical regions may provide valuable insights into cultural variations in the impact of social entrepreneurship on employee engagement, motivation, and retention.

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## PROSPECTS FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*Attracting foreign investments plays an important role in the development of the economic system of the region, and econometric modeling of these processes will allow us to assess and analyze the impact of various factors on attracting investments and their distribution across sectors of the economy. In turn, the econometric model of attracting foreign investments will make it possible to predict the volume of mastered investments in fixed assets, the growth rate of mastered investments in fixed assets and the volume of mastered investments in fixed assets per capita for the coming years. The relevance of this article is the development of econometric models for attracting foreign investment in the development of the economic system of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which will make it possible to predict their indicators for the medium and long-term periods and determine the prospects for the development of the region.*

**Keywords:** *Econometric model, fixed capital investments, forecasting, regression analysis.*

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### INTRODUCTION.

A broad and detailed analysis of specific achievements and successes achieved in investment activity, important practical conclusions based on this basis, among the most urgent issues that we should pay attention to in the future, in determining the priority directions of our country's development and development programs, of course, the main focus is on foreign investments it should be noted that it is directed. By increasing investment attractiveness, the following can be achieved:

the entry of national and foreign investment into the economy will be activated, as a result of its proper use, modern and resource-saving technology will be brought to the real sector, the existing ones will be modernized and the cost will be relatively low, competitive, suitable for export and the national market. the intended product is produced;

provides jobs to the growing population by developing small business and private entrepreneurship, developing production in sectors such as agriculture, industry and service, using national and foreign investment;

it will be possible to form new business entities in the country and thereby improve the competitive environment in the domestic market, provide the population with quality and cheap products.

### PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN MATERIAL.

The use of econometric models for attracting foreign investment in the development of the economic system of the Republic of Karakalpakstan allows us to predict their indicators for the medium and long term and determine the prospects for the development of the region. To determine these prospects, the statistics presented in Table-1 were used.

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**Table 1.**  
**Main socio-economic indicators of investments in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Indicators	2010 r.	2011 r.	2012 r.	2013 r.	2014 r.	2015 r.	2016 r.	2017 r.	2018 r.	2019r.	2020 r.	2021 r.	2022 r.
Total volume of disbursed investments in fixed capital, billion soums	496,4	950,3	1242,1	2415,0	3990,6	6021,2	3778,3	2822,0	6757,8	8750,6	7089,8	8110,7	10254,0
Growth rate of mastered investments in fixed assets, percentage	63,9	163,4	113,5	170,7	145,8	131,1	56,2	60,4	169,9	100,3	69,9	105,1	114,9
Volume of disbursed investments in fixed capital per capita, thousand soums	299,6	563,3	729,7	1400,7	2280,6	3388,2	2094,1	1528,8	3641,1	4644,4	3710,0	4189,2	5225,5

Using these indicators, we developed a forecast for attracting foreign investment in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Here, the ARIMA model was used, which made it possible to determine the prospects of the indicators. Based on the results of the research work carried out, it was established that attracting foreign investment in the Republic of Karakalpakstan depends on a number of indicators:

a) a high dependence of the volume of mastered investments in fixed capital in the region was revealed. Based on data from 2010-2022. The results of the regression analysis were obtained.

A number of criteria for justifying the adequacy of the constructed model are given in Table 2. All identified coefficients are adequate according to the Student's test, and we see that the coefficient of determination is 0.99 [2]. Using the program, it was found that the MAPE indicator was 0.9. Based on the results obtained, this model can be used to draw conclusions.

**Table 2. Results of the model representing the volume of assimilated investments in fixed capital**

ARIMA, using observations 2010-2022 (T = 12)				
Dependent variable: (1-L) invest, Standard errors based on Hessian				
	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p-value</i>
const	808.492	460.980	1.754	0.0795 *
phi_1	-0.0602354	0.284436	-0.2118	0.8323
Mean dependent var	813.1333	S.D. dependent var		1761.704
Mean of innovations	-1.725942	S.D. of innovations		1683.307
R-squared	0.684050	Adjusted R-squared		0.684050
Log-likelihood	-106.1713	Akaike criterion		218.3425
Schwarz criterion	219.7973	Hannan-Quinn		217.8039
	<i>Real</i>	<i>Imaginary</i>	<i>Modulus</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
AR				
Root 1	-16.6015	0.0000	16.6015	0.5000

The goal here is to develop forecast indicators for the volume of mastered investments in fixed assets for the coming years based on the above model with the development of forecast indicators for the next period in the region. To calculate forecast indicators of the real value of the volume of investments in fixed

assets developed in the region, the ARIMA model, widely used in time series, was used [1]. The results of the analysis conducted to test the data for stationarity showed that the first-order difference was stationary.

**Picture 1. Representation on a graph of the first constructed model**

To justify the adequacy of the model, z-statistics was used, from the results of which it can be observed that the first and second coefficients are adequate with 99.0% confidence, and the third with 95% confidence. Also, the fact that the established coefficient of determination is 0.99 justifies the possibility of using this model to develop predictive indicators.

**Table 3 Forecast indicators of the volume of disbursed investments in fixed capital**

For 95% confidence intervals,  $z(0.025) = 1.96$

Obs	invest	prediction	std. error	95% interval
2023	undefined	10982.1	1683.31	(7682.87, 14281.3)
2024	undefined	11795.4	2309.97	(7267.96, 16322.9)
2025	undefined	12603.6	2803.17	(7109.51, 18097.7)
2026	undefined	13412.1	3221.55	(7098.00, 19726.3)

According to the results of the developed forecast, sustainable growth rates in the volume of disbursed investments in fixed capital will be ensured in the next four years, as a result of which the real value of the volume of disbursed investments in fixed capital in 2026 will amount to 13,412.1 billion soums.

b) a high dependence of the growth rates of mastered investments in fixed capital in the region was revealed. Based on data from 2010-2022. The results of the regression analysis were performed.

A number of criteria for justifying the adequacy of this structured model are given in Table-4. All identified coefficients are adequate according to the Student's test; it is clear that the coefficient of determination is 0.99 [2]. Using the program, it was found that the MAPE indicator was 0.9. Based on the results obtained, this model can be used to draw conclusions.

**Table-4. Results of a model representing the growth rate of investment in fixed assets<sup>1</sup>**

ARIMA, using observations 2011-2022 (T = 12)

Dependent variable: (1-L) invest\_\_growth, Standard errors based on Hessian

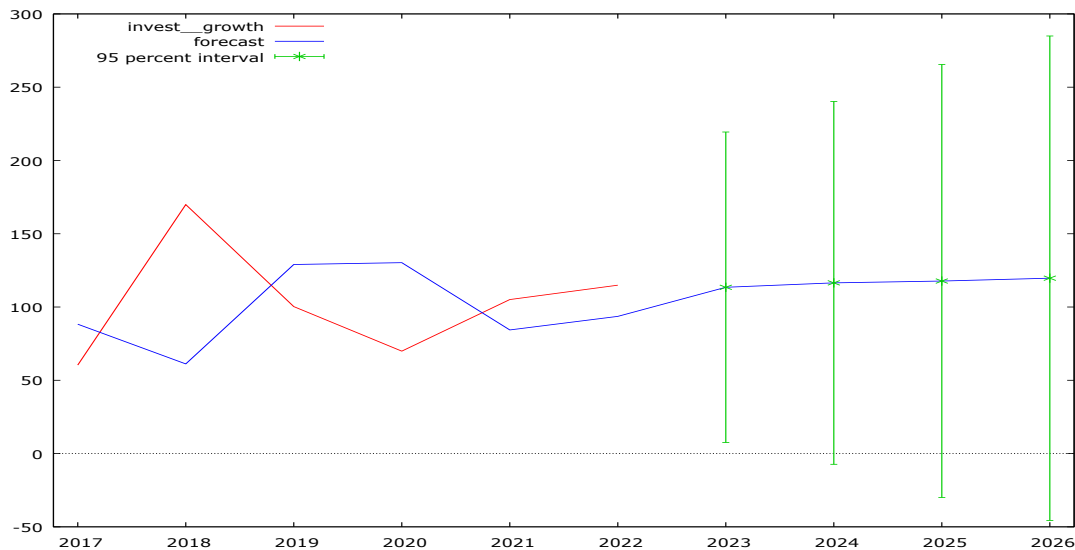
	Coefficient	Std. Error	z	p-value
const	1.75086	11.5367	0.1518	0.8794
phi_1	-0.395593	0.286525	-1.381	0.1674
Mean dependent var	4.250000	S.D. dependent var		61.05344
Mean of innovations	2.557955	S.D. of innovations		54.06037
R-squared	0.031685	Adjusted R-squared		0.031685
Log-likelihood	-64.99357	Akaike criterion		135.9871
Schwarz criterion	137.4419	Hannan-Quinn		135.4486
	<i>Real</i>	<i>Imaginary</i>	<i>Modulus</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
AR				
Root 1	-2.5278	0.0000	2.5278	0.5000

The purpose of this model is to develop forecast indicators for the growth rate of mastered investments in fixed assets for the coming years based on the above model with the development of forecast indicators for the next period in the region. [4] To calculate the forecast indicators of the real value of the growth rate of

<sup>1</sup> Source: Author's development.

mastered investments in fixed capital in the region, the ARIMA model, widely used in time series, was used [5]. The results of the analysis conducted to test the data for stationarity showed that the first-order difference was stationary.

To justify the adequacy of the model, z-statistics was used, from the results of which it can be observed that the first and second coefficients are adequate with 99.0% confidence, and the third with 95% confidence. Also, the fact that the established coefficient of determination is 0.99 justifies the possibility of using this model to develop predictive indicators.



**Figure-2. Representation of the constructed second model on a graph**

**Table-5. Forecast indicators of growth rates of investments in fixed capital<sup>1</sup>**

For 95% confidence intervals,  $z(0.025) = 1.96$

Obs	invest_growth	prediction	std. error	95% interval
2023	undefined	113.467	54.0604	(7.51029, 219.423)
2024	undefined	116.477	63.1676	(-7.32901, 240.283)
2025	undefined	117.730	75.3803	(-30.0130, 265.472)
2026	undefined	119.678	84.3215	(-45.5894, 284.945)

According to the results of the developed forecast, the growth rate of mastered investments in fixed capital will be ensured in the next four years, as a result of which the real value of the growth rate of mastered investments in fixed capital in 2026 will be 119.678%.

c) a high dependence of the volume of assimilated investments in fixed capital per capita in the region was revealed. Based on data from 2010-2022. The results of the regression analysis were performed.

A number of criteria for justifying the adequacy of the constructed model are given in Table 6. All identified coefficients are adequate according to the Student's test; it is clear that the coefficient of determination is 0.99 [2]. Using the program, it was found that the MAPE indicator was 0.9. Based on the results obtained, this model can be used to draw conclusions.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Author's development.

**Table-6. Results of a model representing the volume of disbursed investment in fixed capital per capita<sup>1</sup>**

ARIMA, using observations 2011-2022 (T = 12)					
Dependent variable: (1-L) invest__per__capita, Standard errors based on Hessian					
	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p-value</i>	
const	387.170	54.6341	7.087	<0.0001	***
phi_1	0.117663	0.295310	0.3984	0.6903	
theta_1	-1.00000	0.214683	-4.658	<0.0001	***
Mean dependent var	410.4917	S.D. dependent var		961.3326	
Mean of innovations	2.241232	S.D. of innovations		668.6259	
R-squared	0.799322	Adjusted R-squared		0.779254	
Log-likelihood	-96.26438	Akaike criterion		200.5288	
Schwarz criterion	202.4684	Hannan-Quinn		199.8106	
	<i>Real</i>	<i>Imaginary</i>	<i>Modulus</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	
AR					
Root 1	8.4989	0.0000	8.4989	0.0000	
MA					
Root 1	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	

Here the goal is to develop forecast indicators for the volume of disbursed investments in fixed assets per capita for the coming years based on the above model with the development of forecast indicators for the next period in the region. To calculate forecast indicators of the real value of the volume of disbursed investments in fixed assets per capita in the region, the ARIMA model, widely used in time series, was used [6]. The results of the analysis conducted to test the data for stationarity showed that the first-order difference was stationary.

**Figure-3. Representation of the constructed third model on a graph**

<sup>1</sup> Source: Author's development.



To justify the adequacy of the model, z-statistics was used, from the results of which it can be observed that the first and second coefficients are adequate with 99.0% confidence, and the third with 95% confidence. Also, the fact that the established coefficient of determination is 0.99 justifies the possibility of using this model to develop predictive indicators.

**Table-7. Forecast indicators of the volume of disbursed investments in fixed assets per capita<sup>1</sup>**

For 95% confidence intervals,  $z(0.025) = 1.96$

Obs	invest_per_capita	prediction	std. error	95% interval
2023	undefined	5327.82	668.626	(4017.33, 6638.30)
2024	undefined	5681.47	673.238	(4361.95, 7000.99)
2025	undefined	6064.70	673.302	(4745.05, 7384.34)
2026	undefined	6451.40	673.303	(5131.75, 7771.05)

## MAIN CONCLUSIONS.

According to the results of the developed forecast, in the next four years the volume of disbursed investments per capita in fixed capital will be ensured, as a result of which the real value of disbursed investments per capita in fixed capital in 2026 will be 6451.40 thousand soums.

Thus, forecasts related to the development of investments in fixed assets for the coming years are promising.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Author's development.

# THE EFFECT OF EXTERNAL FACTORS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF ENTITIES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON THE WELFARE OF THE POPULATION

Bobayev Isroiljon Abdinabiyevich<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*In this article is based on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 provides comments on the organization of the activities of entities of entrepreneurship and the influence of external environmental factors on it. The complex impact of external environmental factors on business entities is also analyzed.*

**Key words:** *Entities of Entrepreneurship, Environmental Factors, Welfare Of The Population, Competition, Monopoly, National Economy, Export, Macro Environment, Micro Environment.*

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## Introduction:

Taking into account the rapid development of our national economy, one of the priority areas clearly defined in the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is individual entrepreneurs, small enterprises with a turnover of up to 100,000,000 (one hundred million) soums, which are small and medium-sized entities of entrepreneurship today. The role of external factors is important in micro-firms and limited liability companies and private enterprises with turnover exceeding 100,000,000 (one hundred million) soums.

At the present time, the main goal of entities of entrepreneurship is to create cheap and high-quality goods or services under the influence of external factors, and to organize the sale of goods and services at prices suitable for the population's ability to pay. We know that external factors in any enterprise are all external economic and social factors affecting this enterprise. It is important to take into account the factors affecting the organization when creating a corporate strategy and Western European economists G. Johnson and K.Scholes proposed the following models. This model has the following steps:

Step 1: Determine the nature of externalities (is it variable or stable?);

Step 2: Identify the factors that have affected the venture in the past, are affecting it, and may affect it in the future;

Step 3: Create a systematic analysis plan that identifies the strengths of the company's close or competitive environment;

These steps define the main tasks. Then answers to the following questions:

Step 4: What is the company's position in relation to other organizations?

Step 5: What threats or opportunities do external factors create?

The Factors which are affected to the organization can be studied in several directions:

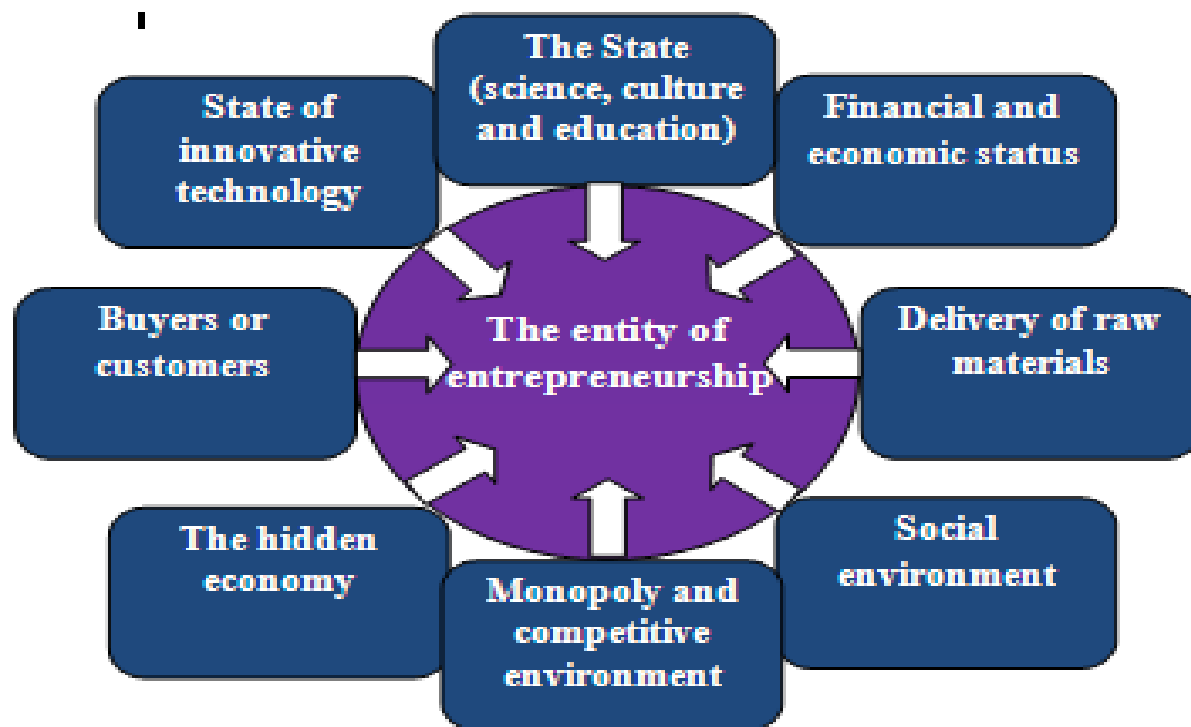
Global/Local: There are organizations that which are operated in the worldwide. They must be flexible to the domestic market of the foreign countries where they operate or export their products. In some cases, global factors can hurt to the ventures more than local factors<sup>1</sup>.

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Macro (indirect)/micro (direct) factors: Macro (indirect) factors include all factors that affect the organization indirectly, general economic trends, population growth, new innovative technologies, in a word we say PEST factor analysis that it means PEST (P=Political factors, E=Economic factors, S=Social factors, T=Technological factors).

**Research methodology:** Microenvironment (direct): Covers areas that affect the entity of entrepreneurship directly: raw materials, competitors, purchasing capabilities of customers. The macro environmental (indirectly) studies government activities, natural phenomena, and a status of the society. We can see the external environmental factors of the entity of entrepreneurship in Figure 1.1 below:



**Figure 1.1 External environmental factors of the entity of entrepreneurship (author's figure)**

As can be seen from Figure 1.1, 8 external environmental factors affect the entity of entrepreneurship, which are followed: 1. The state (science, culture, education) in this, training the professional staff needed for the entity of entrepreneurship and creating the necessary educational literature, providing various benefits to the enterprise and reducing the tax rate, providing preferential and low percent loans from commercial banks and financing entities of entrepreneurship, issuing a license (permit) to engage in certain economic activities, and providing employees of the venture with the opportunity to use free medical services. 2. Financial economic activity. The product's cost accounting of the entity entrepreneurship,

<sup>1</sup> "Accounting in business" / Textbook. Part I. (official translation from English) A. Karimov, S. Mehmonov, N. Rizaev, Z. Solaeva - T.: "Economy-Finance", 2021, page 21

account of income and expenses, calculation of profit and loss, salary's calculation, taking measures to reduce debtor's and creditor's debts, analyzing cash flows, increasing labour productivity in the venture and taking measures to reduce employee of dissatisfaction are considered. 3. In supplying of raw materials, to find the companies that supply raw materials at low prices for the production of cheap and high-quality products to the venture, thereby winning in the competitive environment by taking measures to capture the market while reducing the cost of the product. 4. Social status. This status includes financial incentives for working employees of the entity of entrepreneurship, acceleration of the mechanism of payment of pensions and material allowances by the State, organizing concerts and entertainment cultural events to improve the mental and psychological condition of employees. 5. Monopoly and competitive environment. In this environment, the entity of entrepreneurship can occupy the market in a competitive environment by selling its manufactured products at dumping prices within the specified period, following the market price policy, and developing measures by the anti-monopoly authorities against monopolistic firms that purchase raw materials. 6. The hidden economy. In this case, cases of evading the payment of taxes, which is a compulsory payment for the entity of entrepreneurship, and conducting entrepreneurship and business without paying taxes at all, not opening an account in a commercial bank, not handing over the funds from the turnover of goods to the bank's cash register, and thereby stopping the circulation of money in our national economy are considered. 7. Buyers. In this factor, the ability of the entity of entrepreneurship to directly engage in marketing activities, the ability to pay for the goods and the interest of the buyers, consumers and buyers of the goods or services created by the entity of entrepreneurship through the introduction of its products to the market, following the price's policy, is considered. Of course, the knowledge and skills of the company's marketers, and. specialists who conduct marketing research, are important in the business sphere. 8. Machine tools and equipment purchased and installed in the entity of entrepreneurship in an innovative technological state, robotics tools incorporating modern innovative technologies, computerized equipment and equipment working on the basis of software created on the basis of new innovative technologies and nanotechnologies that work without the human factor and meet the State standards are included.

### **Results and analyses:**

If we analyze the factors in the Figure 1.1 from a practical point of view, the factors of the external environment of entities of entrepreneurship directly affect the well-being of the population. Because the well-being of the population is a number of economic indicators: GDP (Gross Domestic Product), GNP (Gross National Product), IP (income of the population), RI (real income), CB (Consumer basket). PR (poverty rate) is measured by P (Profit). Employment of entities of entrepreneurship and the consumer basket today, entities of entrepreneurship operating in our Republic bring clothing or food products to the market and deliver products or services at low cost and high quality, depending on the income of the population and the ability to pay of the population of Namangan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

For example: "Ideal" LLC, located in Namangan city, manufactures and sells men's and women's suits, shoes, children's clothes at low dumping prices to residents and guests of our Namangan city. The main goal is to satisfy the needs of the population of our country for clothing. "Ideal" LLC is strengthening its export potential by organizing the production process based on local raw materials, entering into competition with brands recognized by the world's population, and actively participating in the competitive environment of the World Market.

Today, 500 people are working in this entity of entrepreneurship. This company is one of the leading exporters. This company mainly exports to foreign countries (Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan) the products of suits and trousers necessary for the needs of the population, and faces several external obstacles. If we conduct a PEST analysis of "Ideal" LLC, if we cover the analysis of P (political factors) political factors, in which the entrepreneurial and business activities of the entity of entrepreneurship are directly coordinated with the Government decisions, PD (Presidential Decrees), PD (Presidential Decisions) and the Cabinet of Ministers the implementation of decisions and orders in the venture is reviewed and analyzed. E (economic factors) in the analysis of economic factors, the economic development and decline of the entity of entrepreneurship, stagnation or growth, fluctuations in exchange rates and changes in the value of money reserves related to this, reduction of unemployment in the venture, the level of globalization of the economy, wage growth in the venture, the budget of the enterprise, and the venture the analysis of income and expenses and taking measures to obtain preferential, low percent loans from a commercial bank will be considered. S (social factors) refers to socio-cultural and psychological factors in the entity of entrepreneurship in the analysis of social factors. In the analysis of these factors, we must start from several basic parameters, firstly, to monitor demographic growth (increase or decrease in the population), and secondly, considering that for the development of the venture, it needs professional workers or employees like water and air, potential personnel for the venture (skilled workers working in the enterprise and increasing the number of experienced personnel), T (technological factors) in the analysis of technological factors includes the technical configuration and usability of the main modern machines used in the promotion of the creation of products or services based on new innovative technologies of creativity, the introduction of new ways of doing business and the use of new raw materials, internet and mobile the level of influence of devices on industrial and market development, and placing advertisements and posts promoting the products or services created by the entity of entrepreneurship on social networks such as Telegram, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and thereby introducing IT (Information Technology) innovations that allow the entity of entrepreneurship to compete effectively.

The external environment is the consumers of finished products (work, services), suppliers of means of production, banks and other financial organizations, the State bodies, and the labour force living around the venture. The process of analyzing the external environment of the venture is divided into 3 groups: 1. Economic 2. Political 3. Social; In the economic analysis, including the impact of several external environmental areas on the venture, the general state of the economic environment, the market, consumers, competition, and the labour force factor are considered as the basis of the external economic conditions and influence the strategy of the venture or organization.

In the political analysis, we can see that mainly international factors influence the venture's activity. In this case, especially in multinational companies, its leadership naturally attaches importance to this large environment. In the analysis of social or social ethics, the manager of the mental-psychological firm among the employees of the venture is able to take into account and use their positive effects or neutralize their negative effects.

### **Conclusion and offers:**

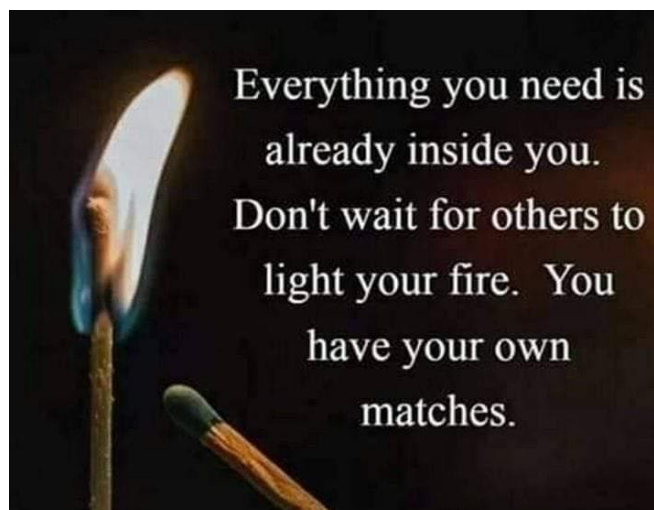
In conclusion, it is an important issue to create goods and services under the influence of external factors to the entity of entrepreneurship and to improve the welfare of the population in the activity of the entity of entrepreneurship. Taking this into the account, nowadays it is an urgent issue to increase the well-being of the population through the production of high-quality and affordable products from the entity of

entrepreneurship, based on the demand and needs of the population, and the production of clothing and food products in the consumer basket, which is an important economic indicator of the well-being of the population.

Therefore, the entity of entrepreneurship operating in our Republic should pay attention to such issues and create goods and services. This, in turn, is one of the priorities clearly defined in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. In addition, it helps the rapid development of the national economy of our Republic and stabilization of economic growth.

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## **“CRAFTING SUCCESS: THE COMMERCIALIZATION JOURNEY OF HANDMADE TREASURES IN RAJASTHAN”**

**Dr Reema Singh<sup>1</sup>**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Rajasthan is known as the Treasure Trove of India. It stands on top among other states in terms of Arts & Crafts. The handmade products are very much popular among others. Not only in India but also in abroad too. Rajasthan is famous for handicraft works like puppetry, paintings, blue pottery, stone carvings, wood & sandalwood work, carpets, lac work, weaving, etc.*

*It is not only limited to decorative items, it also includes, utensils, ethnic shoes (mojdi), ethnic dresses, jewelry designs, etc. Foreigners always have Rajasthan's name on its tourism list because of its handicrafts. The puppetry show (katputliKhel), people from different states and different countries loves it. It is quite popular on global level.*

*Now a days, the market of handicraft and handmade product is increasing. the tourism is increasing in Rajasthan, which is helping this business sector to increase its market. After the involvement of online shopping and social media, the market range is widened. Now there is no limit of the geographical boundary to deliver the product. Shopkeeper sells their product through online modes, as they get new customers over it from different part of India, or we can say from anywhere in the world. These days there are even option of craft shows and exhibitions where they can showcase their products. This can work as marketing strategy for them, or they may even observe the customer behavior and through that they can know many things like customer likings, their target customers, better marketing strategies, etc. they can even prepare some questionnaire for the customers which can help them in knowing more about the market as well as customer.*

*This research delves into the commercialization journey of these handmade treasures, investigating the challenges faced by artisans and unveiling strategies that lead to success.*

*Keywords: Artisans, Better Marketing Strategies, Handmade Treasures And Puppetry Etc.*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Handicraft products are generally sustainable products made by hand or with the help of simple tools that are self- made by hand in the whole process artisan that made the craft product are called craftsmen and they use natural resources like as wood, claystone, bamboo, jute, moonj, willow plant, banana leaf, monas plant, some special shrubs, and scrub found in a forest or simply forest material some special stone also occur in river ocean, and like sheep, and the product is made by these handicraft artisans so this sector is also called sustainable industry now days. India is called for it its natural product hastala so-called the land of handicraft products in the world.

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Handmade products are utility decorative, traditional, and religious. This is even core but in manufacturing, it is an addition to industrial products and is famous in India. These types of crafts produced are known as hasta la or in other words handmade. It is also known for its cultural market, mela or haat, traditional demand of the product and India is the largest diversity about handicraft amongst the topmost handmade rated cultural country.

### **Role of Handicraft Sector in Sustainable Development**

In the period of machine-making where more craft products are produced within a short time and reducing jobs and creating pollution in the ecosystem, there is a need and promote our traditional craft-making prepared by hand with use of natural material. Because these materials are natural so no fuel is used for making them, and they do not create pollution so we can say that handicraft products are completely sustainable and help in the increment of sustainable development by providing local job public utilization, increasing traditional value, and reviving our heritage.

- To understand the situation of the world handicraft sector from a different country and the position of the handicraft sector that is necessary for sustainable development.
- The prime objective of our proposal is
- To propose a new approach for the global handicraft index at the world level as conceptual.
- To suggest strategies for developing global handicraft index and marketing strategies for artisans, better competition, promotion of handicraft artisan and to turn the world toward sustainability through handicraft products.

This index will give enhancing the skill up-gradation, competition in the handicraft industry, increasing export, and attraction of handicraft market rather than machine-made.

So there is a need for initiative that want to work in the sector of the handicraft industry and to want to give the new horizon at the front of other machine-made products that are harmful and costly non-eco-friendly and that is trading and increasing jobless growth so this handicraft index will help to at artisan increasing the employment, income decreasing the jobless growth converting the gig worker and creating local talent and making it as the global label.

Rajasthan is notable everywhere throughout the world for its hand-printed materials, furniture, leatherwork, gems, painting, earthenware and metal specialty. The utilization of energetic hues and ostentatious, dream structures is particular in all types of expressions and specialties of Rajasthan. It will be uncalled for to state that Rajasthani craftsmen just make brightening things. Each family unit thing in Rajasthan refutes the announcement as we experience their adorned utensils, beautiful clothing types, one of a kind gems plans and weaved shoes that mix another life and a sprightly look to the generally monotone of the desert sands

### **1. Carpets and Dhurries**

Floor covers like rugs, hand-woven durries and namdas or delicate woolen druggets of Rajasthan are sent out everywhere throughout the world. Accessible in all sizes, the dhurrie is woven in Jaipur and furthermore in the provincial regions of the state.

## **2. Antiques**

The huge iron oil containers painted in the pichwai style, portraying the affection scenes, are only a model. Additionally, assortment of kitchen utensils, votive items and even camel seats pull in consideration of the guests.

## **3. Fabrics**

Printed, colored or weaved textures of Rajasthan are known for their novel tints and tones of shading. Square printing, batik, tie and color has turned into an undeniable work of art here. Every locale has its own particular themes, selection of hues, and the manner by which these hues are utilized

## **4. Puppets**

Painted wooden heads, hands made just by stuffing clothes or cotton into the sleeve of the dress, with painted appearances, angled eyebrows, mustache for men and nose ring for ladies and huge expressive eyes all over, manikins are hung with dresses produced using sequined old textures.

## **5. Stone Carving**

The strongholds and castles and delightful havelis of Rajasthan are largely heavenly instances of the wonderful bricklayer work of the state. Dholpur close Bharatpur and Barmer are well known for boards of frescoes for structures, huge statuaries, grower, and complicatedly cut elephants and steeds as greenhouse models

## **6. Pottery**

The various districts of Rajasthan have unmistakable style of earthenware. Jaipur is well known for its blue coated stoneware that doesn't utilize straightforward dirt however ground quartz stone, more full's earth and sodium sulphate. Terra-cotta ceramics is additionally very prominent in Rajasthan.

## **7. Leather ware**

In Rajasthan, jootis (the weaved footwear the general population wear), seats, packs and pockets are by all account not the only articles made out of creature skins. Different uses to which they are regularly put are making backs of seats weaved with woolen themes

## **8. Metal Crafts**

Begun off with decorating the regal protective layer, the metal specialties of Rajasthan now enhance tabletops, divider plates, cups, silver creature figures, caparisoned elephants with human figures over a howdah (a melodic instrument). Jaipur, Alwar and Jodhpur are well known for their metal products.

## **9. Paintings**

Scaled down artworks, representations, cultured artistic creations, wall paintings, compositions on material and furniture, henna body workmanship, household canvases and mandana (the craft of beautifying houses) are simply of the different type of energetically hued and unpredictable Rajasthani paintings.

Need of Proposal of Global Handicraft Index

We need to focus this sector specially because this sector is not growing as well as other manufacturing sectors and there is no positive competition, advanced skill enhancement, a new generation is turning their

mindset toward another sector rather than the handicraft sector. So we need to do the research in developing an

Index that can enhance the skill of the artisan and can create positive competition, export, to promote sustainable products between populations and to provide local job in the artisans special rural and tribal of global level people.

#### Objectives of the study

The broad objectives of the study are to:

- Identify the challenges faced by the handicrafts and carpet sectors.
- Prepare sector-specific development action plans to address these gaps and challenges.
- Provide an implementation strategy for the action plan.
- Provide livelihood and sustainability to the artisans by uplifting them into these skills.
- Commercialized their products in market.

#### Research Gap

It has been seen that a fewer research has been conducted on this topic that does not completely explain the indexing before. On the basis of reviews, the institutions or other entities has not identified the actual root cause of artisans. So we wish to develop and upgrade this sector because we have already infrastructure to do such kind of activities and to develop and provide skills among artijans so that can learn and earn. We will be based so for the solving of this problem this centre has proposed some special indicators that affect the handicraft sector and enhanced the skill,promotions, creating positive completion among the handicraft sector.

#### Problem of Statements:

Secondary data has been utilized to estimate the size and composition of the handicraft units and is completely based on journals overview in this sector of India analyzed using 20 variable nature of business either it is a hereditary skill or civil hereditary business training adopted to design or self-evolved design, an association of artisan from craft cluster SHG, NGO, nature of the product that ceremonial decorative, and the composition of labor is family and casual labor, regular labor, and contractual labor. Hour of work in the company is fume work or part-time work in a year.

Another question sale of the product to the consumer, to the local market, to the contractor, in the town, or to the exporters. Product is export or not. Are they get their expected price of the product? Income is sufficient or not this depends other demand of the products reason of quit the work in handicraft sector, due to no labor availability, no quality of thought, the reason for quitting the business. The number of artisans is increasing or decreasing in modern times. The flow of the product is increasing or decreasing in the current scenario. What is the consumption of the is increasing or decreasing? In a comparison of machine- made product is superior or inferior.

#### Literature Review:

Sharan M. and Chauhan V. (2016) delve into the traditional textile legacy of Rajasthan, presenting a scholarly examination in the International Journal of Scientific Research. This source likely provides an

academic foundation for understanding the historical context and significance of traditional textiles in the region.

Ghosh, A. (2012) provides a perspective on triggering innovation and creativity in traditional handicrafts, adding a strategic dimension to the analysis. Understanding how innovation is integrated into traditional crafts can be crucial for the sustainability and relevance of these crafts in contemporary markets.

Gaatha.com's exploration of Dabu Printing (2013) adds a practical dimension to the study. This online resource could shed light on the specific techniques and processes involved in one of Rajasthan's traditional crafts, providing a firsthand account of the craft's intricacies.

Karolia A. and Sardiwal S. (2014) focus on Namda, the traditional felted craft of Rajasthan, providing specific insights into this particular craft. This source could offer a detailed exploration of the craft's history, techniques, and challenges.

Kapur H. and Mittar S. (2014) explore design intervention and craft revival, likely providing strategies and approaches for reviving traditional crafts in a modern context.

Wood S.'s work on sustaining crafts and livelihoods in Handmade in India (2015) could be a foundational resource for understanding the broader implications of craft sustainability and its impact on local economies.

Hada J. (2015) offers a case study on dyeing with natural dyes in Pipad Village, Jodhpur District, further enriching the understanding of traditional dyeing techniques in Rajasthan. This source likely contributes on-the-ground insights into the practices and challenges faced by artisans in adopting natural dyes.

Liebl M. and Roy, T.'s work on "Handmade in India: Traditional Craft Skills in a Changing World" (World Bank) is a valuable resource that may provide a broader perspective on the global dynamics influencing traditional crafts, potentially offering comparisons and contrasts with the situation in Rajasthan.

The source on "Cultural Heritage Preservation of Traditional Indian Art through Virtual New-media" sheds light on the role of technology in preserving traditional crafts, which is crucial in the face of modern challenges.

### **Research Methodolgy:**

Jaipur in Rajasthan is a hub of handicraft and man-made item. Data Collection

Primary data will be collected through field surveys and interviews, focusing on artisan communities in key regions of Rajasthan. Secondary data will be obtained from academic journals, government reports, and industry publications.

The target group are following geographical areas as research aspects:

- I) Goner - Tie & Dye.
- II) Naeyales & Kuthada - Gotta Patti.
- III) Sanganer & Bagru - Block Print
- IV) Badmer - Aplie Work.
- V) Jaipur - Kathputali.

10 clusters having 50 in each cluster.

### **Sampling**

A purposive sampling technique will be employed to select artisans and stakeholders with diverse experiences in the commercialization journey. The sample size will be determined based on the saturation of data, ensuring a comprehensive representation of perspectives.

## **Data Analysis**

Qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify patterns and themes. Quantitative data will be analyzed using statistical tools to derive meaningful insights.

## **Research Findings**

### **1. Economic Challenges**

The research findings reveal that economic challenges, including limited market access, pricing issues, and financial constraints, significantly hinder the commercialization efforts of artisans in Rajasthan. Many artisans face difficulties in reaching a wider consumer base, resulting in limited income opportunities.

### **2. Social and Cultural Barriers**

Social and cultural factors play a pivotal role in the commercialization journey. The clash between traditional crafting methods and modern market demands, coupled with a generational shift in occupation preferences, poses challenges for artisans striving to preserve their cultural identity while adapting to evolving market trends.

### **3. Technological Obstacles**

Technological limitations emerge as a common obstacle in the commercialization of handmade treasures. The lack of digital literacy among artisans impedes their ability to tap into online markets, restricting their reach and potential customer base.

### **4. Strategies for Successful Commercialization**

#### **Collaborative Initiatives**

Successful commercialization often involves collaboration between artisans, industry associations, and external partners. The research findings highlight instances where collective efforts have resulted in improved market access, increased visibility, and enhanced bargaining power for artisans.

#### **Digital Transformation**

The adoption of digital technologies emerges as a transformative strategy for successful commercialization. Artisans embracing e-commerce platforms, social media, and digital marketing techniques have experienced increased market reach and improved sales.

#### **Skill Enhancement and Training Programs**

Investing in the skill development of artisans is identified as a crucial component of successful commercialization. Training programs that focus on enhancing traditional skills while introducing contemporary techniques empower artisans to meet the demands of a dynamic market.

### **5. Challenges Overcome: A Closer Look**

Examining specific instances where artisans have successfully overcome challenges offers a micro-level understanding of the commercialization journey. This section will provide a detailed analysis of key success factors and the adaptability of artisans in the face of adversity.

### **6. Impact of Commercialization on Artisan Communities**

#### **Economic Empowerment**

The commercialization of handmade treasures has tangible economic implications for artisan communities. Increased market access and improved sales contribute to higher incomes, thereby uplifting the economic status of artisans and their families.

## Preservation of Cultural Heritage

Commercial success need not come at the expense of cultural identity. The findings suggest that successful commercialization efforts often incorporate traditional craftsmanship into contemporary products, preserving the cultural heritage of Rajasthan.

## Social and Community Development

Beyond economic gains, the research underscores the social and community development resulting from successful commercialization. Collaborative initiatives and shared success contribute to a sense of community well-being and solidarity.

## Conclusion

The research concludes by summarizing key findings and emphasizing the significance of addressing economic, social, and technological challenges in the commercialization of handmade treasures in Rajasthan. Recommendations for policymakers, NGOs, and artisans themselves are offered to foster a conducive environment for sustained success.

In conclusion, this research illuminates the multifaceted nature of the commercialization journey of handmade treasures in Rajasthan. By navigating economic, social, and technological challenges and embracing collaborative initiatives, digital transformation, and skill enhancement programs, artisans can not only achieve commercial success but also contribute to the preservation of Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage. This study serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and artisans alike, providing insights and recommendations for fostering a sustainable and thriving ecosystem for handmade crafts in Rajasthan.

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# ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPING INVESTMENT PROCESSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Aliyeva Zilola Mamatvalyevna<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*This article presents the main directions that determine the efficiency of the construction industry, the organizational and economic mechanisms of investment processes in the development of the construction industry, the stages of increasing the investment processes in the development of the construction industry, in the construction industry a number of problems waiting for their solution are described, as well as tips on how to prevent them shown.*

**Keywords:** Construction, Housing, Reconstruction, Reconstruction, Investment, Profit, Conservation, Machinery, Building Materials, Construction And Assembly Works.

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## Introduction

According to world experience, the industry of construction materials is gaining importance in ensuring economic growth in the country, meeting the needs of various industrial facilities and housing of the population. In the production and consumption of construction materials around the world, there are tendencies to expand their participation in different countries of the world. Especially in this regard, the importance of high-quality cement production is increasing, and 90 percent of its production is contributed by developing countries, while the contribution of Western Europe and North America is about 10 percent. According to the Global construction 2030 agency, by 2030, the volume of production of construction materials will increase by 85% to 15.5 trillion. It is US dollars. It is estimated that 57% of the global growth of this sector will fall mainly on three countries - China, USA and India<sup>2</sup>.

In the world, comprehensive scientific research is being conducted to ensure the sustainable development of construction industry enterprises. According to the "Global construction 2030" agency, by 2030, the volume of production of construction materials will increase by 85% to 15.5 trillion. It is US dollars. It is estimated that 57% of the global growth of this sector will fall mainly on three countries - China, USA and India. Based on the new model of economic growth, the state envisages the selection of priority directions of innovative development that will ensure the increase of the competitiveness of economic sectors. A wide range of measures are being implemented for the qualitative development of the construction industry, which is one of the important sectors of the economy of our country. In Samarkand region, which is the jewel of the East, the work carried out in the process of improving the production of construction products of enterprises producing building materials is considered one of the main priorities of today.

The 2021-2025 strategy for the modernization, rapid and innovative development of the construction network of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 27, 2020 in order to further improve the construction

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.globalconstruction2030.com>



network, form mechanisms for the consistent development of architecture and construction bodies and institutions, ensure the effectiveness of the state management system, and introduce advanced digital technologies in the field on the approval of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6119, the decision of September 21, 2018 "On approval of the innovative development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021", the decision of April 1, 2021 "On improving the state management system for the development of scientific and innovative activities" Decree No. PF-6198, in accordance with the Decree of the President No. PF-6244 of June 9, 2021 "On additional measures to increase the industrial potential of the regions", attracting 200 million dollars from the Reconstruction and Development Fund to finance projects in the construction materials industry in Samarkand region, Decisions PQ-4198 dated February 20, 2019 "On measures for the fundamental improvement and comprehensive development of the construction materials industry", PQ-4335 dated May 23, 2019 "On additional measures related to the rapid development of the construction materials industry" and other normative - legal documents serve to increase investment processes in the development of the construction industry.

### **Analysis of literature on the topic**

The development and development aspects of ensuring the competitiveness of construction products on the basis of innovative activities, the problems of the evaluation and management mechanisms of innovative activities in construction industry enterprises have been researched in the works of many economists and political scientists, but the analysis of scientific and economic literature and journals studied on the basis of research shows that there are scientific-methodical developments indicate that the competitiveness of construction products based on innovative measures in construction industry enterprises has not been fully explored. This is because there is no comprehensive (complex) approach to ensuring the competitiveness of construction products based on innovative activities in construction industry enterprises, and the opinions of the authors who conducted the research are very close to each other and offer their own evaluation methods and methods based on their ideas [4].

There are many ideas on how to determine the competitiveness of products through innovative activities. Some of them: American professor F. Kotler explains innovation as an idea, product or technology that is aimed at mass production and released to the market, accepted by the consumer as a completely new or partially unique product [5].

B.Twis considers innovative activities as a process with economic content of inventions and new ideas [6].

In the literature published under the editorship of I.S. Stepanova, it is said that "about two-thirds of the accumulation fund is implemented in the construction network, more than 10% of the gross social product of the country is created" [3]. The results of the research revealed that the value of transportation costs is 20-25 percent of construction costs alone. This, in turn, makes it more appropriate to use econometric models on the issue of transport in the analysis of construction sectors. 80 percent of construction materials industry products, about half of wood materials, more than 20 percent of metal rent, more than 10 percent of machinery industry products are used in construction [4]. This means that the activity of the network is of great importance in ensuring the employment of the population. Therefore, conducting a more in-depth study on the basis of structural changes in the development of construction industries and the use of investments in it is an urgent issue of the present day, gaining not only scientific, but also practical importance [6].

## Research methodology

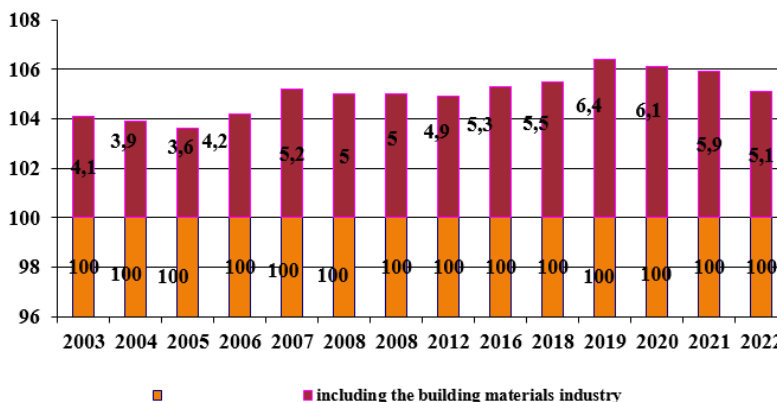
The results of the scientific research of national and foreign scientists, who were engaged in the analysis of the problems of increasing investment processes in the development of the construction industry, served as the theoretical and methodological basis of this study. In the preparation of the article, abstract and analytical observation, comparative and factor analysis, indicative, selective observation, comparison, economic-statistical and other methods were used.

## Analysis and results

In order to increase the level of competitiveness of the construction products produced in the country, the development of the construction network in the regions, the competitiveness of the products produced by the organizations and enterprises of the construction industry in the region, the intensity of competition between competitors and suppliers of raw materials, the increase in the level of organization and production in the system, the worker who produces products - as a result of increasing the level of competition among employees, increasing the share of advanced technical and technological processes in information supply, increasing the patentability of patentable goods, increasing the number of applied scientific approaches, principles and modern methods, the level of competitiveness of the company's products begins to increase.

The role of the network in qualitatively raising the macro-economic indicators of the country is determined by its importance in solving tasks related to renewal of basic funds, modernization of industrial enterprises, construction and reconstruction of social sector objects and housing funds, increase of population employment. 897.5 mln. in accordance with the state programs for the implementation and modernization of investment projects in the years of independence at the expense of all sources of financing. 249.73 million in US dollars, including attracting foreign investment and loans. More than 500 projects for the production of construction materials worth US dollars have been launched<sup>47</sup>.

In recent years, the production volume of construction materials in the republic has a tendency to increase from year to year, and its share in the volume of industrial products of the whole republic is also increasing proportionally, and it can be observed that it has slightly decreased only in some years (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1. Dynamics of changes in the share of construction materials industry products in the total industrial output of the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Author's development based on the materials of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The construction materials production industry directly affects the results of structural changes in the economy and the rate of economic growth in the national economy. The building materials production industry represents 55-70% of the total construction and assembly work value, determining the potential of the entire construction industry. The demand for building materials in our country is growing year by year due to the increase in the scale of construction works, population income and the need to improve living conditions. Basically, it will increase due to the implementation of a special state program for the large-scale construction of modern private housing according to model projects in rural areas.

The highest indicator of the share of investments directed to new construction was observed in Syrdarya region as a result of the investments made in the construction projects of a new power station with a capacity of 1,500 MW and a gas-piston power station with a capacity of 220 MW, and it was 75.2%. In January-December 2022, the highest results for the share of investments in expansion, reconstruction and modernization of enterprises and organizations were in Andijan region - 46.6% (6883.8 billion soums), in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 45.0% (4540.0 billion soums). , Namangan region – 37.6% (5400.5 billion soums), Kashkadarya region – 32.2% (5204.9 billion soums) and Samarkand region – 30.7% (6745.4 billion soums) observed.

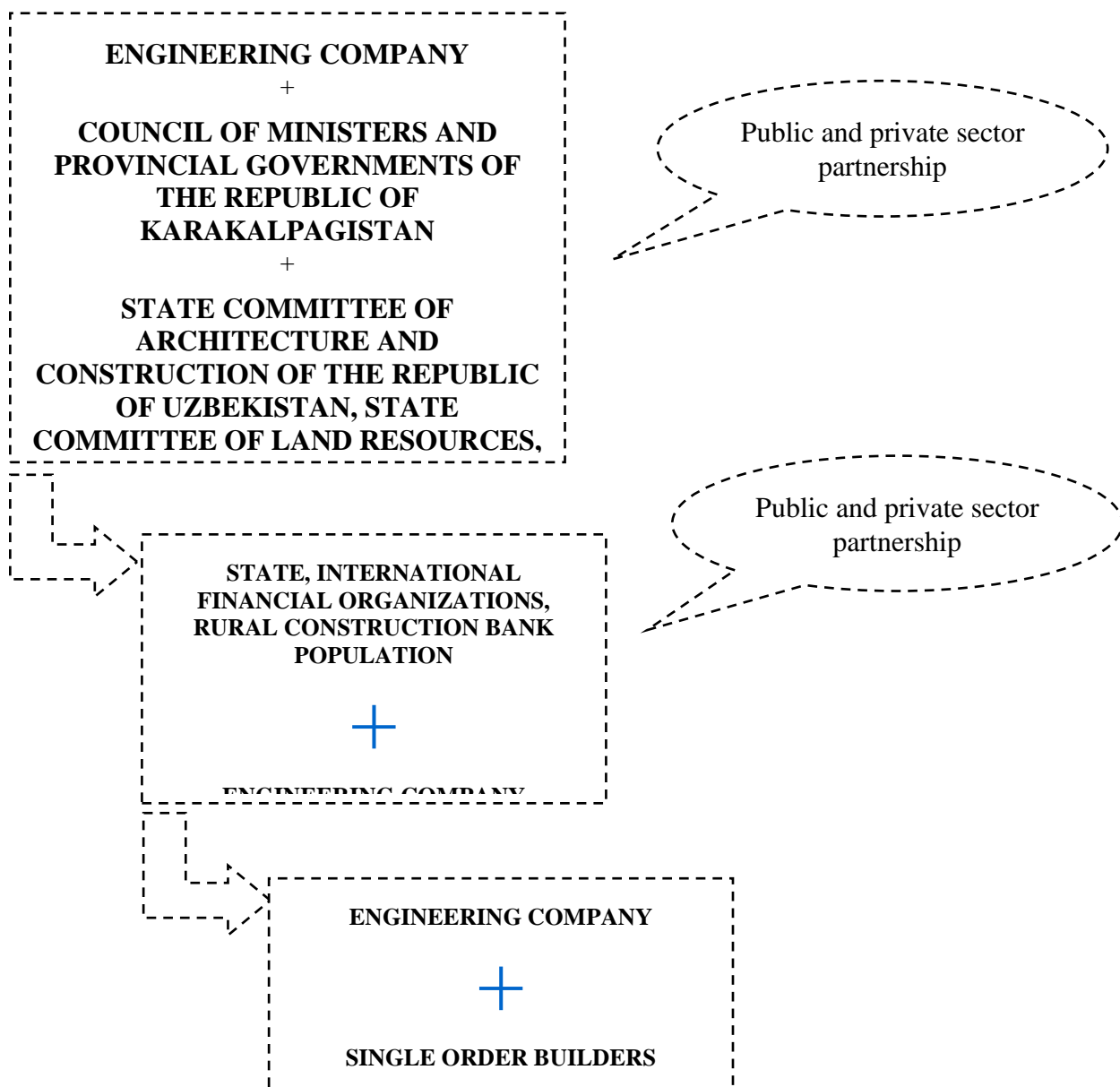
As of January 1, 2023, the total number of enterprises and organizations engaged in construction activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan was 46,971. Also, in January-December 2022, a total of 4,807 new construction enterprises were established, and their ratio to existing enterprises was 10.2%. Most of the construction enterprises, ie 9,634 or 20.5% of the total enterprises in the republic, are located in Tashkent.

In this scientific research, we present cooperative relations between the state and the private sector in the construction of houses on the basis of model projects in the villages and providing housing to the population. To do this, we will focus on the process and stages of building houses based on model projects.

We conditionally consider the process in three stages:

1. Demand study and location selection;
2. Financing;
3. Completion.

In these processes, we would like to analyze the state and private sector entering into mutual cooperation on the basis of partnership.



**Figure 1. Stages of increasing investment processes in the development of the construction industry<sup>1</sup>.**

The first stage includes the process of land selection and allocation, and in this process cooperative relations between the state and the engineering company are ensured. This is done in the following steps.

1. The engineering company will study the housing market together with the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regional governments and prepare proposals for the program of construction of housing and social infrastructure facilities for the next year by October 1.

<sup>1</sup>Author development

2. The State Architecture and Construction Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre, in agreement with the State Committee, selects a plot of land and then assigns it to an engineering company.

3. The land massifs selected by the State Architecture and Construction Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be subjected to a comprehensive examination regarding their provision of engineering and transport communications, the actual demand for housing and social infrastructure facilities.

4. According to the approved model projects, a plot of land for individual housing construction is given to each developer in the amount of 0.06 hectares for lifetime ownership, which will be inherited by the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1 below shows the technological composition of investments in fixed capital in the form of percentages and their change in coefficients, where the main attention is paid to investments in fixed capital for construction and installation works, tools and equipment and all other Investments directed to capital works and expenses are presented in the form of a percentage and a ratio. It is noteworthy that the technological composition of capital investments in our country, i.e., investments for construction and assembly works, did not show a constant growth rate during 2017-2022, on the contrary, the highest rate was in 2016. it can be seen that it decreased a little in the next period, i.e. it was 52.0 percent in 2017 and 44.1 percent in 2022. In addition, it can be seen that the coefficients of change of interest are different: 1.05 in 2013, 1.09 in 2016, and 0.98 in 2021.

**Table 1 Technological composition of investments in fixed capital in the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup>**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	percent age	coefficient	percent age	coefficient	percent age	coefficient	percent age	coefficient	percent age	coefficient	percent age	coefficient
<b>Total investments in fixed capital:</b>	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00
<b>Including:</b>												
<b>Construction and assembly works</b>	52.0	1.02	53.4	1.03	44.6	0.84	40.2	0.90	43.4	1.08	44.1	1.02
<b>Tools and equipment</b>	34.4	1.09	32.9	0.96	43.8	1.33	52.1	1.19	49.5	0.95	48.4	0.98
<b>Other capital works and expenses</b>	13.6	0.78	13.7	1.01	11.6	0.85	7.7	0.66	7.1	0.92	7.5	1.06

<sup>1</sup>Compiled by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

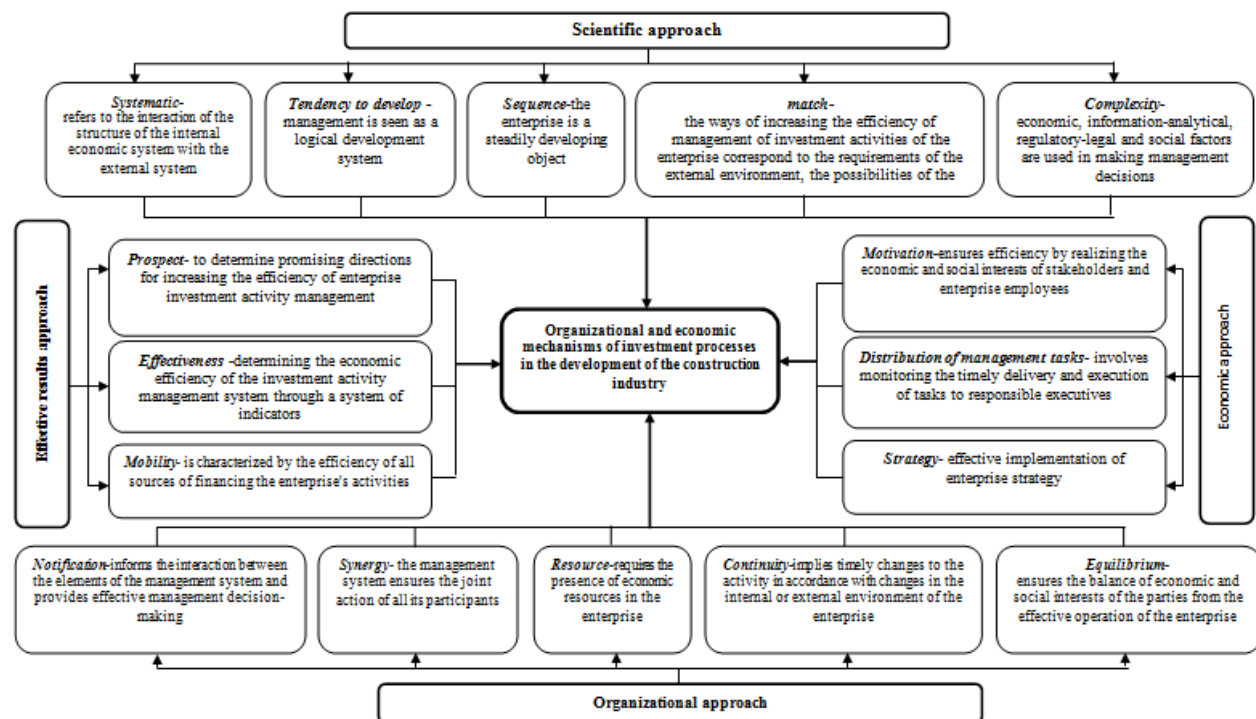
We can see from the analysis of the given table about investments in fixed capital by the following types of economic activities that the sector with the highest coefficient of interest in the studied years 2017-2022, i.e. for 6 years, is the construction sector. We can see that this coefficient is equal to 1.67.

As a result of the research conducted on the development of investment activities in the construction sector, a systematic approach to the improvement of its organizational and economic mechanisms was developed (Fig. 3). This systematic approach covers scientific, performance, economic and organizational approaches. According to the results of the research, the scientific approach is a scientific-economic basis for increasing the efficiency of investment activity management and allows to ensure interaction between the elements of the investment activity management process.

The approach of effective results allows interested parties to obtain appropriate results and achieve a positive result by spending at an acceptable level in increasing the efficiency of the investment activities of the construction enterprise. If the economic mechanisms that a construction enterprise must follow in order to increase the efficiency of its investment activity are established by the economic approach, the organizational approach ensures the strengthening of the elements of the interorganizational system to increase the efficiency of the enterprise's investment activity.

Also, according to the conducted analysis, despite the fact that a number of positive things have been done in the republic's building materials production industry over the past years, there are a number of problems that are waiting for their solution, and the following can be included in them:

- A high level of physical and moral obsolescence of the main assets in many enterprises in the network, the provision of energy-saving technologies of production and a somewhat low level of labor productivity;
- Non-production of energy-saving technologies for the building materials production industry in the republic;
- Low investment and innovation activity of enterprises producing construction materials, products and constructions;
- Non-compliance of the material and technical base of scientific research and design-construction organizations with modern requirements;
- The fact that most enterprises have not established modern management and marketing methods and an effective system of using human resources based on market requirements;
- Absence of strategic and business plans developed taking into account changing market conditions, etc.



**Figure 3. Organizational and economic mechanisms of investment processes in the development of the construction industry**

## Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the conclusions developed during the research, the following scientific proposals and practical recommendations were made:

1. In order to introduce and develop corporate governance in Uzbekistan, to further strengthen its role in the economy in the future, we suggest adding a separate clause to the chapter on the economic foundations of the society of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, stating it as follows: "The corporate governance method should be introduced and developed in all sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan."

2. Introduction of mechanisms to stimulate the development of export-oriented industries in the regulation of investment processes in manufacturing industries.

3. The construction materials industry is necessary for the economy in the long term, it is necessary to increase the production efficiency and export potential of clean ecological and energy-efficient construction materials: gypsum board, ceramic granite, basalt and vermiculite-based thermal storage materials, new types of cement, shunnigek, finishing materials and sanitary-technical products. .

4. In order to increase the economic potential of JSC "Ozkhurilishmateriallari" it is necessary to increase the level of turnover and investment funds, for this it is necessary to develop measures to increase the efficiency of attracting investors, in particular, foreign investments to the society.

5. It is necessary to update the old and outdated fixed assets in the enterprises of "Uzkhurilishmateriallari" JSC and reconsider the percentage of amortization allocations.

6. It is necessary to take measures to improve the competitiveness of the products of JSC "Uzkhurilishmateriallari" production enterprises (low quality, insufficient labor productivity, high fund capacity,



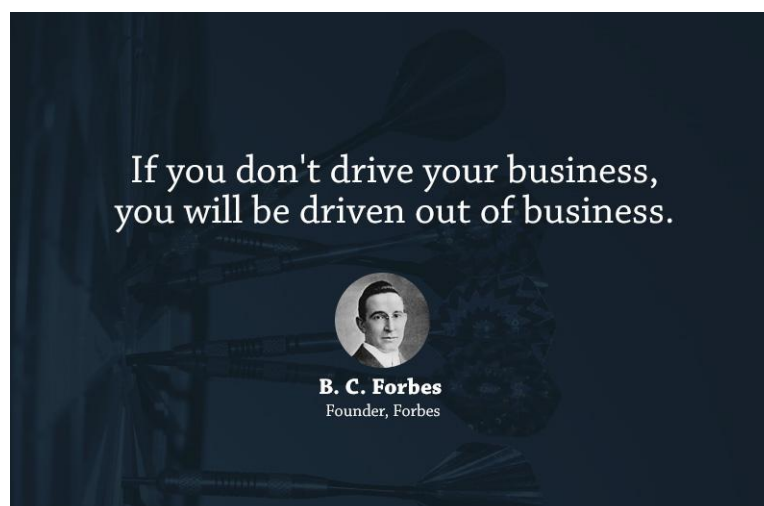
technical backwardness).

7. In order to satisfy the domestic market on the basis of the production of competitive high-quality products that replace imports, it is necessary to consider and develop the market situation in the enterprises of "Uzkurilishmateriallari" JSC.

8. The main attention should be paid to the implementation of projects aimed at the production of modern high-tech, primarily import-substituting and export-oriented products, using tax and customs incentives that allow attracting foreign and local investments to the industry.

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# ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL BASES OF TREASURY SYSTEM ACTIVITY.

Zulfikarov Farkhod Yuldashkhodjaevich<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*This article examines the conditions of origin of the treasury system, as well as the organizational and legal foundations of the system. The legal foundations of the treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the changes that occurred in the treasury system with the development of the banking system were studied. The purpose of the article is to reveal the origins of the treasury system.*

**Key words:** *Treasury, Economy, Commercial Banks, Finance, Money Flow, Treasury Bodies.*

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## INTRODUCTION

The need to have centralized financial resources for proper performance of the country's economic, social and political tasks while market relations are developing is increasing.

The main goal of the centralization of the financial resources at the disposal of the country is to increase the effectiveness of the use of financial resources and stabilize socio-economic development.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

There are different theoretical views on the conditions of origin of the activity of the treasury system and the organizational and legal foundations of the system.

Treasury execution of the state budget of Uzbekistan is carried out by the special authorized financial body determined by legislation and its territorial divisions in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, districts, and cities [1].

With the centralization of financial flow management functions in the corporate treasury, it will be possible to reliably predict long-term financial indicators and maintain an acceptable level of liquidity in the accounts of subsidiaries[2].

"In order to obtain reliable and timely information on the movement of cash flows and to make informed decisions in the process of managing the assets and liabilities of companies, a treasury service should be established[43", according to economist Satsuk T. P.

When creating a treasury service, companies should develop clear rules and guidelines for its operation and clearly define the tasks of the treasury service, as well as its activity should not be profitable or only optimizing and limiting income related to cost minimization and cash management, according to the Scientific Institute of Finance under the Government of the Russian Federation seeker Baklanova T.E. in his article [4].

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<sup>1</sup> Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship Independent seeker. Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

From a technological point of view, cash flows connect the company as an economic entity with many counterparties, their unification through common aspects was explained by Professor, Doctor of Economics Kovaleev V.V. revealed in his book [5].

The treasury is a structural organization in the system of state power and corporate management, which performs the functions of budget execution and financial flow management, in the old sense of the word, it is the place of receiving, issuing and storing money, accounting for treasury income [6].

According to Koro'lev A.A., Larin A.V., corporate treasury is a department designed to manage the organization's assets (investments, investments) and liabilities (resources attracted by funds) [7].

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scientific article is devoted to the study of the conditions of origin of the activity of the treasury system, as well as the organizational and legal foundations of the system. The purpose of this article is to reveal the role of the treasury service in managing cash flows in companies. In the process of writing the article, we studied and summarized the experience of formation of the treasury service on the example of the state and companies, complex analysis, expert evaluation, compilation of information, comparison method and other methods were used.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Effective management of state finances is the main issue, along with creating a budget-tax system in the state. It is known that management is a purposeful influence on an object through a set of methods and principles to achieve a certain positive result. The management process applies to all areas of human activity, including the financial sector.

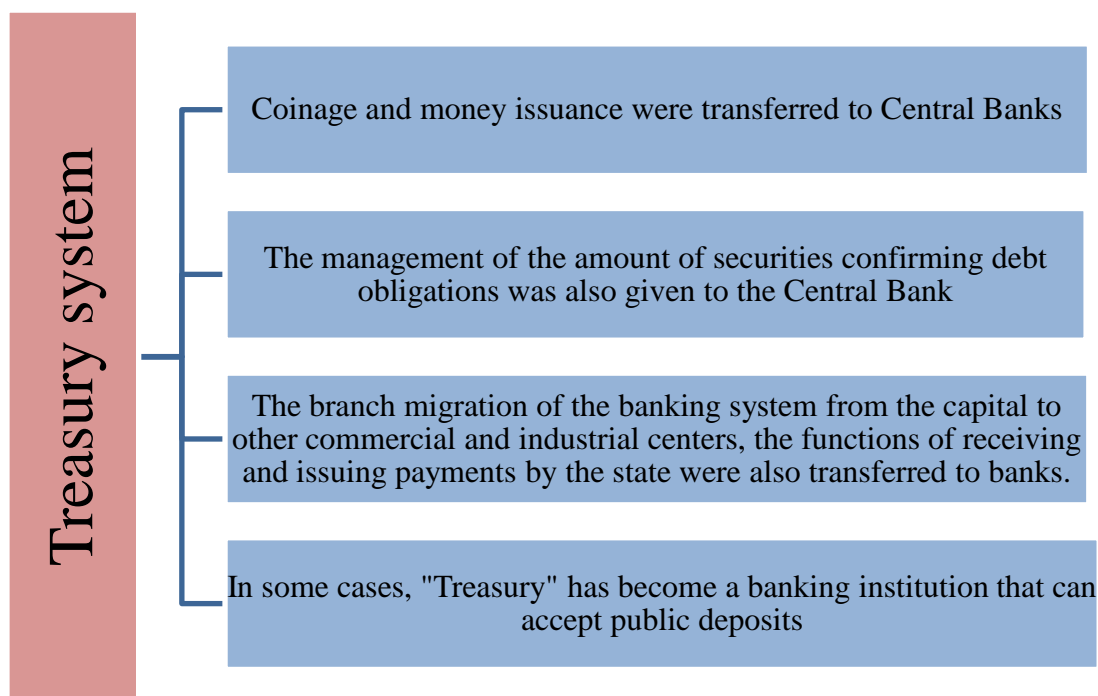
The sum of measures taken by the state to ensure that the state fulfills its tasks, to achieve a certain effect in the mobilization of financial resources, to distribute and use financial resources based on a single system, and finally to create conditions for economic stabilization and development of society - this is the management of public finances.

Financial relations with monetary settlement, which took a firm place in the life of society, appeared thousands of years ago. Ancient sources show that in the laws of the Ancient Roman Empire, India, Greece, China, and Italy, special attention was paid to the issues of customs duties, tax collection, and calculation of the country's treasury. The history of the origin of treasury dates back to the reign of the ancient Roman Empire and includes a long period.

The Department of Finance of the Ministry of Finance of our country was established on the basis of the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 28, 2007 No. increasing the efficiency of managing budget revenues and expenses. This made him one of the participants of the budget process, adding to him the task of providing a clear influence on the optimal management of the country's financial resources. This task includes a wide range of functions performed by the Treasury, corresponding to the role of the Treasury in the budget-tax policy implemented in the state.

Treasuries began to accept their shares as deposits as the assets of financial monopolies grew. After that, in the treasury will appear heraldic papers, postage stamps, gold and other secondary assets.

The emergence of the Central Bank and the improvement of the banking system led to the following changes in the treasury system:



During the implementation of the budget, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan makes adjustments to the budget taking into account macro-economic factors, price dynamics and forecasts of revenues to the State budget, and controls the full implementation of the budget process. Executive authorities may make changes in the approved limits of allocation of funds under the items of the budget classification of expenses for each direction of expenditure of funds in accordance with the Budget Code.

Treasury is responsible for organizing and executing budgets, managing budget accounts and budget funds. By their essence, they are considered treasurers of all recipients of budget funds and their disposers, and make payments from budget funds on behalf of recipients of budget funds and according to their instructions.

If the Treasury is only engaged in the delivery of budget funds to the recipients of funds from the budget (budget organization, etc.), this role can be passive. This role can be active if the treasury, along with strict control over the budget implementation process and all expenses of the budget recipients, keeps their accounting accounts, and also manages the state's assets and liabilities. These tasks assigned to Faznachilik go back to its budget-legal relations. In this case, as an institution of executive power, Faznachilik can represent the following:

to be an organization directly subordinate to the Cabinet of Ministers;

It can be an independent legal entity, that is, an independent institution of the Ministry of Finance, which is not controlled by the Cabinet of Ministers, but only for the current financial year, and follows the legal documents regulating the budget process.

Both perspectives mainly assume (albeit to varying degrees) broad independence of fiscal authorities, which has both positive and negative consequences for the public financial system. [8]

The following can be included in the list of positive consequences:

- independence in making management decisions, which allows for unification of state budget revenues, their distribution according to the levels of the budget system, and strict adherence to accepted standards for financing budget expenditures and programs;
- Realistic ways of influencing regional budget systems;
- The ability to effectively oppose the acceptance and implementation of expenses that are not provided with an appropriate income base;
- Practical means of influencing the budget in the processes of budget development, discussion and its financial execution.

Disadvantages - the possibility of uncontrolled use of budget funds.

If it is considered based on the principle of conflict of interests, then the body that prepares the budget cannot be the body that executes it at the same time. Following this logic, it is more appropriate to separate the Treasury into a separate independent office.

But in today's conditions, where the financial crisis continues in the world, the treasury should be an (independent) institution within the Ministry of Finance for the time being. Currently, it is not possible to compartmentalize the budget policy between different agencies (local authorities and ministries) or it is not appropriate for this purpose. In the future, all procedures of the budget process will be fully established based on international standards, they will be carried out by all legal entities without deviation, optimal financing schedules will be determined, all informational, technical, organizational and other problems will be solved, and the budget execution system will start working in real mode. The issue of separation of finance from the Ministry of Finance is of urgent importance.

The stable and successful development of the economy of any country largely depends on the reliability and speed of obtaining information about the state of the state's financial and material resources, the possibility of their effective management. [9]

Therefore, in the management system of state financial resources of any country, a special role is given to the organizational structure that ensures the implementation of this or that model of budget regulation. Its main tasks include planning and forecasting the budget process using electronic programming systems, forming a reasonable structure of inter-budgetary relations, carrying out operations with budget funds, financing state social programs, unifying all types of state finances and keeping accounts, etc. Faznachilik, which has traditionally become a practical and main independent institution of the state's financial policy in the field of the budget during its many years of development, will appear abroad as such an organizational structure.

Treasury bodies in Uzbekistan are a relatively new institution within the Ministry of Finance. Their tasks include, mainly, the preparation of reports on the cash flow of the State budget and its implementation. At the same time, the system of accounting bodies performs accounting (expenditure, income, etc.), payment of expenses, and daily distribution of incoming income according to the levels of the budget system.

Agriculture is organized on the principle of a three-tiered structure and performs important functions in implementing the principles of budget federalism. With this system, the mechanism of vertical and horizontal equalization of budget revenues is implemented. It also ensures the implementation of the principle of legal equality of all elements of the budget system in inter-budgetary relations.

At the same time, in the course of their activities, the Treasury bodies face many issues that require qualified legal assessment and support. The inconsistency of separate legal documents, the normative definition of certain concepts and terms, and the lack of a properly developed mechanism for the implementation of certain powers and functions cause great difficulties. The fact that the regulations governing the horticultural activities are not reflected in the Budget Code makes it even more complicated.

In this regard, complications arise in the mutual cooperation of the Treasury bodies with other executive authorities.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the research, the conditions of origin of the activity of the treasury system were revealed. In addition, the organizational and legal foundations of the treasury system of the Republic of Uzbekistan were shown. It was concluded that the implementation of the treasury system in the author states and companies depends on the professionalism and practical experience of the specialists involved in this process. In all the studied definitions, the essence of the treasury system is revealed on the basis of a one-way or two-way approach, and it is impossible to fully and widely reveal its content.

The practice shows that the legal and normative regulation of the organization of the Treasury bodies and their operation lags behind the pace of development of this structure. The problems of further development of horticulture, in particular, organizational and methodological issues, can be solved only on the basis of making appropriate amendments to legal documents and the Budget Code.

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# FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF INNOVATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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## ABSTRACT

*The article studied the comparative analysis - the models of financing in foreign countries, problem of management of higher educational institutions. The ways of perfection of maximum educational system in interaction with the world educational system are offered.*

**Keywords:** *educational services market, higher education system financing, financing models, management of higher education institutions, Institute of international education.*

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## Introduction

Effective development of higher education services and labor markets by higher educational institutions with subjects of higher education services related to the training of highly qualified specialists to be trained.

Because in the context of market relations, free competition-based socioeconomic development in the areas of production and serviceworld economy of the country only on the basis of introducing innovation innovations to ensure competitiveness in the market scientific our republic its potential depends on the level of use.

The development of a market economy is based on free competition and what ownership of production, service entities each on the basis of free competition, regardless of the basis of its forms

in order to ensure that the country is competitive in the world marketdevelopment of the intellectual process to their main problems rotates. This in turn leads the population in a market economy to ensure the increase of intellectual levels, the market demands training qualified specialists with higher education based on it is relevant.

The most important priority of the economic program expanded Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the directions in his lecture at the meeting, he said that "the cost of education in the fields of gross domestic product it is estimated that it accounted for 10-12% of the product, and in 2016 it became the industry expenditure on development 59.1 of state budget expenditures percentage, of which 33.7% is in the field of Education they mentioned that he would arrange his expenses.

Our President Sh.M. Mirziyoev the main results of the socio-economic development of our country in 2016 and is scheduled for 2017dedicated to the most important priorities of the economic program In his lecture at the enlarged session of the Cabinet of ministers "scientific advanced foreign centers of material and technical base of institutions significantly strengthen at the level and in accordance with the requirements of scientists must".

It can be seen from this that for the development of the national economyan intellectual highly qualified specialist who can respond to personnel preparation by qualified professors and teachers in higher educational institutions knowledge given and Mastered by students, Masters Republican Innovation News positive-economic world ensures competitiveness in the agricultural market. Hence, the Nationaladvanced our country based on the innovation of the economyit is possible to take out among the countries. This is the most developed Us, See the example of Japan, France, England, countries of the European Union can.

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### Thematic literature analysis

New industrial society theory Dj. Gelbreit developed trained and trained personnel in the conditions of the industrial system it has become a decisive factor in the release, and it is a highly developed education was considered system-dependent.

S. Fisher defines the concept of human capital as such, "to man the ability that can bring income is human capital. Man capital as innate ability, talent and, among other things, learned (acquired) has classification (classification)." The definition given now includes view as a narrow definition of the concept of human capital possible.

B.M. Genkin and B.G. To the Judean definition of human capital according to: human capital – the components that make up human abilities (physical capacity, creative skills, knowledge and skills, skill, mobility) of the household, enterprise and country.

American economist E. Denison describes the American economy as radically studied. According to Denison to human capital the factor of the costs being directed is not a primary factor, but the resulting quality indicators are from the main factors of economic growth one. Denison described the American economy from 1929-1982 as analyzes and prioritizes the quality of labor in the economy.

Denison's research concluded that the impact on workforce quality the main factor indicating is the educational system, that is, the educational system it is the main factor that affects the formation of human capital.

M.K. Meldakhanova the economy of the country on human capital providing stability, competitiveness, innovation development definition as a human resource, accumulated through knowledge, skills, skills gives.

K.S. Mukhtorova and E.S. State in Detskovkaya studies country of orientation of the policy towards human capital it is illuminated that it is important in its economy. Human capital living the life of the population of the country through a policy aimed at the development of it is considered that the quality and level will improve.

### Research methodology

Higher in developed countries in the implementation of research work analysis of educational organization, financing models, abroad using statistical, comparative, empirical methods from the experiences of providing higher education services in countries Areas of use have been studied in Uzbekistan.

### Analysis and results

Market economy of the system of educational services by the state economic scientists and states for development on the basis of their requirements great attention is paid by. But it can be said that the current market higher education services system in the context of relations Higher Education financial efficiency in terms of services and labor market requirements in terms of the quality of its educational services system and its use to the extent that it satisfies the requirements of those who seek higher education must be.

For this:

\* development of a strategy for the development of the national education system it is necessary to carry out based on economic regions;

- world economy market in the context of market economy relations

to regulate it in turn on the basis of its requirements;

• bringing the higher education system in connection with research work organizational and economic and educational constantly organize the organization of attendance;

Organization of processes constantly organize the system of Higher Education implemented by institutions that ensure the improvement of the executive it is necessary to increase.

In the next 30-40 years of the world higher education system, their several models of financing development were formed.

Of these, the first financing model of the higher education system is a model of neoliberalism, which is defined as M.Fidlin, F.Chaba and F.ByHaskthis model studied is mainly used in the USA, Japan, Australia, South Korea, Newlt is used in the countries of Zealand and South Africa.

Budget funds 42.5% of the costs of the US higher education system at the expense, including the federal budget, 27.5% of the local state covered 2.6% on account of the budget. State Higher Education Institutions 50% financialprivate higher education institutions if funds are funded from the state administrationthey do not have such a right. Representatives of this model are higher education institutions and in the statethe enterprises located in the settlement are in the higher education system solve problems. But autonomous higher education institutions they operate independently without the state budget requires control over the use of funds.

West Of Europe the attitude to the transformation of the market economy in their country stabilizing the relationship between higher education services withsolving the problem of higher education is the main tool in the activities of human knowledgethe cycle-related balloon process is a common problem when it is shared requires Hal.

The second model of financing the higher education system is higher formation of the social market in the field of education, the theoretical basis of which isorganized popular capitalism.

Its founders are Dj.Schumpetr, Dj. Giddens and H.Is Mayer. This model is found in Canada, Western Europe in England, Spain and Italy applied.

This model of the higher education system is with the active support of the state and it is based on the responsibility of the individual to receive education, to carry out a career.

This higher education system model is partly based on market relations decreasing the level of state funding as based on the progress and growth of private financing.

In the development of the higher education system based on this methodchanging funding sources England Universities can be seen in the example.

Currently, 33% of financing is due to the state budget if the remaining 67% is due to private sources (higher education from citizensfrom the proceeds to receive, private firms train their employees is made up of the fees he paid for).

Third model of higher education system financing market model against the economy, market relations in the higher education system dividing it theoretically into Europe (Brussels) and Germany (Frankfurt) the training staff was developed by the scientific research Trade Center.

This educational model of Western Europe Germany, Norway, Denmark,

It is used in France, Sweden, the Netherlands and other countries. This education system model opposes the privatization of higher education institutions.

That is why most higher education institutions in Germany are state-owned payment of training and scholarships is carried out by the state. 30% of students receive relief money or receive it from the federal budget 33%, 44.6% from the land Budget and 22.4% from the community.

The system of higher education in foreign developed countries development of two features to Central Management.

Collateral valuation plays a critical role in bank lending, and we can explore different approaches and strategies from overseas experiences in the US, Germany and the UK. Based on the study of this experience, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Technologies: The use of new technologies, including automated appraisal systems, can significantly improve the efficiency and accuracy of collateral appraisals. However, it is important to consider the possible risks associated with this approach.

2. Stability of assessment: Germany's approach to using sustainable value in addition to market valuation can be particularly useful in times of economic uncertainty and volatility in property markets.

3. Regulation and standards: Clear and transparent professional standards and regulation, as in the US, Germany and UK, are key to maintaining trust and predictability in the collateral valuation industry.

Overall, the overseas experience offers many lessons and strategies that can be applied to other contexts. However, it is important to remember that each approach requires adaptation to the unique conditions and characteristics of a particular market. Critical analysis and understanding of foreign experience can significantly contribute to the development and improvement of the collateral assessment system in each country.

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## IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR THE PROVISION OF COLLATERAL IN BANKS

Mirtursunova Dinara Anvarovna<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

*The Committee established a working group to take stock of the existing range of collateral management services as well as what innovation is under way to respond to the increased demands for collateral with a view to identifying any increased or new settlement-related risks as a result of the innovation. To achieve its objective, the working group interviewed 23 financial market infrastructures and large custodian banks (service providers) that support collateral management across the globe.*

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This report details the point-in-time findings of the stocktaking exercise based on these interviews and outlines systemic risk considerations and conclusions based on the findings.

As demand for collateral continues to increase, it is critical to understand in greater detail how the market for collateral management services is evolving and what benefits as well as risks may result from such developments. Collateral management services seek to ensure that a firm can meet its various collateral obligations. Since the 2018 financial crisis, there have been a number of changes that have affected the composition of assets a firm may hold in terms of their quality.

Regulatory reforms, including the liquidity coverage ratio, require firms to hold more high-quality assets on their balance sheets. Further, reforms in the derivatives market require some firms to hold additional high-quality collateral for margining of bilateral and centrally cleared derivatives transactions. Finally, market participants that provide large-scale lending have shown an increased preference for secured lending transactions over unsecured lending transactions.

These increased demands are coupled with changes such as limits on the reuse of collateral that could have a negative impact on supply, as well as segregation requirements that increase the operational complexity associated with collateral management.

3 Collectively, these changes are leading firms to broaden their focus from primarily managing their assets for balance sheet purposes to giving greater consideration to managing assets from a collateral management perspective. Moreover, these changes are driving innovation in the provision of collateral management services.

In addition to the changes to the services themselves, the universe of users of these services is expanding. Historically, the sell side (eg broker-dealers, futures commission merchants) has developed proprietary systems that allow for efficient use of collateral to satisfy obligations, or has relied upon optimization services provided by tri-party agents. With the advent of central clearing, many buy-side market participants (asset managers, pension funds, etc) are now seeking better tools to help them satisfy their collateral obligations with maximum efficiency.

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Prior to the 2008 financial crisis, higher demand for collateral had been driven inter alia by the increased importance of repos as money market instruments or the greater use of securities as collateral to control risks in payment systems or other financial market infrastructures (FMIs), referred to in the March CPSS report Cross-border securities settlements, as well as the expanding collateralisation of credit exposures in the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives market, as highlighted in the September CPSS report OTC derivatives: settlement procedures and counterparty risk management.

6 In particular, there had been continuously increasing use of cross-border collateral, resulting from market participants' expansion outside their countries of incorporation, as noted in the January CPSS report Cross-border collateral arrangements.

However, since, increased demand for collateral appears to have been driven by regulatory reform and changes to risk management by market participants, both locally and across borders. In response to this higher demand, existing collateral management services are being expanded and new services are being developed to support the needs of market participants.

This report takes stock of the existing set of collateral management services, as well as the innovations under way in response to greater collateral demands, in an effort to identify any increased or new settlement-related risks as a result of the rise in demand for existing services or of service innovations.

In the context of FMIs, reference to their use of collateral management services is made in the April CPSS-IOSCO report Principles for financial market infrastructures (PFMIs).

8 More broadly, the PFMIs set standards to ensure a common base level of risk management across FMIs, some of which offer collateral management services. Furthermore, given the importance of repo and securities lending markets to collateral management service providers (CMSPs), the working group also considered the risks in this market segment, following up on the risks identified in the CPSS report Strengthening repo clearing and settlement arrangements.

## 9 Structure of this report

Section II provides background on the historically fragmented approach to the management of collateral, highlighting how the design of firms and the management of their businesses and assets focused primarily on the servicing of their assets and did not fully contemplate use of assets as collateral.

This approach created fragmentation of information regarding assets held within a firm that often led to inefficiencies in the deployment of securities as collateral.

Section III details how collateral management services are changing in an effort to address these inefficiencies in response to expected further increases in demand for collateral. Based on information gleaned from interviews, this section details the variety of approaches being undertaken by many of the service providers to furnish customers with better tools to monitor their securities holdings and increase efficiencies in the deployment of those securities. Importantly, some service providers have already been providing some of these services to customers for many years and are enhancing their existing offering, whereas others are offering some of these services for the first time.

Section IV reviews the concept of collateral transformation, whereby a market participant exchanges, lower-quality collateral for higher-quality collateral on a short-term basis. The different ways a participant can

effect a collateral transformation are reviewed, along with the mechanics of the transactions that constitute a collateral transformation trade. Finally, the discussion focuses on how

CMSPs may be incorporating these services based on expected demand.

Section V describes the settlement of securities movements and transactions conducted to support collateral management services.

Sections VI and VII identify benefits and risk considerations resulting from the ongoing innovation. Section VIII concludes.

## **Observations**

The current focus of many CMSPs is on recognising the opportunities to help market participants move away from a traditional decentralised and fragmented approach to managing collateral, and build on existing processes and relationships to approach collateral management in a more centralised way, as well as on a global, cross-border basis where possible. Innovations are being developed to provide customers with tools to manage collateral more efficiently. The range of existing and planned future services vary across CMSPs, as different market participants are expected to have varying needs and levels of sophistication when it comes to collateral management services.

A range of potential benefits and risks have been noted as a result of these innovations. The potential benefits stem largely from the efficiencies gained from market participants having better information on and increased access to their available securities to meet their collateral demands globally. Potential risks derive to a great extent from the dependencies and linkages being created across multiple firms, which increase operational risks. As CMSPs are relying on existing infrastructure to settle transactions and move securities, no new settlement-related risks have been observed at this time.

Collateral management services continue to evolve while the supply and demand dynamics for collateral remain in flux. Both providers and users of collateral management services should actively identify, measure and manage the risks associated with collateral management services to realise the positive benefits. Recognising that this report is the result of a point-in-time stocktaking exercise, the CPMI will continue to monitor developments as collateral management services evolve.

## **II. The fragmented approach to collateral management**

Traditionally, the information on what collateral obligations exist and what securities may be available to fulfil those obligations has been managed in a decentralized manner. This fragmentation of information is the result of collateral management not being the primary driver for how a firm sets up the service provision for its securities. Historically, firms have made choices related to the servicing of individual asset classes, and therefore organisational structures have been driven by front office factors with little regard to back office design oriented to the efficient use of securities as collateral. Firms may organize themselves by different asset classes (equities desk, fixed income desk, etc) in different geographical locations, thus fragmenting the activities that generate the supply of available securities, as well as the resulting collateral obligations. In addition, firms may use multiple custodians to service their assets due in part to quality of service, geographical presence and a desire to avoid concentration risk.

Furthermore, firms typically used not to actively consider the costs of collateralisation, and thus the process of matching available securities to existing obligations was relegated locally to a back



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# ANALYSIS OF FINTECH REGULATIONS AND REGULATORY TREATMENT OF ISLAMIC FINTECH ACROSS MUSLIM MAJORITY JURISDICTIONS: MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN, AIFC IN KAZAKHSTAN

Umidjon Yorqulov<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*The emergence of Islamic FinTech industry as a separate independent direction has been observed with the development of FinTech industry. At the same time, development in FinTech raised question as per how should regulations respond to address the challenges posed by FinTech. This study investigated what legal and regulatory approaches have been applied in Malaysia, Pakistan and Astana International Financial Centre in Kazakhstan towards FinTech or Islamic FinTech, what initiatives have been deployed to boost Islamic FinTech as well as presents set of recommendations to introduce/enhance regulatory treatment of Islamic FinTech industry.*

**Keywords:** *FinTech, Islamic FinTech, FinTech regulatory framework, Islamic FinTech regulatory framework, FinTech regulations.*

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## Introduction

According to the Financial Stability Board (FSB), FinTech is defined as technology-enabled innovation in financial services that could lead to new business models, processes, applications or products with an associated material effect on the provision of financial services[1]. While, Capital Markets Malaysia(CMM) under Securities Commission Malaysia(SCM) defines FinTech as the application of disruptive technology to traditional financial services that would result in achieving savings and optimising cost, time and system efficiency [2].

In the last decade, the attention towards development of FinTech has increased in folds including in Muslim majority countries. Namely, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Kazakhstan, UAE and others established financial technology regulatory sandboxes and tailored FinTech lab in order to provide developing and testing platforms for FinTech companies.

With the development of FinTech industry, the emergence of Islamic FinTech industry as a separate independent direction has been observed. To define, Islamic FinTech is a FinTech which focuses on the use of technology to deliver Shariah-compliant financial solutions, products, services and investments [3]. According to the Global Islamic FinTech Report (GIFR) 2022, Islamic FinTech has reached market size of 79 billion USD, it is growing and is projected to reach USD 179 billion by 2026 [4]. However, development in FinTech raised questions as to what impact might technology have on the financial sector at state and regional levels, and what regulatory approach should be implemented to address the challenges posed by FinTech. While new and innovative business models increase financial inclusion and create opportunities for the market players, regulations are needed to reduce information asymmetry and moral hazard and minimize the risk of monopoly [5]. This study investigates what legal and regulatory approaches have been applied in Malaysia, Pakistan and Astana International Financial Centre in Kazakhstan towards FinTech or

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Islamic FinTech, what initiatives have been deployed to boost Islamic FinTech as well as presents set of recommendations to introduce/enhance regulatory treatment of Islamic FinTech industry.

### **Methodology**

The methodology that combined desk research and analytical appraisal has been used to conduct current study. Initially, there was conducted a library research of the regulations followed with desk research – primary and secondary research to obtain reliable data/information related to the Islamic banking offerings across three countries. Subsequently, analysis of the data and information gathered has been conducted through analytical appraisal. Moreover, benchmarking exercise towards initiatives by multilateral banks have been completed.

### **Results**

Number of examined papers has aimed to identify regulatory approach of various countries towards financial technologies emergence. Most of them comprised legal researches and those investigations employed a qualitative method which was mainly library research by analysing the relevant legislative documents, literature on the subject and data from journal articles, websites and official reports of the regulators.

#### **Regulatory approach in Malaysia**

To start with, the literature investigated that the introduction of the Financial Technology Regulatory Sandbox Framework in Malaysia in October 2016 provided regulatory clarity, lowered barriers to entry and accelerated time for market entrance for productive innovations [7]. Further on the same year, Central Bank of Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia(BNM) expanded eligibility criteria to clarify the focus of innovations that the sandbox aims to support based on the results of discussion paper on FinTech regulatory sandbox. Consequently, a number of innovative financial solutions has been allowed to operate under Sandbox initiatives, including Electronic Know Your Customer(e-KYC). Subsequently, issuance of the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Policy for Digital Currencies (Sector 6) on 27 February 2018 has occurred to ensure that effective measures are in place against money laundering and terrorism financing risks associated with the use of digital currencies as well as to raise the transparency of digital currency activities [8]. The same year the collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC) resulted in the launch of Digital Finance Innovation Hub which was followed with the establishment of Inclusive FinTech Accelerator Program [9].

As per Islamic FinTech, Malaysia has lead the top 5 in the Global Islamic FinTech (GIFT) Index of 2022, followed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, and the United Kingdom[10].

Similarly, certain developments of Islamic FinTech have been promoted in the country. Namely, Malaysian Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) has set up a fund to support Islamic FinTech while the International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF) and the International Shariah Research Academy for Islamic Finance (ISRA) established initiatives to support capacity building and research and development in Islamic FinTech[11].

In overall, Bank Negara Malaysia(BNM) regulates FinTech industry, including Islamic FinTech providers, based on following legal and regulatory documents and frameworks[12]:

- The Financial Technology Regulatory Sandbox Framework

- Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Policy (AML/CFT) – Digital Currencies (Sector 6)
- Anti Money Laundering, Anti Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (AMLATF)
- Financial Services Act 2013 and Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (FSA and IFSA)
- Personal Data Protection Act 2010
- Digital Signature Act 1997
- Computer Crimes Act 1997
- Currency Act 2020 [13].

As per independent treatment of Islamic FinTech, the regulator has not introduced any regulation or strategy document that would be dedicated solely to Islamic FinTech industry.

### **Regulatory approach in Pakistan**

There are two regulators in Pakistan that relate to FinTech industry. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) governs the banking sector of Pakistan (the State Bank of Pakistan Act 1956) while Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) regulates the capital market, insurance companies, non-bank financial companies and private pensions [14].

For the banking sector, the SBP published a Licensing and Regulatory Framework for Digital Banks in the beginning of 2022 which described the complete process of establishing digital banks. Besides, FinTech companies are also subject to the following laws and regulations:

- The Electronic Transactions Ordinance 2002 (ETO)
- The Payment Systems and Electronic Fund Transfers Act 2007
- Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Regulations ('the AML/CTF Regulations')
- Personal Data Protection Bill 2023

As per the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), a regulatory sandbox was introduced in 2019 as part of its efforts to foster financial inclusion and innovation in the country's FinTech industry. This framework presented guidelines for FinTech startups interested in participating in the regulatory sandbox. Providing a controlled testing environment for startups to better up their products and services, ensuring consumer protection and minimising risks before their market entrance were of the key objectives of the sandbox [15].

Besides, in 2023, The SECP, in collaboration with IFAAS consultancy firm, developed draft of FinTech framework that was built upon following eight core principles: Technology neutrality, Shariah compliance; Inclusiveness; User-friendly, Seamless & Secure transactions; Privacy protection; Proportionality (Risk-based); Legal certainty; Necessity. A sensible regulatory approach that would underline the overarching principles of Islamic and conventional values has been suggested for the integration of the proposed FinTech framework document [16].

Interestingly, principle #2 – “Shariah compliance” in proposed FinTech Framework draft document aimed to set Shariah compliance requirement for the whole FinTech industry declaring the aim to maintain the whole FinTech industry Shariah-compliant.

Furthermore, the proposed FinTech framework aims to achieve the main objectives such as empowering access and enabling use, investor and consumer protection, financial stability, market integrity, spurring innovation and improving market efficiency and transparency.

Moreover, 24 recommendations have been proposed along the framework, covering the three foundational pillars of the FinTech framework that are the verticals, enabling technologies and policy enablers. Furthermore, the proposed framework recommended to carry out further research and deliberations with market players and other regulators in order to validate and improve the draft document.

Similarly, Pakistan has not dedicated independent regulation or strategy that would specifically provide treatment of Islamic FinTech industry, though the draft of the proposed FinTech Framework is suggesting the approach of setting FinTech industry Shariah-compliant by default.

### **Regulatory approach at Astana International Finance Centre in Kazakhstan**

In 2015, the Constitutional Statute of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Astana International Financial Centre was issued where Islamic finance has been classified as one of the AIFC Core Pillars [17].

Recognizing the abovementioned, the centre provided certain incentives for the development of Islamic finance. Subsequently, in 2020, AIFC has taken a strategic initiative by developing the Islamic Finance Masterplan for the Republic of Kazakhstan (2020-2025) where recommended actions were covered for both AIFC and the Mainland of Kazakhstan [18]. However, it is important to note that the document was not an officially acknowledged/adopted Masterplan by the Government of Kazakhstan (GoK), but rather an initiative by AIFC in collaboration with IsDB, thus, being considered not a binding, but "recommended" Masterplan document. The Masterplan document suggested the development of FinTech for and digitalization of Islamic finance under subsection of “Recommendations: Strategic Initiative 3” However, the Masterplan has not treated Islamic FinTech as an independent industry and has not provided strict recommendation to adopt a separate Islamic FinTech strategy.

As per general FinTech regulatory treatment, AIFC adopted AIFC Financial Technology Rules AIFC RULES NO. AFSA-F-PC-2019-0001 in 2019 [19]. These Rules introduced the FinTech Lab as a regulatory environment within the AIFC that allows a Person(Entity) to test and/or develop FinTech Activities without being immediately subject to the full set of regulatory requirements under the Framework Regulations and Rules. However, these Rules do not define any Shariah governance requirements for Islamic FinTech providers. Furthermore, no specific incentives were provided to Islamic FinTech under this regulatory sandbox at AIFC. Subsequently, AIFC does not account for any mention of “Islamic FinTech” as a concept. This limitation could be associated with the difficulty of clearly distinguishing Islamic FinTech as well as with a lack of vision to place Islamic FinTech as a separate industry.

### **Discussions**

#### **Recommendation #1:**

The proposal to develop and adopt tailored Islamic FinTech strategy is suggested to the above-mentioned governments that are planning to boost development of Islamic finance industry in their

corresponding countries. Initially, the adopted Islamic FinTech strategy should serve as a guide for regulations and interventions. Such strategy should cover all relevant Islamic finance sectors such as Islamic Digital Banking, Islamic digital non-banking, Takaful insurtech (Islamic insurance) and others as well as relevant disruptive FinTech directions such as P2P lending, crowdfunding, robo-advice and others. It is advised that the strategy also clearly lays out an action plan with an identified timeline. Furthermore, linking the strategy document in line with government strategic goals and relevant Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) may increase relevance of the strategy document within the National Development Agenda. Finally, it is important to define clear lines of ownership for all recommendations, allocate an adequate budget for proper implementation to achieve the intended objectives.

### **Recommendation #2:**

The second recommendation suggests the development of the template Islamic FinTech strategy document by Islamic Development Bank(IsDB), the main champion of Islamic finance development across the World. Initiating an exemplary strategy document is expected to provide sufficient grounds and picture of a vision, objectives, components and others that can be vital in developing strategic approach to Islamic FinTech development. Interestingly, IsDB has already designed exclusive assesment toolkit to evaluate Islamic finance infrastructure in its member states entitled as Islamic Finance Country Assessment Framework(IF-CAF)[20].This framework is designed to evaluate key components for the Islamic finance ecosystem in IsDB Member Countries. The framework is based on assesment of the following ten components of Member countries' Islamic finance ecosystem such as government support, legal framework, taxation regime, regulatory and supervisory frameworks, Shariah governance framework, liquidity management infrastructure, financial safety net, human capital, public awareness and market infrastructure. Each of the components is given a specific weightage in the form of a percentage under the IF-CAF assessment. Subsequently, custom-made assessment criteria in the form of qualitative and quantitative questionnaires provide evaluation of components. In essence, IF-CAF targets to identify any gaps and impediments for achieving a sustainable Islamic finance industry, and correspondingly to generate a set of custom-made recommendations for the Islamic Finance Advisory and Technical Assistance ("IFATA") section, which is part of the IsDBI. Interestingly, IF-CAF component #10: Market infrastructure accounted for separate set of questions dedicated to state and treatment of FinTech and Islamic FinTech in the financial ecosystem comprising of 15 questions(Questions from 62.J to 76.J in the IF-CAF guidelines document draft version 6 from 05.2022). Thus, Islamic FinTech Strategy template document can be one of the outcomes of IF-CAF assesment.

### **Conclusion**

This paper aimed to study legal and regulatory approaches that have been implemented in Malaysia, Pakistan and Astana International Financial Centre in Kazakhstan towards FinTech or Islamic FinTech(where applicable), and to highlight those initiatives that have been deployed to boost Islamic FinTech. It was found that no any country among discussed have developed distinct regulation, roadmap or strategy document that would solely be dedicated to Islamic FinTech industry. Subsequently, two recommendations have been developed based on the findings of the investigation. Initially, the proposal to develop and adopt tailored Islamic FinTech strategy by each mentioned government has been suggested. Such strategy document is believed to help to set clear action plan with an identified timeline.

Subsequently, producing a template Islamic FinTech strategy by IsDB, multilateral Islamic finance championing organisation, that would assist regulators to design customized strategy for the Islamic FinTech industry has been proposed.

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## CHANGES IN POPULATION DENSITY AND STRUCTURE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes changes in population density and structure in the organization of business activities in Uzbekistan. The comments are also given about the composition of the population of the Commonwealth of Independent States as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of January of 2022 and their share in GDP (gross domestic product).*

**Key words:** *Business, Family Entrepreneurship, Population, Population Density, Compositional Structure of The Population, Unemployment, Employment, The Standard Of Living Of The Population, Standard of Living, Digital Economy.*

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### Introduction:

In order to increase employment of the population in the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's decision dated on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January of 2023 number 39 "About additional measures to bring the support of business initiatives of the population to a new level within the framework of the programs for the development of family entrepreneurship<sup>2</sup>" in order to ensure the implementation of financial supporting of the population in the regions, districts and cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan to develop new measures. In order to further expand new job places in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and increase the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capital and income of the population to the highest level, the formation of practical skills based on improving the standard and quality of life of the population is the most purpose, the time formation of digital economy and digital business skills in the minds of the population and therefore, with the main emphasis on densely populated areas, we must ensure that they are employed. All these measures are directed to increase the well-being of the population and to comfort the conditions

**The standard of living of the population** is the most important criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of the State's socio-economic policy. Increasing is the main purpose of social development. The concept of "standard of living" in modern interpretation is a comprehensive concept that applies to all aspects of human activity.

**The standard of living** means the level of provision of necessary material and non-material goods and services of the population, the level of their consumption.<sup>3</sup>

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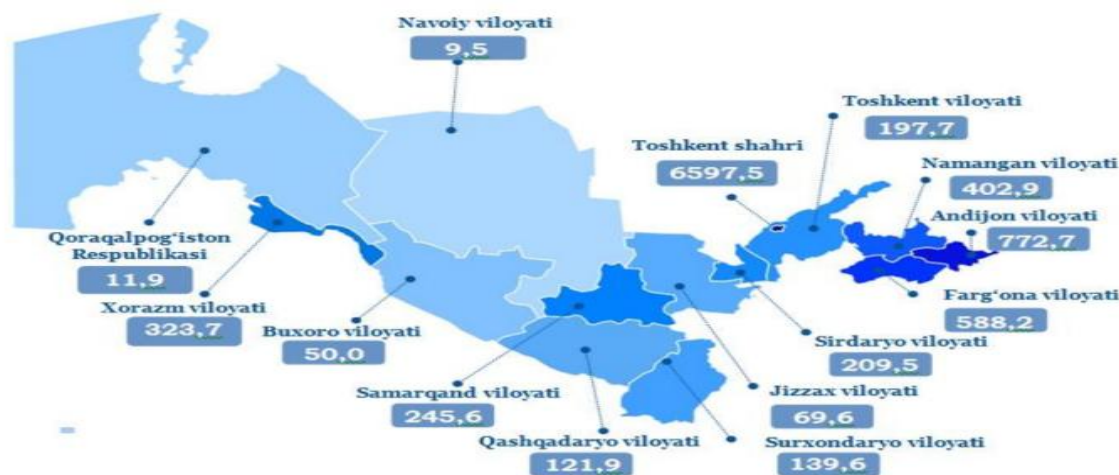
<sup>2</sup> The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's decision dated on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January of 2023 number 39 "About additional measures to bring the support of business initiatives of the population to a new level within the framework of the programs for the development of family entrepreneurship"

<sup>3</sup> "Employment of the population" Educational manual. K.Kh.Abdurakhmonov, N.T.Shyusupova, Tashkent.: "Sharq", 2011. – on page 206



Different concepts such as “standard of living”, “welfare of the people”, “safety of life activities”, “lifestyle”, “quality of labour activities” and “quality of life” are used to express the level of well-being of the population. Sometimes different terms mean the same thing, while in other cases, the difference between them is significant and significantly different in meaning. At the same time, it is necessary to note the interdependence of these concepts.

The age-sex composition of the economically active population will practically not change in the next 2-3 years, as evidenced by the current demographic forecast and the level of employment of different socio-demographic groups of the population.



**Picture 1. Population density in the regions of Uzbekistan**  
(The data is correct as of the first of January of 2023)

You can see the following indicators of the population density in the Picture 1: Navoi region - 9,5 million people, Tashkent city – 6597,5 million people, Tashkent region – 197,7 million people, Namangan region – 402,9 million people, Andijan region – 772,7 million people, Ferghana region – 588,2 million people, Syrdarya region – 209,5 million people, Jizzakh region – 69,6 million people, Surkhondarya region – 139,6 million people, Kashkadarya region – 121,9 million people, Samarkand region – 245,6 million people, Bukhara region – 50,0 million people, Khorezm region – 323,7 million people, The Republic of Karakalpakstan – 11,9 million people.

At the present time, the factors determining the extremely high level of employment will have an active influence on the labour supply in the future

Along with the population growth, its density is also increasing: there were 14,6 people per square kilometer in 1940, it was 54,1 people in 2000, and it was 695,7 people by the beginning of 2023.

On the other hand, the density has increased by 47,6 times compared to the figure in 1940. The most densely populated area in the Republic is Tashkent city (as an indicator of population density is 6597,5 million people), while the least densely populated area is Navoi region city (as an indicator of population density is 9,5 million people) **(Look at the Picture 1)**

Generally, at the present time 10 of the 14 territorial divisions of Uzbekistan have a high population density and a high growth rate.

Although, they occupy only a quarter of the territory of Uzbekistan, and four less densely populated regions occupy the remaining three-quarter of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The labour resources of the entire population, economically active and employed population, four-fifth of births and natural population increase, 74 % of the gross domestic product, 79 % of investments and 88 % of consumer spending are the densely populated regions.

Population growth causes difficulties in providing food and drinking water, jobs, environmental consequences and disease. At the moment, in the densely populated regions of Uzbekistan, there are territorial units with the most developed productive forces and favorable living conditions, so it is no exaggeration to say that the increase in population will gradually affect the level of unemployment in them. We can see this situation in the Table 1 below<sup>1</sup>:

**Table 1 : Main demographic indicators of Uzbekistan<sup>2</sup>**

Years	Quantity of the population (million people)	Average annual increase of the population (a thousand people)	Average pace of the population	Birth rate, %	Mortality rate %	Coefficient of natural reproduction, %
<b>1897</b>	3,95	—	—	—	—	—
<b>1960</b>	8,52	72,6	1,25	39,9	6,0	33,9
<b>1980</b>	15,76	362,0	3,15	33,8	7,4	26,4
<b>2000</b>	24,49	332,2	1,4	21,3	5,5	15,8
<b>2025</b>	33,4	233,7	0,75	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>86,12</b>	<b>1000,5</b>	<b>6,55</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>76,1</b>

<sup>1</sup> “Employment of the population” Educational manual. K.Kh.Abdurakhmonov, N.T.Shyusupova, Tashkent.: “Sharq”, 2011. – on page 110

<sup>2</sup> Source: Data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population.

81 % of the Republic's labour resources are accounted for by densely populated regions, while the unemployed account for only 55 % of their total number.

Generally, the official unemployment rate is 0,5 percent in Uzbekistan, while in densely populated regions it is 0,3 percent. At the present time, the negative balance of population migration has decreased from 181 thousand people in 1990 to 66,6 thousand people in 2000. At the same time, the general increase of the population of Uzbekistan by the 20<sup>th</sup> century was mainly due to natural reproduction, and this increase covered with the negative balance of mechanical reproduction. **(Look at the Table 1)**

The term "standard of living" is more widely used in Uzbekistan, which represents indicators of material, spiritual and social needs of the population. If we give it a full scientific definition, it is a complex of socio-economic category that reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs of the population.

It is known that we are all used to evaluate the standard of living of the population by the increase or decrease in the amount of income and consumption per capital of the population. In fact it is wider concept. However, at the moment there is no effective method to bring the concepts in this regard to a single indicator that comprehensively characterizes the quality of life of the population.

According to the recommendation of the United Nations Organization, birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, availability of sanitary and hygienic conditions, food consumption level, housing, educational and cultural opportunities working conditions and employment rate, income and expenditure balance, such directions as consumer prices, availability of means of transportation, recreation and leisure, social security, guarantee of human rights and freedoms are part of indicators representing the standard of living<sup>1</sup>.

However, since it has not been possible to evaluate all of these indicators in terms of value, the standard of living is evaluated by covering with several of these parameters. The most important of them is the volume of income per capital of the population, and this indicator makes it possible to evaluate the standard of living of the country's population, as well it is used in international comparisons. It should be noted that the improvement of the standard of living of the population, the level of efficiency of the direct production and service sectors, scientific and technical development, the cultural and educational level and structure of the population, national characteristics, will certainly depend on the results of the measure and practical actions taken by the government of Uzbekistan. According to the 3<sup>rd</sup> article of the Law about the State Statistics, the State Statistics Committee performs the tasks of collecting, reprocessing, collecting, storing, summarizing, analyzing, publishing statistical data on socio-economic events and processes and their results.

It also stipulates that committee has the right to collect statistical data on the population's standard of living from legal entities and individuals in the prescribed manner through statistical report forms or various observations.

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<sup>1</sup> "Employment of the population" Educational manual. K.Kh.Abdurakhmonov, N.T.Shyusupova, Tashkent.: "Sharq", 2011. – on page 211

The law of the Republic Uzbekistan “About employment of the population” dated on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October of 2020, number 642 of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 123 articles, and the 1<sup>st</sup> article provides information about the purpose of this Law<sup>1</sup>.

**The 1<sup>st</sup> article. The purpose of this law.** The main purpose of this law is to regulate relations in the field of population employment.

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> article. A legislation about population employment.** Legislation about employment of population consists of legislation about employment of the population and other legislative documents.

**The 3<sup>rd</sup> article.**

**3-модда. Main conspets. The main concepts in this law are the following factors:**

**Socially needy catagories of the population** – the persons who are in need of social protection and who have difficulty getting a job and cannot compete no equal terms in the labour market;

**Unemployed population (unemployed persons)** – the persons who do not have paid work or occupation that brings wages (labor income);

**“Service of employment” Information system** – Electronic information system designed to record the services provided to individuals and legal entities who applied to the labour authorities of the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

**National database of vacant job places** – The information base of the information about vacant job places included in the “Unique National Labour System” indepartmental software-hardware complex of the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

**Unemployment** – availability of labour force that is not in demand in the labour market;

**Pension of unemployment** – type of support for unemployed persons in the form of money (financial support) guaranteed by the State;

**Reserve job places** – allocation of jobs by the organazation (employer) for the employment of socially needy categories of the population;

**An order of the State about the organization of job places** – an order issued to employers to create a certain number of jobs in accordance with the organizational and technical conditions required for employment of jobseekers and unemployed persons;

**Minimum numbers of job places** – the minimum number of jobs determined by the decisions of district (or a city) mayors in percentages compared to the average number of employees of the organization in the list for socially needy categories of the population<sup>2</sup>;

**A person who is looking for a job** – a person who applies to local labour authorities for employment assistance and it is registered there as a job seeker;

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<sup>1</sup> The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About employment of the population” dated on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October of 2020, number 642 of the Republic of Uzbekistan on page 1

<sup>2</sup> The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About employment of the population” dated on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October of 2020, number 642 of the Republic of Uzbekistan on page 2

**National system of professional skills and knowledge development** – a set of legal and institutional arrangements that ensure the real needs of the labour market skilled workers and the supplement of skilled labour are optimally matched by the education and vocational training system;

**Professional standard** – a standard that defines the requirements for the level of qualifications and knowledge, the content, quality and conditions of work, includes the description of the main work tasks and the conditions for their performance;

**Qualification** – the level of training of the employee or the job seeker in the relevant profession (specialty), which allows him to perform his work duties with quality, his level of knowledge, skills and abilities;

**Assesment of qualification** – the procedure for confirming the confirming of the qualification of an employee of a job seeker with the requirements of the professional standard;

**Acceptable work** — a job that a citizen is capable of performing, suitable for the citizen's education and specialization, qualifications, professional training, work experience, health status, does not require a change of place of residence, is not far from his permanent place of residence and is not less than the specified minimum wage guaranteed job;

**Bodies of labour** – The ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Main employment departments of Tashkent city<sup>1</sup>;

Sample observations conducted in households cover all territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and they are conducted in a total of 10 000 households per year. More than 120 experts (interviewers) will collect information by directly talking to members of the householder's family. The analysis of the level of well-being allows to determine the level of ownership of economic resources of households, their ability to consume or accumulate as well as to choose one of them. If we focus on the numbers, according to the preliminary estimates of 2020, the share of income from production in the total income of the population is 71,5 % of which 69,3 % is received from labour activities 2.1 % is received from personal services are produced for a personal consumption which is taken from a general income. In the conditions of market relations, the salary from the main workplace is the leading source of income for the majority of the population who lives in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Otherwise it cannot fulfill its functional role.

In developed countries, the wages make up 60-80% of the total income of the population, which is serviced as the basis for ensuring their activities of standard life.

If we look at the composition of the income of the population of the CIS countries (countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States), the income received by hired workers as wages is from 55 percent to 69 percent in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation, it is around 40 percent in Kyrgyzstan and it is 28,8 percent in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Income from accounted for 3,0 percent and income from transfers equaled 25,5 percent.

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<sup>1</sup> The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About employment of the population" dated on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October of 2020, number 642 of the Republic of Uzbekistan on page 3

If we look at the Table 2 about the composition of the population of the Commonwealth of Independent States as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of January of 2022, in the conditions of the current rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship, we can that the highest figure corresponds to the Russian Federation, that is with a population of 152 million people, the share of its population in the GDP (gross domestic product) 51,3 % (percent) belonged to the Russian Federation. The lowest indicator corresponds to the State of Moldova, the population of which is 2,7 million people, and the share of its population in GDP (gross domestic product) is 0,9 % (percent). You can also see the population and share of GDP (gross domestic product) of CIS countries (countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States) such as of the State of Ukraine, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Belarus, the State of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the State of Turkmenistan and Armenia in the Table 2. **(Look at the Table 2)**

**Table 2 : Compositional structure of the population of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States<sup>1</sup>**

<b>№</b>	<b>A name of the States</b>	<b>Quantity of the population, people (million)</b>	<b>Share in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) %</b>
1.	Russian Federation	152,2	51,3
2.	The state Ukraine	43,3	14,6
3.	The Republic of Uzbekistan	35,3	11,9
4.	The Republic of Kazakhstan	19,2	6,5
5.	The Republic of Belarus	10,4	3,5
6.	State of Azerbaijan	9,8	3,3
7.	The Republic of Tajikistan	9,5	3,2
8.	The Republic of Kyrgyzstan	6,8	2,3
9.	The State of Turkmenistan	4,4	1,5
10.	Armenia	3,0	1,0
11.	Moldova	2,7	0,9
<b>Total:</b>		<b>296,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**In conclusion,** in the current modern innovative and digital economy conditions, while improving the entrepreneurship and business environment, improving the living standards and quality of the population are

<sup>1</sup> Compositional structure of the population of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States which is taken from the web site [www.google.co.uz](http://www.google.co.uz)

supported by our Government, first of all, the population demography and per share capital of the population in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and IS (Consumption Basket) we should make economic and financial calculations and develop practical measures.

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- *“Economics and sociology of labour” Textbook Moscow.: KNORUS 2007 – 328 pages*
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## Web sites of the Internet network

- <https://my.gov.uz/ru> The State portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- <https://stat.uz/uz/> The web site of the Statistical Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- <https://mineconomy.uz/> The web site of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- <https://lex.uz/uz/> The portal on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- <https://mehnat.uz/en> The Ministry of Employment and Poverty reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan



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