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Message

Editor in Chief / Managing Editor

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Dr. P. S. Bhadouria

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STRATEGIZING THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE BANKING SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the methodological aspects of strategizing the transformation of the banking system in Uzbekistan, which reflects the targets, state and its capabilities. In addition, an algorithm of actions is presented when describing the methodology for strategizing the transformation of the banking system for the modern reality of the country. Scientifically grounded recommendations for providing an effective system for strategizing the development of the banking system in the future are presented

Key words: *strategizing, strategic plan, transformation, methodology, forecasting, banking system, principles of strategy, transformation of banks, strategic management.*

INTRODUCTION

Modern trends in international financial markets, strengthening of the competitive environment in them, digitalization of banking and other financial services, changes in the formats of financial and economic relations, increasing modern requirements of users of financial services and the emergence of new types of services in the context of globalization create the need to transform the activities of national banks. In addition, the need to transform banks is dictated by the fact that there are significant shortcomings in the banking business, which were noted in the message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. In particular, he emphasized the following: "It should be admitted openly - entrepreneurs still face corruption in such areas as the provision of land plots, cadastral, customs, banking services, licensing, and government procurement. This is evidenced by the numerous appeals addressed to the President, press reports and social networks. "

The President of Uzbekistan, dwelling on the programmatic tasks in the economic sphere, noted that "... we need to take decisive measures this year to develop the banking system. Unfortunately, the banking system lags 10-15 years behind modern requirements for the development of digital technologies, the introduction of new banking products and software. Starting from 2020, a large-scale transformation program will be implemented in each bank. Our focus will be on increasing the capital, resource base and profitability of banks. " The implementation of large-scale tasks of transforming the banking system requires the right approach and the choice of an effective method of strategizing the transformation process.

In the current situation of the national economy, the issue of transformation of the banking system is relevant, and the effective strategy of transformation is even more significant. Today, each bank is working to transform its banking activities while relying on the recommendations of external consultants with rich international experience.

The purpose of this article is to present scientifically grounded recommendations to banks on the basis of identified methodological omissions to ensure the transformation of their activities in the long term with a long-term effect.

In this regard, the development of this topic is relevant and timely.

MAIN PART.

The purpose of the transformation of the banking system should be to improve the social and economic conditions for both the bank's customers and its employees, the intensive implementation of effective business models and the provision of an effective system of operational management and early diagnosis of risks in banking.

As for the very concept of transformation, in translation from Latin "transformation" means transformation, transformation, modification.

The use of the term transformation in many socio-economic processes means a modification from one qualitative state to another. This also applies to the banking sector. At the same time, in the context of the digitalization of the economy, the need to transform the banking system is due to the importance of its transition to a new state of quality on the way to the formation of its future model.

Strategy transformation of the banking system is a modeling process aimed at developing the country's banking system for the long term, which provides for the maximum use of all internal and external resources of the system to achieve the planned financial and economic results.

The banking system of all countries is two-tier, with the first-tier bank being the Central Bank, which regulates and provides an appropriate monetary environment for the modern economy. In the context of strategizing the banking system, the Central Bank can be assigned the function of a strategist in modeling the development of the banking sector. As we know, the Central Bank consists of many departments and divisions responsible for a specific segment of the financial sector and which serve as strategists in their specific area. It is important to emphasize that in the process of strategizing the banking sector and its constituent segments, the quality and inherent characteristics of strategists play a key role in determining the future fate of the banking system.

In this regard, the views and concepts of the economist Vladimir Kvint, who devoted his many years to studying the issue of strategizing the socio-economic processes of society, are of scientific value. He notes that a strategist must have specific qualities and characteristics, in particular: “... a strategist is a wise, disciplined and optimistic professional who has strategic thinking, a vision of the future and intuition, supported by a strategy methodology. The strategist quickly perceives new global patterns, has deep knowledge about the fundamental values and interests of the strategized object to increase the success and reputation of this object. " In addition, in his book "Theory and Practice of Strategizing" Vladimir Kvint was able to bring to the public the deep content of such concepts as strategy, the personality of a strategist, mission, rules for analyzing resource provision, tactics in strategizing, and the choice of a strategic scenario.

Scientific achievements and developed concepts in the field of strategizing by Vladimir Kvint can be used not only in the process of strategizing the goals of economic entities or sectors of the real economy, but also in strategizing the goals of the financial sector, in particular in the issue of strategizing the banking system and its subjects.

In the global economy, there is a trend towards digitalization of economic sectors, incl. and in the banking system in order to improve competitiveness and improve the efficiency of financial and economic processes in the relevant areas. In these conditions, the Central Bank faces an important task, the successful strategy of the competitiveness of the national banking system using effective and scientifically proven strategies of strategy. The Central Bank should carry out the transformation of the banking system relying on government programs as a strategist in the field of strategizing the national banking system, and it must foresee all possible nuances in the future.

The Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aware of the fact that in order for the national banking system to stay afloat with global trends, it is necessary to develop effective strategies for transforming the activities of commercial banks and the entire banking system in favor of automation and digitalization. But at the same time, in the context of digitalization, the Central Bank should simultaneously strategize models of a secure information support system and data protection in the banking system.

In today's practice of strategizing the banking system in the republic, there is an isolated approach of its subjects when adopting programs to transform their activities, which can also be seen in the fact that today there is no single concept for transforming the banking system.

The strategy of transformation of commercial banks and the entire banking system should be based on the appropriate principles and patterns of the strategizing process, which were outlined in the work of V. Kvint. In addition, he noted that the strategies developed should be integrated and have a clear hierarchy model.

When strategizing the transformation of the banking system, it is important to integrate and hierarchical interconnection between its corresponding blocks, which provide an effective model for strategizing the transformation of today's banking system. In addition, when strategizing the transformation of the banking system, it is important to coordinate and take into account the interrelationships and interdependence of the strategy not only of various links of the banking system, but also the strategy of other industries and subjects of the economic space in general, in a word, the latter can be expressed as a strategy for the development of the country's economy.

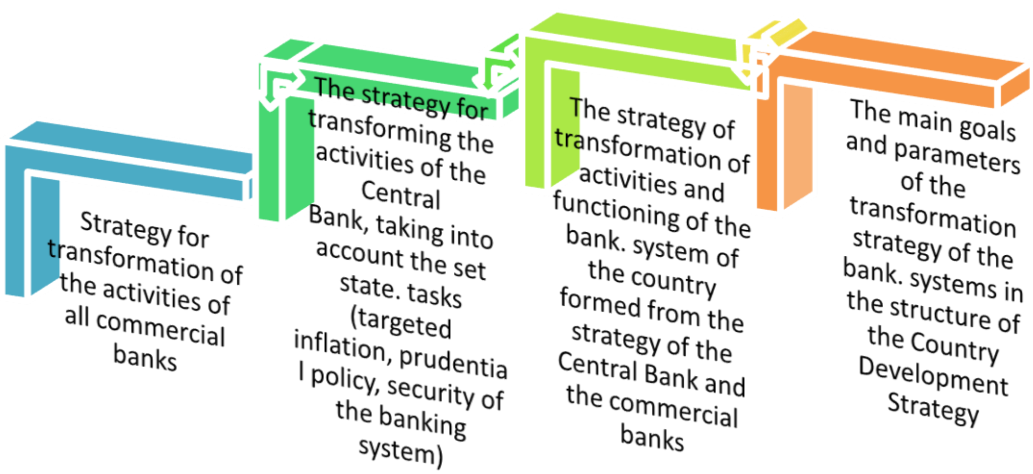

Fig. 1. Methodological aspects of integration and hierarchy of the process of strategizing the transformation of the banking system (The drawing was compiled by the author.)

Using this approach when strategizing the transformation of the banking system will increase the likelihood of effective implementation of the set strategic goals and objectives, as well as full achievement of target parameters. Based on this, it is important to develop a unified concept for the transformation of the banking system and, on the basis of this, to formulate a transformation program for each commercial bank, which will save time and money, as well as increase the success of the banking system strategizing.

So in Uzbekistan, government programs and concepts of socio-economic development at the macroeconomic level are quite effectively developed and adopted, but as for the sectoral level, you can see some shortcomings and omissions, in particular, in the absence or weak connection of cross-cutting sectoral programs with unified state development programs. , which should serve as an important factor in ensuring the maximum implementation of government programs and concepts.

More specifically, dwelling on the latest important government documents, in particular in the development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035 in the field of the banking system, it provides for the liberalization of the banking sector and, in parallel, the creation of development institutions. In addition, as we know, 2020 in Uzbekistan has been declared the Year of the Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy. In this regard, taking into account the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021, the state plan "Year of Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy" was developed and approved. The draft of this program passed public discussion and was adopted on a democratic basis. Within the framework of this program, measures are envisaged aimed at implementing the established tasks in five areas of the Action Strategy, but based on the research topic, we will touch on the issues of the financial sector. As we know, for the effective transformation of the banking system, it is important that the Central Bank maintains a key position, as the main regulator of the activities of credit institutions in the country. But at the same time, the target tasks of the Central Bank in the adopted program are more focused on the macroeconomic function of the Central Bank, which consists of improving monetary policy instruments, targeting inflation, security and competitiveness of the banking system. In particular, within the framework of this program, it is envisaged that the Central Bank, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, perform the following specific tasks:

- improving the instruments of monetary policy to ensure effective and efficient impact on the monetary sphere;
- carrying out a flexible interest rate policy and taking response measures to deviate from the target parameters of inflation and destabilize prices;

- creation of a unified platform for conducting transactions with state securities in the money market and for placing free monetary resources of the country's treasury;

- improvement in forecasting factors of formation of liquidity of the banking system;

- communicating with the public by a simple and accessible method the content and goals of the inflation targeting regime, the conditions for its implementation and its positive impact and the timing of its achievement;
- widespread use of econometric modeling tools, based on the full implementation of a macroeconomic analysis and forecasting system (FPAS - Forecasting and Policy Analysis System) to ensure a balance of economic growth and inflation, as well as an assessment of external threats and the interdependence of monetary and macroeconomic indicators.

In addition to these tasks, paragraph 3.9 of the state program "The Year of Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy" is devoted to the continuation of reforms in the banking system, improving the quality of banking services provided to the population and business, supporting entrepreneurial initiatives and expanding the range of modern banking services. In general, this area contains a number of urgent and important tasks more related to the activities of commercial banks and their services, but unfortunately, there are no indicative values that would be based on approximate calculations and would reflect the degree of efficiency or success of a particular task for a certain period in the national banking system, for example, targets for increasing income, reducing the consumption of banking business or services in the context of a future banking model, profitability of new technologies, capital increase, types of new services, etc. indicators reflecting the specific results of transformation or a model of the future banking system and its constituent elements. In this regard, it should be concluded that in order to ensure specific target indicators in strategizing the transformation of the banking system, it is important to coordinate the transformation programs of all commercial banks, and to trace the presence of specific calculated indicators in their programs. It is also pertinent to note here that when familiarizing with the transformation programs of some commercial banks of the republic, despite the reflected worthy tasks and goals of transformation, many tasks lack marketing calculations, for example, indicators of profitability, profitability, activity of banks in banking services (increasing the client base, the amount and types of services) and other indicators of banks. This suggests that the strategic indicators of commercial banks on the basis of which the transformation is carried out are little tied to the transformation program or there is no connection at all, since we see that the priority is the transformation process itself, and not the strategic economic and financial parameters acceptable for commercial structures. It follows from this that the scientific approach to strategizing the transformation of the banking system was rather weak.

In today's dynamically developing international financial services market, the issue of involving national banks in this environment and increasing the competitiveness of the banking system is relevant, and in this regard, a more fundamental approach and effective use of strategy methods are important when transforming the national banking system.

In the future, the subject of strategizing, as an important part of strategic management, should become an important mechanism in banking management. For a balanced and effective strategizing of the transformation of the entire banking system, it is important that the objects of strategizing are the activities of the banking system, as a single object, in combination with the transformation program of the Central Bank and commercial banks. At the same time, it is important that they master the principles, tools and mechanisms of strategic management.

Effective strategizing of the transformation of the banking system should determine the systematic implementation of the following processes, such as analysis, forecasting, adoption of a strategy, and after the design of the transformation process itself. It should be noted that the strategic plan has significant differences from traditional long-term plans, which are mandatory for implementation in any conditions. The strategic plan must be flexible and be able to respond to the internal and external conditions of the banking business, which requires a lot of effort and expense. Based on this, we will present a general methodological framework for strategizing the transformation of the banking system (see Figure 2).

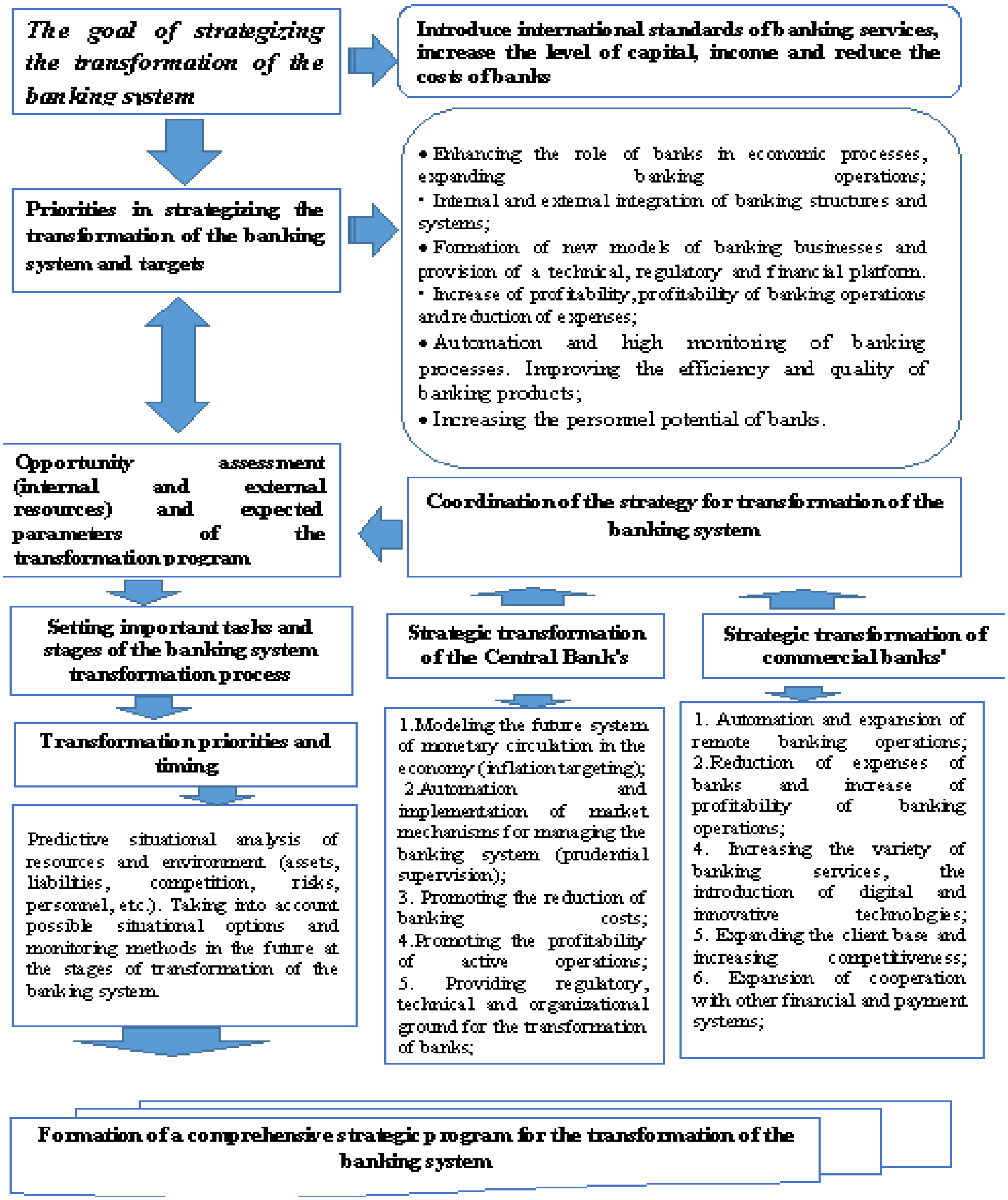

Fig. 2. Methodological framework for strategizing the transformation of the banking system[1]

It can be observed that the formation of some blocks in this scheme is ensured due to the coordination approach and the sources of which are the strategizing of the transformation of the activities of the Central Bank and commercial banks. Such a block should include "assessment of opportunities and expected parameters of the

[1] The drawing was compiled by the author.

transformation program", "setting important tasks and stages of the process of transformation of the banking system", etc.

In strategizing as a system of strategic planning based on change management, the principle of coherence means the consistency of corrective procedures and interrelated actions to coordinate, form and change resources, elements, parameters of the socio-economic system and strategically adapted development goals. As we know, when strategizing, an important tool is primarily a comprehensive financial and economic analysis of the strategized object or link of the banking system, while it is important to emphasize such effective methods of analysis as SWOT analysis, Portfolio performance evaluation, BCG Matrix (Boston Consulting Group matrix), Analysis of Porter's Five Forces. In general, all these methods of analysis are aimed at studying internal and external factors, which will provide information on the strengths and weaknesses, possible threats and an assessment of economic and financial opportunities.

Within the framework of this article, the conclusions on the SWOT analysis of the banking system made by Professor S. Gulyamov are of value. This analysis includes indicators such as Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. It is advisable to present the conclusions made in matrix form (see 1-table)

1-table

SWOT analysis of the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Strengths	***Weaknesses***	***Opportunities***	***Threats***
Major participants in the financial market	Lack of professional staff in bank branches	Upgrading the regulatory framework to the international level	The likelihood of elements of economic and financial crises
Provided with modern information technologies	Underdeveloped banking infrastructure in remote areas of the republic	Improving remote control system and expanding remote services	Impact on the national banking sector of changes and fluctuations in the economies of the countries of cooperation
Development of card infrastructure (network of ATMs and info kiosks (24/7))	Inaccessibility of some financial services, in particular, remote loan obtaining	Providing modern technologies and software products like P2P, B2B, ERP, CRM	Impact of Internet vulnerability on quality of service;
High provision of the population with payment cards	Limited resource base for the development of infrastructure and the use of new technology	Phased digitalization of the banking sector	Strengthening fraudulent and hacker attacks on the system;
Provision of programs for remote customer service	Unhealthy competition between state-owned and private banks.	By introducing new technologies to reduce costs and increase competitiveness	The emergence of unexpected costs in the banking business
Currency conversion, stationary and remote.		Possibilities of using artificial intelligence in banking business	
Globalization and Integration of Banking Business			

The results of the SWOT analysis of the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows that an important guideline when strategizing the future model of the banking system should be weaknesses and its capabilities, which should be based on strengths, taking into account the expected threats. The implementation of the set scientific approaches and ideas when strategizing the transformation of the banking system requires close interaction of state economic development programs and sectoral programs based on the effective use of effective scientific approaches, in particular in the development of the banking system, which will form around itself many digital platforms and corresponding infrastructures of the digital economy in Uzbekistan ... In addition, based on the aforementioned shortcomings in the methodology for transforming the banking system, it is recommended to provide for a wide coverage, a systematic approach and qualitative analysis of the results of strategizing the transformation of the banking system.

In general, with successful strategizing, the transformation of the banking system should create favorable legal and organizational conditions in Uzbekistan for the active development and implementation of innovative ideas and technologies.

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MAIN TRENDS AND PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND CHINA

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ABSTRACT

Uzbekistan and China have strong complementarity and great potential for development in the economic field. In this paper, I will analyze the favorable in four aspects of politics, economy, geography and human relations conditions of Uzbekistan and China, and analyze the factors hindering the development of both sides, so as to provide Feasible proposals in the economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and China.
Key words: *documents, semantic component, stylistics, commercial letter*

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan and China have strong complementarity and great development potential in the economic field. This paper provides practical suggestions and proposals for economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and China through the analysis of the favorable conditions for the political, economic, geographical and human relations between Uzbekistan and China and the factors that hinder their development.

The expansion of external economic cooperation is a requirement of economic development in Uzbekistan and a key task of China's economic planning. While Uzbekistan and China do not have direct borders, they share similarities and complementarity in many areas of economic development, and have the desire and practical capacity for economic cooperation. This paper studies the main trends and prospects of economic cooperation between Ukraine and China, which is very important to the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ukraine and China, the two countries have had unique conditions for economic development at various points. Modalities and mechanisms for cooperation are also slowly being strengthened, and their future orientation is towards sustainable cooperation and its deepening.

Since the financial crisis, the strategic cooperation between Ukraine and China has also been strengthened. During the period when both economies are demanding rapid development, economic and trade cooperation between the two countries has been increased. In the historical background of the Silk Road, both sides have explored the best mode of cooperation in their willingness to cooperate in good faith.

This paper analyzes the advantages of cooperation between Ukraine and China, the prospect of practical cooperation between Ukraine and China, the prospect of development based on key projects, the obstacles and enlightenment of cooperation between Ukraine and China. It mainly analyzes the advantages of cooperation between Ukraine and China in four aspects, including politics, economy, geography, human relations, as well as the development of cooperation between Ukraine and China, and large-scale or potential projects to study the main trends and prospects of economic cooperation between Ukraine and China. While seeing these trends and prospects, some obstacles to the development of the two sides have been identified, and the analysis of these factors has also obtained some inspiration from the two sides in the economic cooperation. Through these inspirations, we can further guide the development of Chinese economy.

Background of the study

As a developing country with rapid economic growth, China's own experience of economic development can bring much inspiration to Uzbekistan, and the two countries have maintained friendly relations for many years. Uzbekistan, as the economic centre of Central Asia, has for many years been committed to maintaining friendly, united and actively developing State relations with China.

Uzbekistan is a populous country with a relatively strong military and economic presence in Central Asia. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the prominence of the Central Asian region, Uzbekistan's status has become the focus of increasing attention. Uzbekistan is now the world's sixth largest producer of cotton and the second largest exporter of cotton and the world's seventh largest producer of gold, while Uzbekistan is also the world's leading producer of coal, gas, oil, silver, copper and uranium. The abundance of goods gives Uzbekistan an economic advantage. In dealing with this advantage, Uzbekistan naturally cannot and will not simply digest it internally, using cooperation with other countries as a springboard for the development of its internal economy, in the course of which Uzbekistan itself is an economic learning and progress.

Research Significance

Today in the twenty-first century, it is also inevitable to study the prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries. For Uzbekistan, such economic cooperation is a continuation of the economic model that will begin and take place in the future. It is necessary, when it is recognized, to explore more the prospects and directions behind the economic cooperation model, in which both countries can benefit from economic development.

To explore the prospects for economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and China is also to make forward-looking predictions in order to further consolidate practical contacts between the two countries. The analysis of the basis of economic exchanges between the two countries is also a deep approach to the "superstructure" of the two countries. The trend towards internationalization is unstoppable, and it is only the right choice of Uzbekistan to choose a powerful country to guide and learn from without leaving. It is only at a time of progress that every aspect of society has achieved. However, economic benefits are more than mere economic benefits, and the long-term vision of the two countries is further promoting economic relations between the two countries.

Related Research of Chinese and Foreign Scholars

Related Research in China:

Since 1992, Uzbekistan and China have established diplomatic relations, and the Governments of both countries have made constant efforts to enable both sides to develop very amicably, and have made some progress in economic, political, diplomatic, humane, trade and counter-terrorism cooperation through mutual visits by the Governments of the two countries. In addition, the general situation of economic and trade cooperation with China after the independent development of Uzbekistan was discussed.

Relevant research in Uzbekistan:

The study of the Chinese economy in Uzbekistan has continued. As Uzbekistan is the economic centre of Central Asia, economists will also focus more time and attention on Uzbekistan, and China will interact more with the Central Asian countries. Among them, the economist Alisher Navoy's monograph "Relations between Central Asia and China for 50 Years" focuses on the introduction of economic relations between China and Central Asia. But in the light of current developments, the two countries are attracted to each other more than just goods.

Thinking and Framework of Research

By analyzing the favourable conditions of economic and trade cooperation between Uzbekistan and China, this paper points out that the prospect of cooperation between Ukraine and China is very significant, and points out that this prospect will bring benefits to both countries beyond economic scope. Affirming that the two countries should continue to strengthen their cooperation in order to promote common development, and at the same time putting forward some of their own views on cooperation between the two countries, which may not be quite mature, it is believed that this will be a new understanding.

This article is divided into four parts:

Part One: **Introduction** .This paper mainly introduces the background of the topic selection, the significance of the research, the status of the research at home and abroad, the main contents and methods of the research, and the innovative points of the research.

Part Two: **Basic Conditions of China-Uzbekistan Cooperation** .A possible trend of cooperation between China and Uzbekistan is analyzed from economic, political, geographical and humane sources.

Part Three: **Practical Prospects for Cooperation between China and Uzbekistan.** The paper introduces the significance of China's Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in promoting China-China economic cooperation in recent years.

Part IV: **Obstacles and Enlightenment of Economic Cooperation between China and Uzbekistan.** From the phenomenon of corruption between the two sides, the theory of Chinese threat, and the enlightenment gained in the economic and trade between the two sides, the author explores the enlightenment in the economic development.

Innovation and Inadequacy of the Research

This paper systematically analyzes the aspects of trade cooperation between Ukraine and China, and makes reasonable foreseeable of the prospect of cooperation between the two countries from these specific cooperation matters. Several suggestions for cooperation were also made. While striving for greater mutual benefit, scientific inference is made on the prospect of mutual economic assistance between the two countries. Come up with a practical solution from an economic point of view.

Main Contents of the Paper

The advantages of cooperation between Uzbekistan and China are:

1. The legal facilities for the introduction of foreign investment in Uzbekistan.
2. China's policy of opening up to the outside world and its benefits.
3. Economic complementarity between the two countries.
4. Geographical advantages.
5. Humane relations promote harmonious economic and trade relations between the two countries.
6. Diversification of economic forms.

Main Contents of the Paper

1. Practical prospects for cooperation.
2. The international trend of mutual benefit and win-win.
3. The Renewal of Economic Cooperation between Uzbekistan and China.
4. The Renewal of Economic Cooperation between Uzbekistan and China.

Other aspects

Development Focus-Based Outlook:

1. The Course and Development Prospect of Oil-gas Cooperation between Uzbekistan and China.
2. Cooperation in the Development of Oil Shale in Uzbekistan and China.
3. The Present Situation of Agricultural Economic Cooperation between Uzbekistan and China and Its Future.

Summary

In this paper, I would like to make a very rational scientific explanation of the main trend of economic cooperation between the two countries. However, because of the inconvenience of collecting data, I do not grasp the Chinese language accurately enough to limit the depth of this paper, both in its breadth and depth. To this end, I will strengthen my own strength in future research to better study inquiry.

MODEL MODELING AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The article is based on short-term multivariate forecasting, correlation and regression analysis of the gross output of farms specializing in agriculture, using the example of the farm "Agro-Baysun".

Key words: *farming, correlation and regression analysis, level of agricultural competence, modeling, forecasting.*

INTRODUCTION

It is one of the leading sectors of the agricultural economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. 49.4% of the country's population lives in rural areas, and the share of agriculture in GDP is 19.7%. In addition, the number of enterprises specializing in agriculture in 2019 will exceed 157 000, accounting for 40.6% of the total number of operating enterprises, and 27.3% of the economically active population work in this sector, accounting for almost 35% of GDP [2].

That is why the President of the Republic Shavkad Mirziyoyev: "Our most important task is to reform the management system of agriculture, the introduction of advanced technologies for the rational use of land and water resources, food security ... We must never forget this ..." emphasizes that these issues are noteworthy [1].

In view of the above, it is expedient to develop requirements and proposals for the future by analyzing the development of this industry at the micro level and determining the forecast results. However, due to the uncertainty characteristics of this industry, the application of existing forecasting methods does not always yield effective results.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

A lot of research has been conducted on modeling the activities of agricultural enterprises and forecasting development indicators in various sectors of the economy. Scientific and practical issues of economic analysis of agricultural enterprises have been widely studied in the scientific work of economists, including the works of L.P.Vladimirova, V.V.Kuznetsov and others.

One of the foreign scientists, L.P.Vladimirova, studied the forecasting of agricultural enterprises, which shows that agricultural development programs in the region provide a more detailed justification of the forecasting process in this area [3].

V.V.Kuznetsov also studied the issues of modeling and forecasting the activities of agricultural enterprises. In his opinion, the starting point of these forecasting forms, similar to the content of forecasting key performance indicators of agricultural enterprises in the region, should be realized through the analysis of agricultural development trends [4].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of the study is to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations for the development of future prospects of the enterprise (farm) specializing in agriculture through the implementation of modeling processes based on trend models, multivariate forecasting, correlation and regression analysis. Comparison, correlation and regression analysis, grouping and economic-statistical methods were widely used in the research process. As a result of the study, a model of the processes of gross output of the farm "Agro-Boysun" and multivariate forecasts for the medium term were identified and scientific and practical proposals were developed to further increase this figure. The developed scientific and practical proposals and recommendations can be used in the development of targeted state programs for the organization and improvement of food security policy in our country.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Forecasting of economic processes is explained by determining the direction of future economic development, its individual elements, scientific forecasting or optimal ways to achieve goals. Proper selection of the forecasting method in these types of processes ensures the quality of the forecast.

In general, the economic literature pays special attention to the analysis of the structural framework for forecasting the development of agriculture in the region. The various definitions devoted to the characteristics of forecasting in agriculture and to the disclosure of the essence of this process are systematized within the framework of three approaches [4]. These are integrated, systematic, and structural approaches (Figure 1).

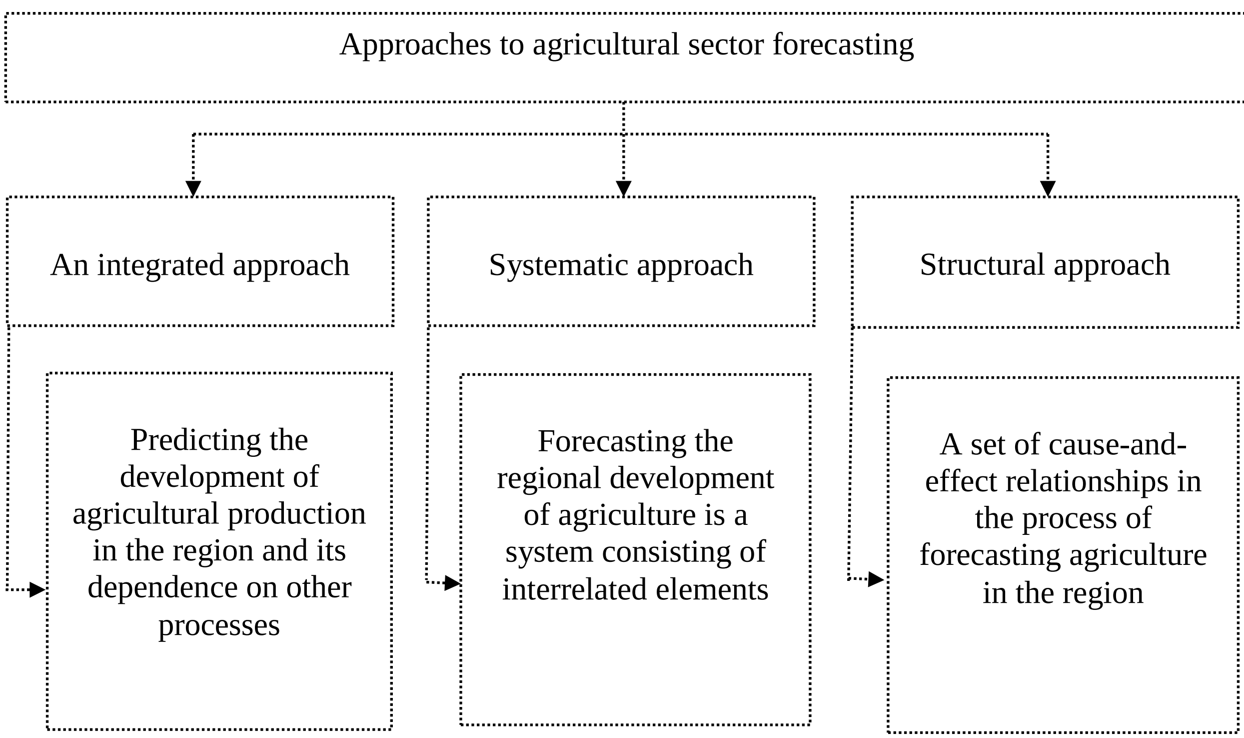

Figure 1. Approaches to agricultural sector forecasting

These approaches also focus on the meaningful description of agricultural development forecasting in the region, the accuracy of forecasting and assessment of factors of production, and the geographical features of management.

Since all of the above approaches to forecasting the agricultural sector are related to the activities of agricultural enterprises, it is advisable to forecast the future prospects of this sector at the micro (agricultural enterprises) level.

If we pay attention to the analysis of this situation on the example of the farm "Agro-Boysun", which specializes in agriculture, we can see the following picture.

"Agro-Boysun" farm operates in Boysun district of Surkhandarya region. The main activities of the farm:

- production and sale of grain products;
- production and sale of melon products;
- production and sale of grape products;
- production and sale of dairy and meat products;
- implementation of agricultural measures to increase the fertility of their soil;

Gross output of "Agro-Boysun" farm in 2019 amounted to 64 871.8 million soums, including agricultural production – 27 036.3 million soums (41.7%), and livestock – 37 859.7 million soums (58%).

Table 1

Gross agricultural output of "Agro-Boysun" farm (in real terms, million soums)

Year	That's all	Agriculture	Livestock
2007	8 198,6	3 050,5	5 148,1
2008	13 048,9	5 676,3	7 373,6
2009	16 769,0	7 344,8	9 424,2
2010	19 428,0	10 313,2	9 114,8
2011	21 841,0	11 600,0	10 241,0
2012	25 633,0	12 500,0	13 133,0
2013	29 381,9	15 634,5	13 747,4
2014	34 643,9	17 605,9	17 038,0
2015	40 901,8	19 849,7	21 052,2
2016	45 189,3	22 728,0	22 461,3
2017	49 424,1	24 810,1	24 614,0
2018	56 900,0	26 900,0	30 000,0
2019	64 871,8	27 036,3	37 859,7

Source: Author's development based on data from the farm "Agro-Boysun".

In our study, the method of forecasting the gross share of the farm "Agro-Boysun" is based on trend models and forecasting on the regression model. This allows you to get reliable and versatile results.

The results of the medium-term multivariate forecast based on trend models show that the priority trend of gross agricultural development at "Agro-Boysun" farm in 2007-2019 will be maintained. The forecast results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Forecast indicators of the gross share of "Agro-Boysun" farm on trend models are mln. Sum

Prognosis models	Trend models	R^2	Absolute error	2020	2021	2022	2023
Linear	y = 4474,3 t + 1466,6	0,97	2125,2	64106,8	68581,1	73055,4	77529,

		8					7
Square	y = 181,77 t^2 + 1929,5 t + 7828,7	0,996	822,4	70468,6	77669,4	85233,8	93161,7
Exponential	y = 9491,7 $e^{0,1549 t}$	0,968	2198,8	83014,7	96923,1	113161,7	132120,9

Source: Author's development based on data from the farm "Agro-Boysun".

The analysis of the adequacy and accuracy characteristics of the trend models presented in Table 2 shows that there is a very strong correlation between the determination coefficients in all three models, but the second model can be observed to have a lower average error than the first and third models. Thus, the gross share of the "Agro-Boysun" farm corresponds to a flat accelerated development.

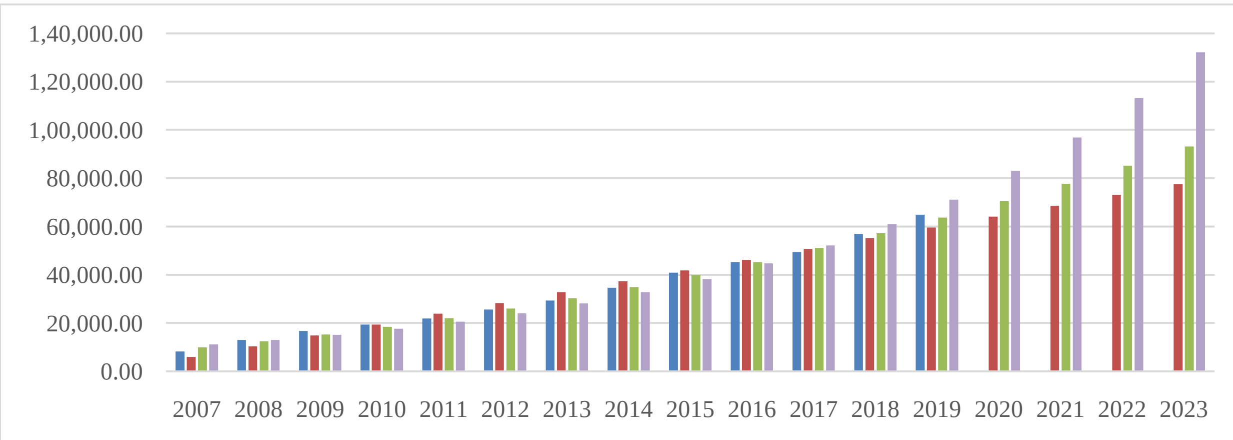

Figure 2. Forecast indicators of the gross output of the farm "Agro-Boysun" on trend models sum

In the process of correlation-regression analysis of our analysis, the impact of various factors on the dynamics of gross output of the farm "Agro-Boysun" was identified. The correlation-regression method allows to take into account the influence of various factors in forecasting calculations. During the study, we selected the following factors: the yield of the main crops grown on the farm "Agro-Boysun" (grain, vegetables, fruits, grapes, etc.), as well as the main indicators of livestock productivity (calf productivity per 100 cows, average milk yield per cow) . The forecast results for the above indicators obtained from the data of the farm "Agro-Boysun" for 2007-2019 are given in Table 3.

Table 3

Forecast of agricultural production of the farm "Agro-Boysun" for 2007-2019

Indicator	2007-2019 average	2020	2021	2022	2023
Grain yield, ts	20,7	19,3	19,9	19,6	19,2
Vegetable yield, ts	260,4	268,8	277,2	285,5	293,9
Wet fruit yield, ts	56,3	59,1	61,8	64,6	67,3
Grape yield, ts	56,0	52,4	48,8	45,2	41,6
Calf productivity per 100 head of cows	86	88	90	92	94

Average milk yield per cow, kg	2213,7	2414,1	2614,5	2814,9	3015,3

Source: Author's development based on data from the farm "Agro-Boysun".

According to Table 3, in the forecast period (2020–2023) there is a decrease in the yield of grain and grapes in the activities of the farm "Agro-Boysun". During the study period, the high yield of grapes in 2016 was 78.2 ts. The lowest figure in 2019 was 35.9 ts. formed.

The correlation analysis of the dependence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on gross agricultural output in 2007-2019 showed that from the selected indicators, the yield of fruits and vegetables is correlated with both indicators of livestock productivity. Correlation coefficients between them ranged from 0.90 to 0.98, indicating that grain and grape yields were not related to other factors. As a result, the following regression model is formed by selecting the milk yield from 1 cow among the multifaceted factors:

$$y = 18201,7 + 61,8x_1 – 214,8x_2 + 25,2x_3;$$

here, y - gross agricultural output, million soums;

x_1 - grain yield, ts;

x_2 – grape yield, ts;

x_3 - milking from 1 cow, kg;

Based on the results of the correlation-regression analysis, the R correlation multiplicity coefficient indicates that there is a gypsum correlation between the factors equal to 0.95 in the total share of the Agro-Boysun farm.

The $\mathbf{R^2}$ determinant multiplicity coefficient indicates that about 91% of the gross share of the Agro-Boysun farm is due to the influence of factors included in the model. The results of the examination of the significance of the regression based on Fisher's **F**-criterion showed the significance of the regression equation. The results of the evaluation of the significance of the regression coefficients by the Student's **t** criterion showed the significance of all the coefficients.

Analysis of the obtained regression equations shows that the factor x_1 (grain yield) has the greatest impact on the gross share of the farm "Agro-Boysun" in absolute growth: an increase in grain yield by 1%, leading to an increase in the gross share of the farm "Agro-Boysun" by 10% is coming. A 1% increase in grape yield will increase the share of farms by 7%, and a 1% increase in milk yield per cow will increase the gross share by 3%.

Now, using the projected values of the factors in the table, we can calculate the projected values of the gross share of the "Agro-Boysun" farm using the regression model.

Thus, the forecast of gross agricultural output of the farm "Agro-Boysun" according to the regression model for 2020-2023 is given in column 2 of Table 4.

Table 4

Forecasting the gross output of the farm "Agro-Boysun" in different ways, million soums

Year	Forecast according to the regression model	Forecast on the Trent model
2020	68974,2	70468,6
2021	74834,6	77669,4
2022	80639,5	85233,8
2023	86438,1	93161,7

Source: Author's development based on data from the farm "Agro-Boysun".

The predictions based on the regression model seem more realistic compared to the predictions given in the table. Indeed, in 2019, the real value of gross domestic product amounted to 64 871.8 million soums. The forecast values determined by the Trent model for the next 2023 are unreasonably high or at an unacceptable level.

According to the results of the analysis, in forecasting the gross share of the farm "Agro-Boysun" it is necessary to predict the yield of grain and grapes, as well as milk yield per 1 cow, and then the effective indicator studied using the regression model.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Thus, the stages of creating the forecast options described in this paper are a system of interrelated economic and mathematical models. Therefore, we can say that the implementation of the proposed forecasting algorithm will allow the regional agro-industrial sector to choose the most effective direction of economic development.

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DEVELOP MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP SKILLS BASED ON IMPROVING THE COMPETENCIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this article is to substantiate the social need to develop management and leadership skills based on increasing the professional competence of students in higher education, including the study of the need for professional competence in the development of managerial skills, the current state of the problem and the analysis by researchers' the form, method and techniques for the cases are given. In the end of this paper, foreign experience is studied in detail and some examples are given.

Keywords: *manager, management culture, creative potential, technology, management, politics, phenomenon, dominance, economics.*

INTRODUCTION

Modern pedagogy strives to study management ideas from a comprehensive, diverse perspective, as well as to develop guidelines for their application in educational practice. It is impossible to imagine the solution of management problems in the field of pedagogy today without the development of professional competence of students, the development of professional skills and leadership skills. The introduction of such an approach serves to prevent accidents and contingencies in management. In the competency approach, the training of future teachers is considered as a factor in the formation of professional competence and managerial qualities.

After graduating from university, a new employee will find a job based on his / her potential, knowledge, leadership and managerial skills, and responsible approach to work. That time in some cases, the staff of the educational institution influences the young specialist. The aspirations, initiative or indifference of the staff in the team, the selfishness can affect the young employee.

Young educators who come to the educational institution have a different idea of the activities of the specialists in the team, their attitude to their duties and the conditions there. As the saying goes, *"a bird does what it sees in a nest",* a young specialist needs to know and adapt to the conditions in the team, how much knowledge, skills and abilities are needed to meet the requirements for a specialist there, staff potential and their attitude to their work by studying, analyzing and drawing conclusions about the position of leaders and their subordinates, they can work on themselves, research, actively follow the teachers with advanced experience or, conversely, become indifferent.

Experience has shown that many young educators find it difficult to adapt psychologically to the conditions of the educational institution for a long time, and some who are unable to adapt, despite their abilities, refuse to engage in pedagogical activities and work in various other fields. The reasons for this can vary. In some educational institutions, the interaction of the team with young educators is negative, as evidenced by the fact that the leader and his staff do not treat the young teacher properly.

Instead of rejoicing and encouraging the young specialist to quickly gain a reputation among the community and students because of his/her research, knowledge, and interest in his /her subject, he/ she spent his/her youth in various trivial reasons as an excuse to embarrass oneself at meetings, to discredit oneself, one is forced to leave the educational institution. Another reason is that young professionals who are new to the institution do not have enough experience, skills and qualifications to find it difficult to join the team quickly. Frequent reprimands by the supervisor or teachers for not providing timely methodological assistance, reducing or removing the workload and providing methodological assistance that should be provided even though he has enough knowledge on the subject, it leads him/her to become disillusioned with the profession he/she has chosen. Every young educator has a certain potential for professional creativity and begins his / her pedagogical activity in a specific work team.

Therefore, managers need to have a well-structured plan to work with educators, taking into account the individual qualities of each employee, professional abilities, attitude to work, a proper analysis of the relationship between the team and young professionals. And they must act on the basis of this plan. This is also required by the principle of governance.

Based on a number of studies, we recommend that educators consider the following when developing leadership and management skills in future educators and helping them find their place in the team in the future:

- meetings with university graduates;
- organization of seminars and meetings to accelerate the psychological adaptation of young professionals to the conditions of the educational institution;
- to provide training load in their specialties;
- attach young professionals to teachers with advanced pedagogical experience in their field;
- to control the regular participation of all pedagogical staff in scientific-practical conferences and training seminars;
- establish regular contacts between teachers and professors of universities and training institutes;
- to monitor their preparation for lessons and teaching methods;
- provide the necessary technical means for the organization of lessons on a scientific basis;
- control and encourage participation in scientific and methodological journals and newspapers;
- regular participation in open classes;
- achieve regular participation in science olympiads and various competitions;
- interest in research work, creation of necessary conditions for creative activity;
- promoting and encouraging scientific innovations.
- to develop the qualities of management and leadership in future teachers by developing their professional competence.

Prospective educators need to engage with them on a regular basis to develop their professional knowledge and professional competence. An expert who knows the secrets of his/her profession can become a competent leader, a leading leader, a potential manager. After all, a manager with professional competence and professional ethics in the field of education will achieve great results in the field of management.

Today, the potential of specialists in educational institutions is one of the main criteria for determining the ranking of the heads of these institutions. Therefore, it is necessary to use well-educated, experienced and skilled teachers who are well-versed in their subject, creative and organized, to create sufficient conditions for them, to closely assist them in their scientific and pedagogical activities. attachment of young educators to teachers with many years of advanced pedagogical experience, the formation of love and confidence in the future of the chosen profession in the young specialist, one of the current problems of public education, is effective in providing its institutions with leading specialists.

Here we will look at the work of educators who have conducted research in different periods on professional knowledge, competency-based approach, career preparation and education management.

M.B. Urazova conducted research on *"Improving the technology of preparation of future teachers of vocational education for design activities."* It develops a technology for the gradual formation of the training of future teachers of vocational education on the basis of pedagogical project knowledge in the study of pedagogical disciplines. [1]

O.K.Tolipov conducted research on "*Pedagogical technologies for the development of general professional skills and competencies in the system of higher pedagogical education"* and the role of pedagogical technologies in the development of professional skills and competencies in future teachers and its explored important aspects of its application to the educational process. [2]

By developing the professional competence of future teachers, we can achieve the desired result by developing students' management and leadership skills, as well as the introduction and application of advanced pedagogical technologies in this area in the educational process. Theoretical analysis of the essence of a competent approach in foreign pedagogy shows that vocational education, which involves the development of educational content based on reliable and valid expression of the required activities, patterns of behavior, is based on the philosophy of constructivism and behaviorism.

According to E.F.Zeyer, a competent approach - that is, learning objectives - prioritizing vectors - is the ability to learn self-determination, actualization, socialization and development of individuality. The instrumental means of achieving these goals are the new components of education in general: competence, competencies and socio-professional qualities - the main skills that are indicators of the modernization of vocational education [3]. These indicators are studied and describe in the works of *V.I.Baydenko, G.I.Ibragimova, V.A. Kalney, A.M.Novikova, M.V. Pojarskoy, S.Ye. Shishova* and others [4].

In our research, a competent approach is used to identify the structural components of a teacher’s professional competence that develop students ’management and leadership skills in a learning environment in a higher education institution.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES THROUGH MARKETING RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

The scientific article considers the role of marketing research in public transport enterprises, the mechanisms of its implementation, the characteristics of conducting various surveys among the population and the development of marketing strategy of the enterprise on the basis of the obtained data.

The successful solution of problems in the field of public transport is largely associated with the synthesis and implementation of logistics and marketing methods within a single logistics system for the management of transport enterprises.

Keywords: *public transport, marketing, management, logistics, information, internet, software.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to develop the relationship between transport enterprises and consumers, it is advisable to generalize the system of transport services and the correct use of marketing and logistics mechanisms. Transportation is a broad concept, part of which depends on logistics and marketing services, ie provides freight and passenger turnover between business entities.

In transport logistics is associated with the development of transport infrastructure on the basis of low-cost passenger traffic, less time spent on alternative plans for the implementation of transport processes, the correct use of modes of transport and control of all processes from beginning to end.

High results are achieved by transport enterprises in the solution of various multi-purpose tasks through the use of such areas as management, economics, marketing.

The direction of management includes the correct location of transport enterprises, the correct distribution of vehicles, the optimization of traffic routes.

The economic direction includes economic analysis and evaluation of passenger transportation processes, cost estimates, determination of the utilization rate of roads, transport and transport enterprises, alternative payment processes and other similar processes.

Marketing, on the other hand, implements important processes such as developing ways to meet the needs of consumers by studying their wishes and desires, providing quality services, creating the image of the enterprise, researching the offer of additional services, creating an advertising system.

PD-129 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 2017y. "On measures to further develop passenger transport in Tashkent", October 9, 2013y. "On measures to further improve the system of passenger transport in Tashkent" Resolutions № PD- 2048 also further improve the system of organization of urban passenger transport, increase the safety and quality of passenger transport, ensure the rational and efficient use of comfortable and convenient buses, strengthen the financial and economic condition of transport organizations, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies issues have been raised.

Analysis of the relevant literature.

The scientific literature has scientifically and theoretically and methodologically studied some aspects of the organization of logistics processes in transport enterprises, improving marketing research, modeling management processes, attracting investment, improving the quality of services, evaluating the effectiveness of businesses, changes in quality.

Portuguese Joao Figueira de Sousa and Anna Ibraeva, in their scientific article “Marketing of public transport and public transport information provision”, examined the trends in the use of public transport in response to changes in price and quality [3].

The importance of quality assessment of public transport systems in the research of Spanish scientists A.J.M.Seco and J.H.G.Goncalves "The quality of public transport: relative importance of different performance indicators and their potential to explain modal choice", description of urban public transport systems, quality assessment, performance indicators, diversity of performance indicators, the most important indicators in public transport, scientifically substantiated the typical values for indicators of urban public transport activities [4].

M.Irisbekova in her scientific work "Optimization of the market of transport services on the basis of marketing principles" covered scientific theories such as the implementation and application of marketing research in the transport market [5].

The study of research conducted by international and local scientists shows that transport companies need to introduce modern innovative methods in marketing principles and make partial changes to existing ones. This research paper focuses on the processes that take into account the wishes of the passenger in conducting marketing research.

Research Methodology

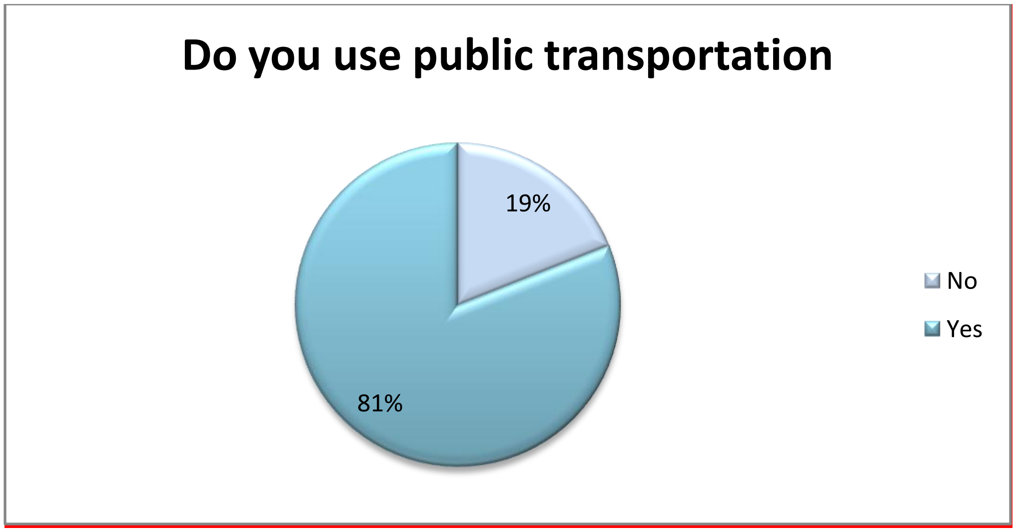
During the study, the methods of survey, comparison, statistical observation, expert evaluation were used in the implementation of marketing research of public transport enterprises.

Analysis and results

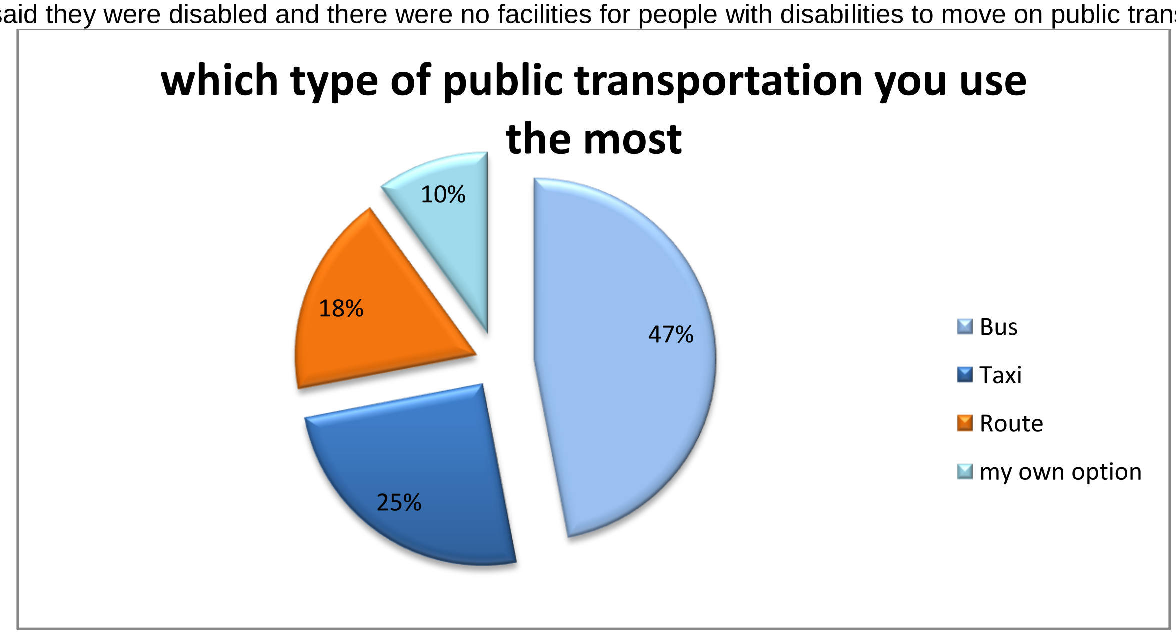
The activity of a transport enterprise as a participant in market relations depends to a large extent on the processes that take place in the external environment. For such enterprises, the main subjects of the external environment are customers and transport enterprises. Consumers set their own conditions for transport companies on the composition and quality of services provided to them in the process of delivery of goods or transportation of passengers. The sustainability of a transport company depends in many ways on passengers, transport infrastructure, management and financial institutions.

Both the consumer and the service provider seek to improve the process to their advantage, or in other words, if the transportation company seeks to increase revenue, the passenger demands a high quality low price. Therefore, in order to optimize the relationship between the enterprise and the consumer, it is advisable to conduct various surveys among the population and develop modern marketing strategies.

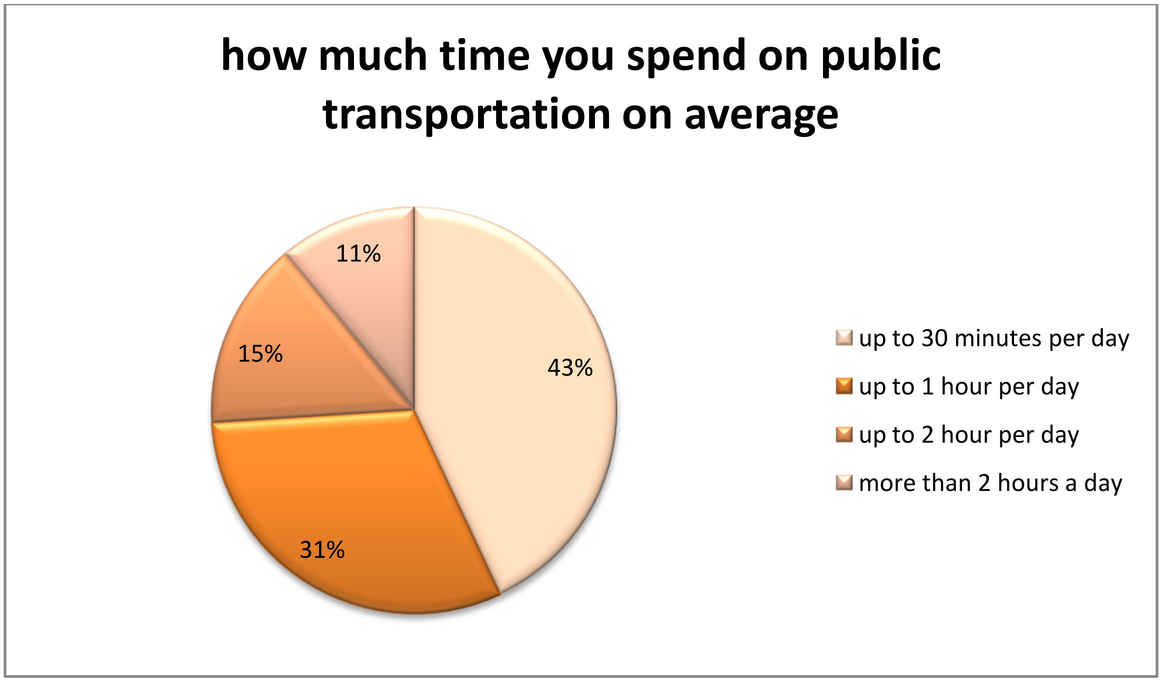
A survey was conducted in collaboration with the U-Report team to find out how convenient it is to use public transport services, the condition of stations, public transport, and what the population offers to improve the quality of these services. 800 people took part in the survey.



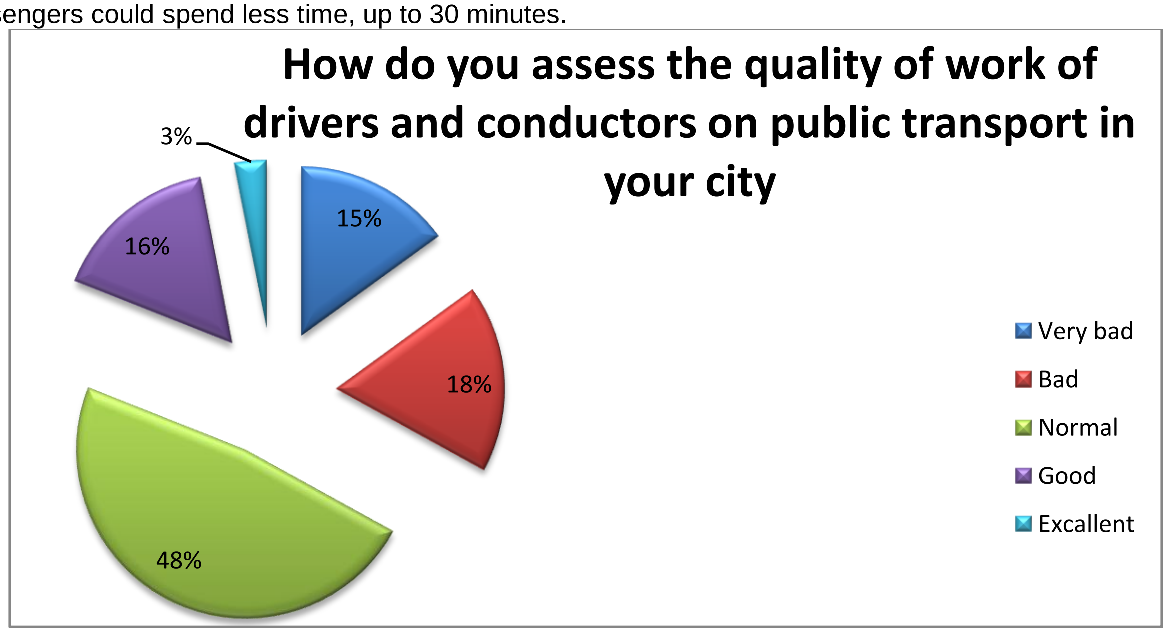
Eighty-one percent of those surveyed use public transportation. 19% of respondents who said they did not use public transport were asked - why don't they use public transport? 35% cited the lack of public transport as the reason, 30% said they had a private vehicle, and 21% said there was no public transport in the city / district where they live. 14% gave answers: they had a desire to walk, it was difficult to walk with young children on public transport, some participants said they were disabled and there were no facilities for people with disabilities to move on public transport.



The bus is the leader in public transport. This is due to the fact that bus traffic is wider and more convenient than other modes of transport, and there are more bus stops. Among the "little answers", participants also mentioned the subway and rental dams. Bus transport is safer and cheaper than other modes of transport.



The survey, in terms of the average time passengers can spend on public transportation during the day, also said that passengers could spend less time, up to 30 minutes.



The results show that 384 respondents rated it as average, 144 as bad, 120 as very bad, 128 as good and 24 as excellent. It turns out that compared to the general account, the opinion of passengers is not good for public transport.

Participants were asked to list the problems they encountered regarding the condition and convenience of public transportation they encountered. The top five most common problems in public transportation are:

1. Traffic jams on public transport (overcrowding, especially during rush hours), lack of seats and lack of transport in some directions.

2. Long distances between public transport services and cases of waiting for them.

3. Inconsistency of information flow on public transport.
4. Presence of pollution and foreign odors in public transport.
5. Ventilation and air conditioners do not work at the required level.

Also among the problems are: inconvenience of salons, seats; obsolescence of vehicles; drivers who do not go to the last stop; non-return, lack of public transport regime and schedule, lack of facilities for the disabled; the lack of handrails and backrests for passengers on buses, and others.

Conclusion/ Recommendations

Today, it is necessary to increase the number of users of public transport and promote the idea of using less private cars. In order to prevent environmental pollution, congestion in the city, increase the number of private cars, it is advisable to expand public transport, modernize marketing research, promote modern modes of transport.

Public transport marketing provides an opportunity for transportation companies to promote their products, but in addition, it has a certain positive impact on consumers because it creates a company image. When this company is seen as a modern, quality service provider, the passengers who use it and partially join it are more satisfied. Service-specific features affect consumers. If this service is considered risky and is only served to the poor, people will be more willing to switch to using cars once they have such an opportunity, especially if the car owner is perceived as a sign of well-being. Private vehicle promotion mechanisms also work in the area of public transport advertising, so if the image of the service is good, people may like to join it. However, in many cases, public transport has a bad reputation over the car, which seems very attractive to consumers, especially when transport companies do not put enough effort into developing their marketing strategies. In fact, public transport has many advantages: they are stable, sometimes faster than cars due to congestion, and can manifest as an independent choice of a smart person who values time and prefers a car, but not for a reason, because it is the only option available. Public transport is often perceived as a means of transportation for those who do not own a car, and it is important to change this perception and present public transport as a viable alternative to private transport. However, this is a very difficult task because the car is still a very convenient vehicle and public transport needs quality service to reduce the gap in the level of convenience. However, from the examples analyzed above, it can be seen that improving the service without adequate advertising and marketing may not be enough to attract passengers.

In order to further increase the use of buses by the population and save time spent on the road, it is necessary to allocate separate lanes for bus traffic, which will ensure the movement of only buses and special vehicles. Then there will be no obstacles to the movement of buses and ambulances, and the traffic will start in time. In the age of information technology, on the basis of modern methods of obtaining information, ie information programs of the 5d model, all traffic information must be accurately and clearly transmitted to passengers.

There are significant differences between the factors of development of transport enterprises and the connection of passengers with public transport services. The results provided recommendations and guidelines for improving and enhancing the quality of public transport services. The results of the study, as well as marketing research among the factors analyzed, are the basis for future research.

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THE SOCIAL – ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT IN DEVELOPING OF DOMESTIC TOURISM: THE EXPERIENCE OF UZBEKISTAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is a sector which has a significant impact on the socio-economic development. This sphere has already become ongoing with other economic industries characterized by the multiple effect due to the generating income. Among all types, domestic tourism becomes a fundamental key as the main source of financial interest from other industries of tourism.

It is necessary to note that this branch is considered to be underdeveloped in Uzbekistan in relation with such foreign countries as USA, China, Italy, Japan and Russian Federation. Moreover, on the initiative of President, particular attention is paid to the development of domestic tourism as the state level in Uzbekistan. The project has been realizing since 2018: “Travel around Uzbekistan!”contributing to the development of domestic tourism industry in Uzbekistan.

The article deals with the study of the experience of Uzbekistan and foreign countries so as to develop domestic tourism by means of promoting methods and styles, based on results suggestions have been worked out related to the development of domestic tourism in Uzbekistan. The subject of research is the market of domestic tourism in foreign countries and in Uzbekistan. Research subjects are methods and form of promoting the development of domestic tourism in the world and regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research is based on theoretical and methodological works of Uzbekistan and foreign scientists and specialists in tourism industry and regional economy. The author sums up foreign and Uzbekistan experience of domestic tourism development and determines main lines for promoting domestic tourism in the regions of Uzbekistan.

In conclusion the author suggests a number of measures to promote this industry in Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and Khorezm regions. Thorough activities aimed at improvement of the relationship between local authorities and tourist businesses, personnel development, conducting of distribution activities, and active information work.

KEYWORDS: *Tourism, domestic tourism, regional tourism, regional economy, public private – partnership, promotion, animation in tourism.*

INTRODUCTION

There are many approaches to the classification of domestic tourism, distinguished by the principles of construction, applied tasks and understanding of its concept. The most common classification of domestic tourism is its division into types, service categories and forms of organization.

According to the recommendation of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) regarding a particular country, the following interpretations are given to domestic tourism:

- domestic tourism - travel of residents of any country around its own country.[1, p .7](Tourism organization, 2006)

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan gives the following concept to domestic tourism: **Domestic tourism** includes travel within the Republic of Uzbekistan of persons permanently residing in the Republic of Uzbekistan.[2, p .7]

Domestic tourism has an active impact on the economy of both the region and the country. In general, it also affects social and humanitarian spheres. Domestic tourism is one of the main factors of sustainable socio-economic development of the regions. Since domestic tourism is:

- An industrial form that splits and deepens the links between tourism and other sectors of the economy;
- Interacts with multiple sectors of the economy and human activities that create the potential of the tourism industry to attract people;
- It is one of the mechanisms for the redistribution of income for the development of tourist destinations;
- It is the source of employment;
- Domestic tourism is one of the accelerants for the development of the region and the country as a whole, as it has a multipliereffect on the growth of national income and employment of the living standards of the population;
- Investment in domestic tourism is distinguished by its highly economic viability;
- Domestic tourism serves to preserve cultural heritage and the environment, which are the factors of tourism development.

METHODS

The research is based on theoretical and methodological works of Uzbekistan and foreign scientists and specialists in tourism industry and regional economy.

RESULTS:

The experience from developed countries indicates that the development of domestic tourism is highly effective. So, the domestic tourist flow covers more than 50% of the populationin Europe, in China it increases to 73%, 80% of the population of the USA travel only domestically.According to experts, the total domestic tourist expenditure of 5 leading countries made up 2252.2 billion dollarsin 2017. This suggests that domestic tourism is no less a significant source of income for the state budget than international tourism.

Table №1[3, p .7]

Domestic tourist expenditure of 5 leading countries by the amount of expenditures in domestic tourism in 2017.

№	State	Expenses of local tourists. (one billion US dollars)
1.	China	840,9
2.	USA	802,8
3.	Germany	339,7
4.	India	186,0
5.	Japan	182,8
6.	Uzbekistan	0,4

Uzbekistan, against the background of domestic tourism leaders occupies a modest 121st position.with a result of 0.4 billion.

These days, the active work is being carried out in the Republic on the development of domestic tourism.The legal framework is being improved, infrastructure is being developed and practical measures are being taken.Thus, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (ПП-3514) issued a resolution “On measures to ensure the accelerated development of domestic tourism”on February 7, 2018.The comprehensive programme was adoptedin the document for the development of domestic tourism, which identified measures for practical implementation and created a list of districts and cities with high potential for the development of domestic tourism. For development of internal tourism the project «Ўзбекистон бўйлаб саёхат қил!».

Based on the results of 2018 which can be considered a starting point of development of internal tourism as the strategic direction of regional economy, 77 events and tours were realized on the program «Travel around Uzbekistan!»among which include the followings:

1. Industrial youth tours have been organized for more than 5.5 thousand people, which embraced more than 70 large industrial sites;
2. Over 800 advertising information banners have been installed in regional and urban centers in order to promote domestic tourism;

3. The policy of a long weekend was introduced that should create additional travel amenities to travel;
4. Holiday-themed discounts have been established for railway tickets and air tickets, hotel and other services for domestic tourists;
5. About 400 million sum was allocated for credit funds for consumer loans to citizens to travel around Uzbekistan.

The measures taken allowed to increase the number of trips on domestic tourism from 10.6 million in 2017 to 15.5 million in 2018, that is, this indicator increased by 46%, which indicates the effectiveness of the chosen way of its development.

DISCUSSION:

The analysis of the internal tourist flow showed that despite its rather equal distribution among the regions, almost the third part of it falls on 3 regions: Bukhara, Khorezm and Samarkand. This is not surprising, because these regions are historical and cultural centers having the highest tourist potential.

Table №2[4, p .7]

Number of domestic tourism trips to Uzbekistan in 2018 (thousand trips)

№	Nameoftheregion	Number of trips (one thousand trips)	Inpercentage (%)
1.	Bukhararegion	1615	10,4281
2.	Khorezm region	1606	10,36999
3.	Samarkand region	1600	10,33125
4.	Tashkent city	1265	8,168141
5.	Surkhandarya region	1089	7,031704
6.	Tashkent region	1087	7,01879
7.	Kashkadarya region	1081	6,980048
8.	Djizakh region	1054	6,805708
9.	Karakalpakstan Republic	1048	6,766966
10.	Andijan region	1020	6,586169
11.	Fergana region	1016	6,560341
12.	Namangan region	1002	6,469943
13.	Sirdarya region	504	3,254342
14.	Navoi region	500	3,228514
Total:		15 487	100%

It should be noted that when studying the trips of local tourists visiting popular tourist destinations during the season, off-season and non-season, most of them have the temporary stay feature - "short routes around the country," 8-10 hours without the use of accommodation services.There is often a trend of 1-2 days of accommodation, in cases of a local tourist 's full-time place of residence, with accommodation in guest houses or in cheap often "illegal" places of accommodation.Most prefer to stay with relatives or friends.Rarely, they use the services of accommodation facilities with star categories, guest houses and hostels.

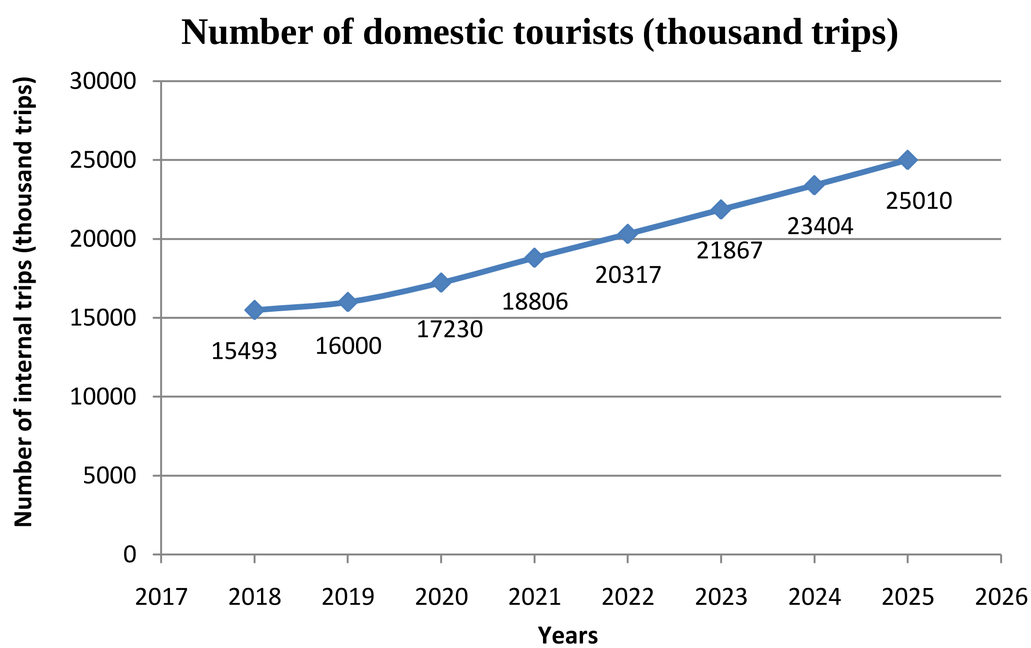
As a rule, the number of visits to foreign touristsin Uzbekistan falls on the highsummer and winter, due to climatic conditions.With the help of domestic tourism, it is possible to mitigate the negative consequences of seasonal fluctuations in external tourist demand.The main flow of local tourists is on weekends of the week (in particular Sunday) or holidays, including the announced 5-day holiday under the program «Travel around Uzbekistan!»(“Navruz”, “New Year” and “Independence Day” holidays of the Republic of Uzbekistan).The main peak of trips in domestic tourism is in the spring and autumn, more moderate is in summer and less active in the number of trips during the winter season.

Taking account of this fact, the most favorable conditions and discounts for tours are provided, within the framework of the implementation of the program during the period from November to March, as well as from July to August of each year.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted UP-5781 of August 13, 2019 "On measures for further development of the sphere of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" , in order to increase the efficiency of the ongoing reforms in the field of tourism and dramatically increase the entry of foreign citizens into the Republic by solving the existing problems of tourism infrastructure, improving the quality of services provided and actively promoting the national tourism product in world markets, strengthenings of personnel capacity of the tourist industry and according to the main directions.Within the framework of the decree, the concept for the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 - 2025 has been developed. The concept also reflects the development and improvement of domestic tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Target numbers of domestic tourists have been setuntil 2025.

Table №3[4, p .7]

Target indicators
Implementation of the Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025



Indicator of the number of domestic tourists (thousand trips)

On the basis of this table, it is possible to draw a conclusion on the planning of a sustainable increase in the number of internal trips to the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2018 to 2025.More precisely, the number of trips is being planned to increase from 15493 thousand trips by 61% (2018), prior to 25010 thousand trips (2025).[5, p .7] Achieving targets requires a systematic approach in the organization of work in domestic tourism.

The most concerning issues in domestic tourism are:

1. Introduction of a system of registration of visits of tourists in domestic tourism, as today there is no established system of registration of temporary stay of the tour, which creates a problem and distorts the data of statistical registration of visits of the concept of "tourist" and "tour."

2. High prices and not accessibility of services provided by internal tour operators.

3. Underdevelopment of accessible tourist infrastructure, lack of places of accessible and quality accommodation and food for tourists, low level of service, lack of recreational places, benches and umbrella for tourists, Wi-Fi zones with sustainable Internet, poor information about leisure and cultural activities in the places of stay;

4. Underdeveloped transport infrastructure and logistics between objects of tourist attention, lack of tourist transport due to connection of local and international tourist season;

5. Expensive patrol escort services of a special tourist police vehicle or road patrol vehicle of the Department of State Road Traffic Support, which performs inter district and inter area escort of a tourist vehicle

for traffic safety purposes, providing services to schoolchildren, students of lyceums and colleges. Therefore, there is the problem of circumventing this procedure by the organizers of youth tours, putting their lives in danger;

6. Not developed tourist insurance policy in domestic tourism.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, I would like to note that the study of the world experience in the development of domestic tourism has shown that the reforms carried out in this sphere in Uzbekistan are expedient and meet the requirements of time. Domestic tourism is a relevant aspect of the country 's regional development. It is undeniable that domestic tourism is a strategic direction for the socio-economic development of the region and the country as a whole. Domestic tourism, with a competent approach, should become one of the leading directions of regional economic development, a sustainable source of income for the budget.

I consider to take the following measures and a number of events in domestic tourism in Uzbekistan:

1. The development of internal trend areas, calling this tour-route: "Pearls of the Great Silk Road" which will include cities: Kokand - Tashkent - Samarkand - Shahrisabz - Bukhara - Khiva. It is necessary to establish active work on marketing, promotion and advertising of this route in all regions of the republic with active involvement of internal tour operators.

2. The development of proposals for tourist destination areas, taking into account their locations, volume of visits, creation of their unique brand, with the minimum sttay of 3 days and 2 nights. For example:

Table №6[6, p .7]

№	"Attraction points" of tour industry	Places of visits
1. 1.	«The highest level»	Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Nurata, Khokand
2.	«Unique level»	Muynak,Karshi, Termez, Khanabad, Rishtan,Chust, Margilan
3.	«National level»	Zaamin, Chimgan, Charvaq, Beldirsay, Aydarkul, AralandUstyurt plateau

3. Development of proposals for tourist destination areas. Based on the priority and importance of direction development, to give preference to stimulating and helping less developed destinations, by creating territorial tourist clusters, stimulating local residents to conduct tourist business, and active work of the introduction on digital economy in tourism. To implement the mechanisms of public-private partnership in conducting tourist business.

4. Development of the national tourist rating of tour operators specializing in domestic and international destinations, tourist transport companies, hotels, restaurants, guides, etc. in Uzbekistan. Making this rating publicly available through official electronic platforms of the State Committee on Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

5. Development of mobile applications and accessible sites for online booking of services provided in domestic tourism;

6. Providing animation services, to provide proper service and cultural enrichment to guests.

7. Organization of ethno-animated tourist houses and kishlaks.

8. Development of agro-eco tourist clusters.

9. Systematic approach in organization of children and youth tours in the country, development of methodology and information for carrying out tourist and excursion services for children of pre-school, as well as pupils of primary and high schools.

10. Development of a calendar of tour sales in domestic tourism, considering the needs of tourists and proposals of domestic tour operators.

It is necessary to assess the practicality of the realization of programs and activities. Domestic tourism is one of the concerned issues of the country’s regional development. The application of innovative ideas and projects in the sphere of domestic tourism can stimulate a faster pace of its development, thus creating new jobs, developing the infrastructure of tourist destinations, expanding and increasing the palette of services provided. This can give a great impetus to the development of international tourism, as it is known that without developing domestic tourism, it is impossible to create favorable conditions for the development of international tourism. The qualitative solution of these tasks will increase the social and economic efficiency of domestic tourism in the region, as well as contribute to the growth of the number of domestic tourists and the achievement of the forecast indicator of more than 25.010 (thousand trips) by the end of 2025.

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IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN VALUE ADDED TAX IN BORROWING AND LOANING OF MACHINERY SPARE PARTS

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the main objectives of the accounting and auditing of machinery and spare parts for consruction companies operating in the country.

KEYWORDS: *Construction organizations, machinery, accouting, auditing, service, innovation ideas, contracts, invoice, laon agreements,certificates, spare parts.*

INTRODUCTION

At a time when the digital economy is developing in the country, the consistent positive measures taken by the government to support and encourage an active investment climate, innovative ideas, the development of separate sectors in the field of production and services. a number of software areas are leading to the rapid development of manufacturing activities, services and the service sector, as well as the construction industry. In particular, the issue of radical development of the construction industry in our country is given great importance as a key condition and criterion for the rapid development of our economy. Of course, one of the most important criteria for the successful implementation of such reforms is the effective accounting and auditing of machinery in construction companies. In order to improve the performance of machinery in construction companies, it is advisable to properly take into account the condition of their spare parts, ie their borrowing, and to properly audit them.

Materials for construction organizations come mainly from suppliers, general contractors and subcontractors, customers, supply and sales companies[2]. t the same time, we know that the correct accounting and control of the movement of machine parts in the existing production and construction enterprises in the country will be the basis for improving the activities of all construction and manufacturing enterprises.

The construction and manufacturing enterprises operating in the country are organized in a consistent manner. Therefore, it is important to always have spare parts for construction machinery. It should be noted that sometimes, during the effective use of construction machinery, they often fail in a timely manner. At such times, it is natural to be forced to borrow spare parts for construction machinery. In this case, there are cases when the borrowed parts for construction machinery and equipment at a certain price, in practice, due to the increase in prices, return at a high price of 10-20 percent. At the same time, one of the important tasks of accounting is the timely and accurate recording of these transactions. It should be noted that in this case, we, the borrower and the lender, have a scientific and practical approach based on the general type of tax, that is, enterprises that are payers of value added tax.

When borrowing parts for construction machinery, we must first note that the turnover of goods is defined as the transfer of inventories on the basis of loan agreements in the calculation of value added tax. The auditor is responsible for the activities of construction and manufacturing enterprises, ie both the lender (when lending machine parts) and the borrower (when returning machine parts to the lender) value added tax (VAT) it is necessary to check whether the invoice is written and reflected correctly.

The VAT rate has been reduced from 20% to 15%. As a result, 2 trillion soums were left at the

[2] Urazov K.B. Textbook "Features of accounting in other industries." Toshkent.2019 y

disposal of taxpayers last year. This figure is expected to reach 11 trillion soums this year. Having so much money at the disposal of entrepreneurs in a year will definitely give them a lot of additional opportunities to grow their business[3].

Accordingly, if you have received construction machinery parts to be returned at a price higher than the price at which they were borrowed, returnable construction machinery parts in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement in the invoice issued at the time of loan repayment. you specify the price and the amount of VAT. The tax base for the sale of goods (services) is determined in accordance with Article 247 of the taxpayer, depending on the specifics of the sale of goods (services) produced by him. In this case, the cost of purchasing spare parts for returned construction machinery is the tax base for VAT. Let's consider a conditional example of these operations, ie “Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn” (Borrower, VAT payer) under a short-term loan agreement in the amount of 11.5 million soums, including VAT. provided construction machinery parts.

“Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn” is audited on the account of spare parts for construction machinery received by the borrower through the following accounting entries:

(thousand soums) Table 2[4]

№	Stages	Name of economic operation	Accounts correspondent		Amount
			Debit	Credit	
1.	Borrowed	Received spare parts for construction machinery	1010 (1090)	6820	10 000,0
		Amount of deductible VAT	4410	6820	1 500,0
2.	Loan repaid	Return of previously borrowed construction machinery spare parts of mechanisms is reflected	6820	9220	10 000,0
		according to the invoice VAT is calculated	6820	6410	1 500,0
		The real cost of spare parts of returned construction machinery is deducted	9220	1010 (1090)	12 500,0
		The loss of spare parts for construction machinery is reflected	9430	9220	2 500,0
		The cost of spare parts for construction machinery and equipment is between the cost of shipment under the loan agreement VAT was calculated on the amount of the difference (2,500.0 soums 15%)	9430	6410	375,0

In the activities of construction and manufacturing enterprises, the auditor is directly responsible for the correctness of the calculation and control of spare parts for construction machinery and equipment - on the basis of legal documents. It is advisable that the above accounting records be presented in the auditor's report in accordance with IFRS 21.

Due to the strategic development of the national economy of the republic, the economic resources and existing mechanisms of enterprises of various forms of ownership in the country are changing in structure. Recognition of machines and mechanisms as the main tool in the theory and practice of international accounting, these assets are becoming more and more deeply embedded in the practice of construction companies of the country, so they are modern construction companies, including joint stock companies, limited liability companies, subsidiaries and affiliates. societies, enterprises with foreign investment, private enterprises, etc. are becoming

[3] Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. 24.01.2020 y.
[4] quarter of 2020. Financial accounting data of “Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn”.

increasingly important. Creating an internationally competitive complex and ensuring its bright future will be carried out taking into account direct foreign changes and requirements. A national model can be created by applying international experience in any field. "Today we live in a time of rapid change. "Global conflicts of interest and competition are intensifying, and the international situation is deteriorating"[5]. Therefore, the issues of radical development of accounting and auditing in accordance with international standards are being implemented in the country under the state program. It should be noted that the following priorities are not mentioned in the State Program "Action Strategy" for 2017-2021:

- to ensure that people live in an environmentally safe environment, the construction and modernization of municipal waste recycling facilities strengthening their material and technical base, providing the population with modern facilities for waste disposal [6].

The following shall be recognized as payers of value-added tax in the Republic of Uzbekistan carrying out business activities and (or) selling goods (services). The tax base is determined based on the market value of goods (services) determined in accordance with the procedure established by the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan: in the sale of goods (services) in exchange for other goods (services) [7]. In particular, this amount of VAT is determined by the recipient “in determining the amount of tax payable to the budget by the recipient of goods (works, services) actually received and (or) produced by the taxpayer and used for their own needs (works) has the right to take into account the amount of value-added tax payable (paid) on services ”[8] in accordance with Article 197 of the Tax Code , that is, it must be accounted for and audited, and the submitting party must calculate it for payment to the budget. In accordance with the commodity loan agreement, it is necessary to return the inventory equal to the type, quality and quantity of the borrowed inventory. A loan agreement is considered concluded from the moment of delivery of money or goods[9].

Accordingly, if you have received construction machinery parts to be returned at a price higher than the price at which they were borrowed, returnable construction machinery parts in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement in the invoice issued at the time of loan repayment. you specify the price and the amount of VAT. In this case, the cost of purchasing spare parts for returned construction machinery is the tax base for VAT. Let's look at a conditional example of these operations, namely "SUFAT I D" LLC (Lender, VAT payer) Short-term loan agreement of "Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn" ITC (Borrower, VAT payer) provided spare parts for construction machinery worth 11.5 million soums, including VAT. “Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn” returned to SUFAT I D LLC 11.5 million soums, including VAT, within the period specified in the loan agreement, but “Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn” bought spare parts for these construction machines for higher price, 1.5 million soums (including VAT).

“SUFAT I D LLC” The creditor's account of construction machinery spare parts is audited on the basis of the following accounting entries:

***Table 1*[10]**

№	Stages	Name of economic operation	Accounts Correspondent		Amount
			Debit	Credit	
1.	Borrowed	The borrowing of construction machinery and equipment was reflected	5830	9220	10 000,0
		VAT was calculated (1 million soums 15%)	5830	6410	1 500,0

[5] Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. 28.12.2018 y. www.lex.uz.
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		The cost of spare parts for construction machinery and equipment was written off	9220	1010 (1090)	10 000,0
2.	Loan repaid	The loan was repaid Previously lent construction return of machine parts is reflected	1010-1090	5830	10 000,0
		Amount of VAT to be taken into account	4410	5830	1 500,0

It is expedient for the auditor to conduct an audit of construction machinery parts in accordance with the established legislation during the direct audit. Lending and borrowing of construction machinery spare parts occurs in all construction and manufacturing enterprises.

According to the current legislation of the Republic, under a loan agreement, one party (the lender) transfers to the other party (the borrower) money or other items marked with the characteristics of the type, and the borrower to the lender at once or in installments , undertakes to return the same amount of money or items (loan amount) equal to the type, quality and quantity of the borrowed items.

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IMPROVING THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION CONSISTS IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT AT THE EXPENSE OF A FAMILY BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

In a market economy, the population is one of the main sectors of the economy, along with the state and enterprises. The economic development of a household determines not only the state, but also the social stability of each family. The fact is that the preservation of human capital as one of the participants in the economy plays an important role, since its full use and reproduction.

KEYWORDS: *Family income, income, financial support, strategic business management, developed economies.*

INTRODUCTION

For many years, attorneys, accountants, financial planners, insurance agents, management consultants, and therapists have practiced their trade within family businesses with considerable success. Academics have been studying family businesses for decades, often interviewing founder sand their successors and recording their responses. These case studies were often archived in the files of professors or graduate students and not shared with the general public. Only in recent times have scholar-practitioners begun to be concerned with cumulating and generalizing these insights through surveys and more sophisticated statistical analysis. As the academic and professional community began to conceive family business as a separate and distinct discipline, it began to be concerned with building the infra-structure of a new academic discipline.[11]

Many countries around the world are investing heavily in family businesses to rebuild and sustain their economies.

The situation in the modern world poses two problems for humanity. Time itself demands that urgent measures be taken to resolve them. If this is primarily related to human health, then the second is directly related to family income, family tremors. Family businesses, economic development, employment and are an important factor in increasing income.

In recent years, a number of measures have been taken in our country to attract the population to entrepreneurship, support family entrepreneurship, and provide comprehensive assistance to young people in the implementation of business ideas.

Materials and method

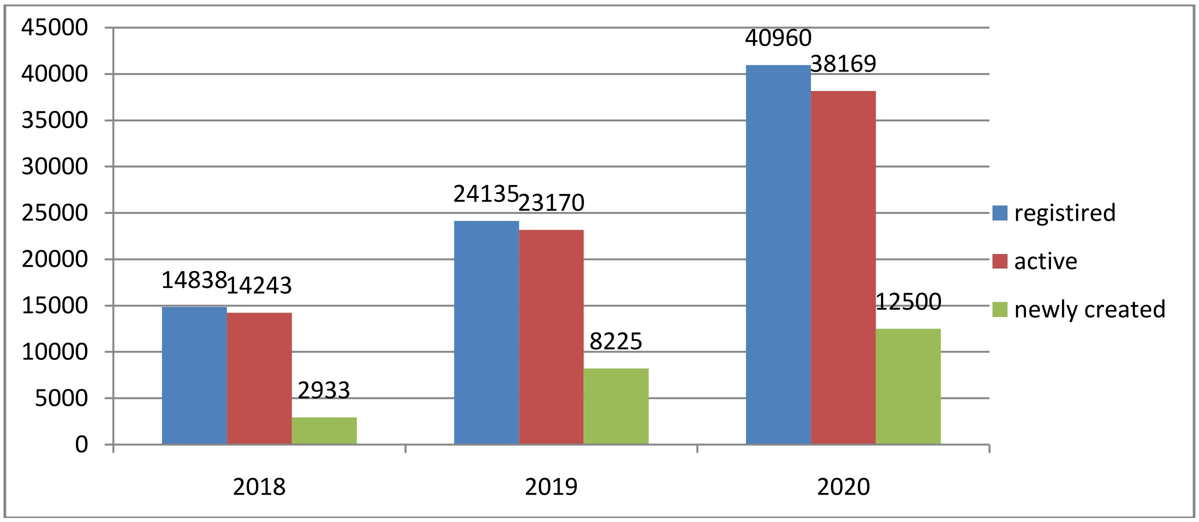
In the regions, the foundation is being laid for the widespread involvement of families in entrepreneurial activities, their stable and additional source of income, the further development of national crafts, women's entrepreneurship, the implementation of promising ideas and projects of young entrepreneurs and employment on this basis.

For example, small businesses account for 75 percent of Japan's GDP, while family businesses account for 35 percent. Many companies were family businesses when they were founded. According to a study by Western researchers, family entrepreneurship accounts for 68% of small businesses.According to the State

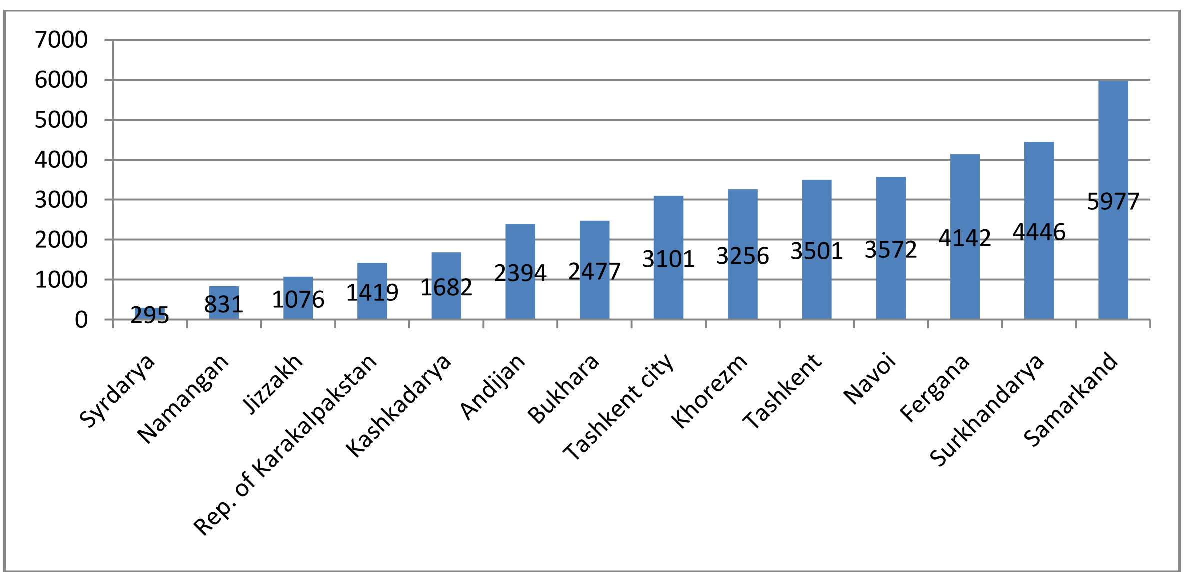
[11] Barbara Bird, Harold Welsch, Joseph H. Astrachan, David Pistrui. Family Business Research: The Evolution of an Academic Field

Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of family businesses as of September 1, 2020 amounted to 41.0 thousand, which is 16.8 thousand more than in the same period last year. or an increase of 169.7%. The number of operating family businesses amounted to 38.2 thousand, an increase of 15.0 thousand or 164.7% compared to the same period last year. In January-August 2020, the number of newly established family businesses amounted to 12.5 thousand, an increase of 4.3 thousand or 152.0% compared to the same period last year.[12]

Number of family enterprises
(as of September 1,2020, units)



Number of operating family enterprises by region
(as of September 1, 2020, units)



The role of the banking system in the financial support of small business and family entrepreneurship in our country is special. In recent years, small businesses, especially family businesses, have been created in all

[12] These data are taken from the website of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

sectors of the national economy, and their number is growing day by day.

According to the decree, from January 1, 2020:

- Lending to projects within the framework of government programs aimed at the development of small business, family entrepreneurship, self-employment, empowering women and supporting the younger generation through ADB (authorized banks);
- Compensation and subsidies for small businesses, family business development, employment, women's initiatives and young generations are allowed to cover interest expenses on loans provided by authorized banks;
- Part of the resources allocated by the respective funds to finance these programs in 2020-2022 will be sent monthly to authorized banks to finance projects under the program, while the interest rate on resources is set at 4% below the refinancing rate.

According to the decree, a wide network of “banking services” offices will be created in all regions, new banking services using information technologies will be introduced, and new types of loans based on “modular” lending will be introduced.

The development of small business not only contributes to the growth of the country's economy, but also plays an important role in ensuring the well-being of the family. The source of family well-being has radically changed in the context of market relations. Since the family's income used to consist mainly of wages, life has now become the source of a family business based on business. However, it should be noted that the corresponding indicators or methods for determining the living conditions of the population, especially families, are still being developed by scientists in our country.

Results and discussion

Family business is one of the traditional ways of running a business in the private sector and of the economy has an important place for all sectors. Globally, family business provides the necessary services and products to 50 percent of the world’s population, and four-fifths of world business is accounted for by family business.

Family business has a number of advantages:

- a family business can own property, assume obligations, be a plaintiff and a defendant in court;
- participants of a family business can independently determine the authorized capital in the amount of not less than ten times the minimum wage;
- a family business can operate in the place where the family lives and sell its products on the spot.

Family business can operate in different areas. It takes an unsolicited medium and large business economic relationship. The experience of different countries shows that the family business has more than 200 activities. It is a small wholesale and retail, household services, population, farming, rental, cultural and household appliances, small restaurant business and transportation services for small repairs and construction of housing, garages, commercial, cultural and residential buildings, accounting and auditing, folk crafts. It is possible to organize intellectual work for professionals, scientists and young people with computer technology at home. Family firms have an infinite number of incomes and employees does not try to increase. Strategic business management is carried out directly by the family. Typically, most shares are owned by one or more families and are inherited by the business. In family business, family support plays an important role in a company’s well-being. In Italy, for example, family business is considered prestigious in the eyes of the public.

With all the positive developments in family business development, many families face many challenges. In the course of the research, entrepreneurs identified the most important issues that hinder the efficiency of family business. The main difficulty in starting a family business is the lack of financial resources. The significant lack of available assets, especially in the initial period, makes it difficult to procure materials and equipment to expand the business. The lack of technical means necessary to organize production makes it difficult to maintain the competitiveness of goods and services created even in local markets. According to the study, the income potential of migrant workers in Uzbekistan is not sufficiently used for entrepreneurship. Families spend 5-8 percent of their remittances to start or expand their business, while in other countries (India, Mexico, Philippines) their investment potential is high.

This is very important for our country. Because in European countries 0.7 people per worker are children under working age and retirees, while in our country there are 2.7 people. Naturally, in such conditions it is impossible to fully satisfy the needs of the family with only one monthly salary. Therefore, it is advisable to develop a family business in order to ensure the well-being of each family in the future.

One of the important areas of family business is that the family works on their own land. The development of a family business is of great social and economic importance in the context of market relations. This is, first of all, an important factor in improving the well-being of the family. Indeed, such indicators as wages, average income have lost their viability in the context of market relations.

Unemployment and family are directly linked. An unemployed person is not a person who comes from somewhere or is isolated from society. An unemployed person is also a member of our family. If a family member works in a very lucrative job, that family is prosperous, and if he is unemployed, this family is doomed to poverty. Therefore, every family should have such a mentality so that there are no unemployed. If a person is fired, he must engage in entrepreneurship so that the stability of the family's material well-being is not disturbed. Currently, there are enough conditions for doing business in rural areas. After all, its legal base has been created, the corresponding regulations have been developed.

Conclusion

If we look at this theoretically, there can be no problem with unemployment where small business is thriving. Because when a person is unemployed, he strives to create appropriate conditions for himself in order to find a job and run his own business. This is primarily reflected in the family business.

Family business helps to strengthen the family, expands the possibilities of rational solution of various problems encountered in marriage, and develops social relations. In many developed economies, there are specialized associations that conduct research in the field of family business, advocate for its interests and create discussion forums for the exchange of experience in the operation of family businesses. This approach allows expanding the active involvement of the population in entrepreneurial activities, the formation and development of family traditions, the dynasty of family entrepreneurs. In family business, the form of the family as a separate social structure is manifested in a unique way. In family business, the structure of relationships is formed, as a whole, family members, the head of the family business participate. It is no secret that family business has existed and developed in our country for centuries. The production union of parents and children is organized on the basis of a combination of spiritual and material interests. It is a dispute to lead a business and without conflicts, and most importantly, without any damage to the production process is passed down from generation to generation

Family business improves the state of the labor market, creates jobs and thus helps to prevent and prevent unemployment. The development of family business includes low-income categories in the field of employment. Women, grown children and the younger generation are employed in family businesses. For all of them, it is a field of labor activity and a source of additional income.

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NEURON NETWORK MODELS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the technology of neural network modeling and the types and properties of its activation functions. The article also discusses the importance of using neural networks in the economy and analyzes the areas in which they are used effectively today.
KEYWORDS: *neural network models, activation functions, sigmoid, hyperbolic tangent, perceptron.*

INTRODUCTION

In humans, the interest in artificial neural networks comes from biology. That is, today, given the different structures and algorithms of the network, researchers use terms derived from the principles of organizing brain activity. But that is the end of their similarities. Our brains are not fully studied and little is known about them, so there are very few proven laws for those who prefer to use them. Therefore, we believe that neural network developers should look for ways to bypass modern knowledge in order to find structures that perform almost the same useful functions. Because a network is made up of neurons that are directly connected to each other, they are called neural networks. Neural networks themselves are divided into three branches (incoming layer, latent layer (s), outgoing layer). Up to several neurons are located in each layer. At the entrance to each neuron, there are coefficients called weights, which can initially take on an arbitrary value, the value of which is determined during network training. Finding the optimal of these weight coefficients determines the efficiency of the network. Normal-looking neural networks are called perceptron [1].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

According to VI Shiryayev, a neural network is a computational structure that is very similar to the processes that take place in the neurons of living organisms that process signals, and usually in the human brain [12]. Uzbek economist R.H. Alimov noted that neural networks are one of the areas of research in the field of artificial intelligence, based on the movement of reflections of the human nervous system, which allows the nervous system to learn (read) and correct errors in the functioning of the human brain. It can be understood as modeling using the property. It should be noted that the neural network is a network of neurons. The simplest model can be represented by a model in the form of incoming signals, signal aggregation and processing, and output signal [1].

A.B. Barsky puts forward the definition that "a neural network contains nerve nodes - analogs of nerve cells - neurons (neuron-like elements, NLE) and their compounds - synaptic connections" [2].

THE METHODS AND APPROACHES

The main purpose of the study is to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations on the technology of neural network modeling and the types of its activation functions, as well as the importance of the use of neural network systems in the economy. Comparison, grouping and economic-statistical methods were widely used in the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mathematically, neural networks are a multivariate problem of linear optimization. From a cybernetic point of view, neural networks are an algorithm for adaptive control and robotics. In terms of computing and programming, neural networks are an effective way to solve the problem of parallelism. From the point of view of artificial intelligence, neural networks are the main direction of the structural approach and the philosophical basis of the integration process in the study of the possibilities of building (modeling) real intelligence using computer algorithms. From a machine point of view, neural networks include separate parts of clustering, image recognition, and discriminant analysis. Neural networks are primarily an artificial intelligence that is a mathematical model based on the parallel computation of simple processors that are interconnected to solve a problem and can draw definite conclusions (1-picture).

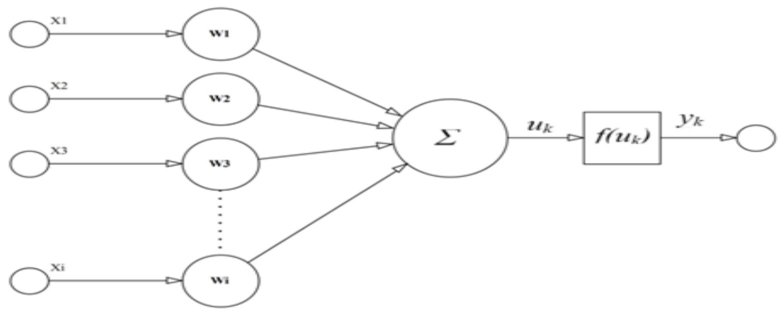

Figure1. Neuron model.

Neural networks (artificial neural networks) are a system that is connected and interacts with foreign processors (artificial neurons). Such processors are usually considered simple in Judaism (especially compared to processors used in personal computers). Each processor in such a network operates only with signals received from time to time and with signals sent from time to time to other processors. However, if we are connected to a large network with controlled interactions, these processors can perform complex tasks because neural networks are in the process of working.

In neural networks, incoming parameters are mainly implemented in parallel. For example, a signal vector given to the input $x(t)=\{x_1(t), x_2(t), \ldots, x_N(t)\}$ divided into elementary vectors $w_k = \{W_1^k, W_2^k, \ldots, W_N^k\}$ is multiplied by the scalar to the weight vector and is the sum [1].

$$u_k(t) = \sum_{t=0}^{N} w_t^k x_t(t) \qquad (1)$$

The output signal is determined using the following formula and represents the activity of the y neuron:

$$y_k(t) = f(u_k(t)) \qquad (2)$$

In solving many problems, incoming vectors of arbitrary value are assigned to the neural network. However, depending on the activation function, the value output from the neuron is defined as [0, 1], i.e., sigmoid or [-1, 1], and has a hyperbolic equilibrium [10].

The sigmoid is widely used as a function of neuron activation. The mathematical formula of the sigmoid is as follows:

$$y = \frac{1}{1+e^{-u}} \quad (3)$$

where e is a constant number (exp); u is the sum, the argument of the activation function.

The threshold value of the sigmoid is in the range [0, 1], and the output value of the neuron lies in this range (Figure 2).

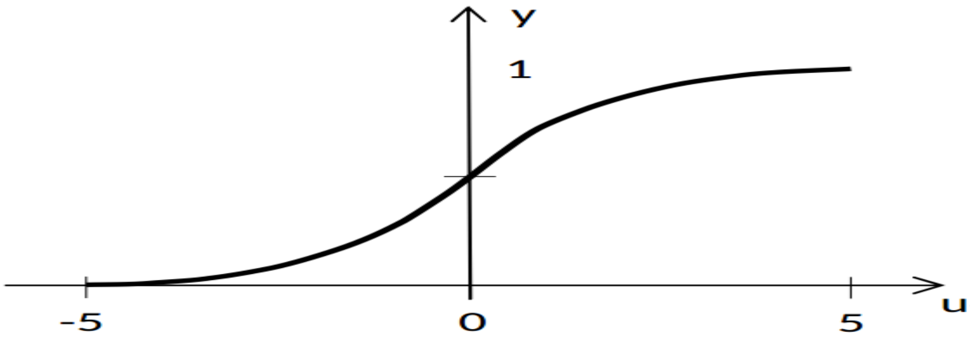

Figure 2. Graphical representation of the sigmoid.

Another common, used activation function is the hyperbolic tangent.
The mathematical formula for the hyperbolic tangent is as follows.

$$f(u) = \tanh(u) = \frac{2}{1+e^{-2u}} - 1 \qquad (4)$$

The hyperbolic tangent is very similar to the sigmoidal shape. And, of course, this can be called a corrected sigmoid function.

$$\tanh(u) = 2\, sigmoid(2u) - 1 \qquad (5)$$

Therefore, such a function has the sigmoid properties discussed earlier. Its nature is not linear, it is very suitable for a combination of layers, and the range of function values [-1, 1]. Therefore, there is no need to worry that the activation function will exceed large values. However, it should be noted that the gradient of the tangential function is larger (vertical) than the sigmoidal shape (Figure 3). The choice of sigmoid or tangent depends on your requirement for the amplitude of the gradient. Like sigmoid, hyperbolic tangents have a characteristic problem of gradient loss.

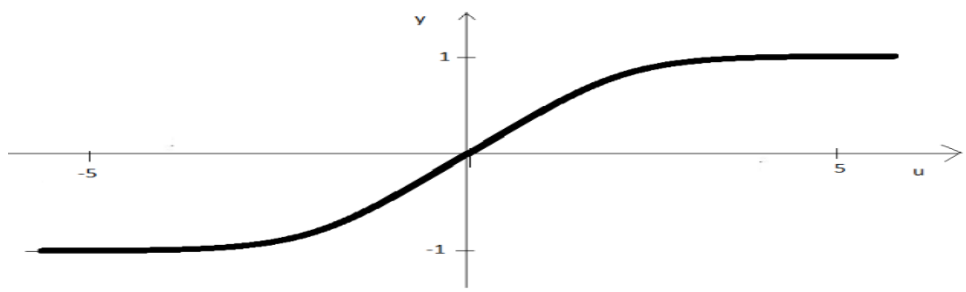

Figure 3. Graphical representation of hyperbolic tangent.

Tangent is also a very popular and used activation function. All neural networks are characterized by the following main components:
- number of ordinary processors;
- connection structure;
- the principle of signal distribution in the network;
- rules for combining the results of distributed signal processing;
- rules for calculating signal activity;
- Rules for correction of connections.

The use of single-layer and multi-layer perceptron is now popular [4]. One of the most common neural networks is the three-layered perceptron (Figure 4).

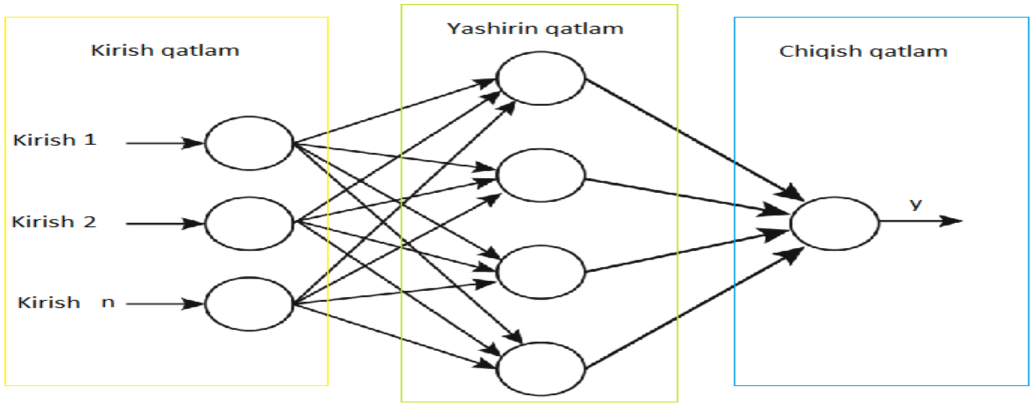

Figure 4. Three-layer perceptron.

It consists of input and output layers, as well as hidden layers. Alternatively, the hidden layer itself may consist of several layers. In the perceptron model, each neuron is directly connected to a neuron located in the anterior layer, i.e., the task is evenly distributed among the neurons. It should be noted that the demand for the use of neural network models in all areas of human activity, including economics, is due in part to the need for some, the wide range of opportunities, the prestige for others and the availability of interesting applications for others. sib is going. It is known that the principles of self-organization of models of economic systems in the development of neural networks have been successfully applied in solving problems of analysis and modeling of economic development of Mordovia and Penza region [8].

Another important area of application of neural calculations in the financial sector is forecasting the situation in the stock market. The standard approach to this task is based on strict adherence to the "rules of the game," which in turn lose their effectiveness over time due to changes in trading conditions on the stock exchange. Moreover, systems built on this approach are very quiet for situations that require quick decision making. That's why major Japanese companies operating in the stock market have decided to use neural computing methods. A typical neural network-based system includes 33 years of data representing the business activities of several organizations, including working capital, previous share prices, and income levels. Based on self-study in real-life examples, the neural network system showed more accurate predictions and better performance: compared with the statistical approach, the overall score improved by 19% [2].

Another example of the active use of neural networks in financial markets is the fact that in 1990 the American bank Citybank introduced the use of a neural network prediction system. According to The Economist, there has been a 25% increase in profits since the system was launched.

One of the most modern methods of calculating neurons is genetic algorithms that mimic the evolution of living organisms. They can be used as a means of optimizing neural network parameters. A similar system has been developed and installed at Hill Samuel Investment Management's Sun workstation to predict the outcomes of long-term securities contracts, using it to model market movements when modeling multiple trading strategies. The prediction was 57% accurate [9].

A similar method was used to pre-assess the level of risk when insuring private loans at TSB General Insurance (Newport). This neural network is self-examining based on statistics on unemployment in the country [9].

One of the first powerful neurocomputers to be used in the financial sector, Alaptive Solutions' four neuroBIS-based CNAPS PC / 128 computers, which have huge markets in service to IBM Consulting, are already operating successfully in Russia. According to Tora-Center, today organizations that use neural networks to solve their problems include the Central Bank, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Tax Inspectorate, more than 30 banks and more than 60 financial companies. Some of these organizations have already announced the results of their work on the use of neurocomputers [12].

A major electricity company has commissioned solutions to create a system to analyze electricity consumption. This data was found by measuring the electricity consumed by each customer, and the consumption was measured every 15 minutes. Of course, there were errors in some of the information. With the help of a neurotransmitter, a system has been developed that detects incorrect measurements and predicts energy consumption for every moment of time. Knowing the exact value of the forecast allowed the company to pursue a flexible tariff policy and increase profits [9].

It is known that the price of a house or apartment depends on the total area, how far it is from the center, the location of the area where the house is located, the environmental situation, the appearance of the house and a number of other factors. Of course, this view is ambiguous, and the use of standard methods is ineffective in assessing the cost of housing. Usually, this issue is resolved by expert appraisers working in real estate agencies. However, the disadvantages of this approach are the subjectivity of the evaluators and the diversity of expert opinions. There are a number of examples of objective evaluation in solving this problem with the help of a neuro network. In particular, Attrasoft estimates the cost of housing in Boston on 13 parameters [12].

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it can be said that the use of neural network models in short-term forecasting of the economy today (at a time when various extreme events in the world such as pandemics are reducing the demand for long-term forecasting) remains a topical issue for research.

In conclusion, the President named 2020 the Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy, the establishment of the Ministry of Innovation Development, the Center for Innovative Technologies, the development of the digital economy is a big step towards the development of innovative technologies and digital economy. means. Application of neural network models in analytical information systems in the digital economy created in our country taking into account local conditions, rapid automation of multifactor manual data processing and quality data analysis, forecasting the future development of the process and various allows the study of the interrelationships between time series.

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IMPROVING PRODUCTION COSTS CALCULATION IN THE VITICULTURE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the viticulture sector's development trends, its role in agriculture, in ensuring food security in the country, and cost accounting characteristics in the viticulture sector.

As a research result on improving cost accounting and reducing production cost, it has been formed proposals and recommendations for improving the grape production efficiency on farms.

Keywords: *farms, production, viticulture, costs, product cost, cost object, efficiency.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to provide the country population with food products, to fill the domestic market with quality fruits and vegetables and viticulture, it is important to further develop fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture, which is one of the leading sectors in the agro-industrial complex. Because this sector will allow the population to continuously meet the demand for quality food products, and industrial enterprises for raw materials. In addition, Uzbekistan is a country with high potential for horticulture and viticulture.

The Action Strategy for the five priority development areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Among the tasks set out in the "Priorities for economic development and liberalization" in agriculture is "further reduction of cotton and cereals, potatoes planting, vegetables, fodder and oilseeds on vacant lands, as well as arable land's further optimization through new intensive orchards and vineyards" for 2017-2021, approved by the President Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 № 4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[13].

In particular, in 2017, high-yielding, early-ripening and sweet-tasting vineyards development on the modern agro-technologies basis and increase the export-oriented products production in demand in world markets, including 7,3 thousand hectares vineyards establishment and 9,000 hectares reconstruction. As a gradual result profitable vineyards conversion to 10% or 14,1 thousand vineyards per year, drip irrigation system introduction in newly established and existing intensive vineyards, vineyards expansion and obsolete and unusable vineyards renewal, vineyards renewal tasks to increase production due to increased land productivity.

In carrying out these tasks, it is important to improve the production costs accounting and reduce the production cost on farms specializing in viticulture, and as the study result formed proposals and recommendations to increase the grape production efficiency on farms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The normative and legal documents adopted in the country, economists' scientific works, statistical data reflecting the area under crops, productivity, gross yield in the viticulture sector, as well as the scientific research results were used. Observation, grouping, analysis and other methods used in the research work conduct were

[13] Legislation Collection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, № 6, article 70

used.

RESULTS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

In our country, as in all agriculture, viticulture sectors is developing rapidly. In particular, “During 2013-2015, agricultural enterprises and farms across the country planted 23,5 thousand new vineyards hectares and reconstructed 17,4 thousand old, inefficient vineyards hectares. Over the past years, the vineyards area in all farms categories increased from 141,7 thousand hectares to 148,6 thousand hectares, and grape production increased by 136,000 tons. In 2016, the gross harvest was 1,7 million tons, and in 2017 – 1,9 million tons.[14]

The President Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 28, 2018 PR-3573 "On measures to radically improve the wine industry and the alcoholic beverages sale " identifies measures for the winemaking development in the country, based on which grapes technical varieties further increase.

For example:

- from January 1, 2019, natural grape wines produced from the vineyards raw materials were included in the agricultural products category, and production activities licensing was abolished;
- it is planned to provide wine producers with fuel and lubricants, fertilizers and other plant protection products at preferential prices in the first five years of the plantations formation of grapes’ technical varieties;
- grapes’ technical varieties manufacturers are exempt from land tax until January 1, 2025.

These benefits provided to the viticulture sector will allow further industry development and increase the grapes cultivation in the Republic.

It is known that the main grape crop part currently grown in the country falls on the farms share (Table 1).

According to Table 1, in 2019, 27,150 hectares or 69,1% of the total 39,283 vineyards hectares in Samarkand region were on farms, and 299,020 tons or 53,0% of the total grape harvest was grown by farms.

Table 1

Grape vineyards and gross harvest areas in Samarkand region in 2018-2019[15]

T/p	Farms Category	Vineyard area, ha			Gross yield, tons			Productivity, s/ha		
		2018	2019	Growth rate,%	2018	2019	Growth rate,%	2018	2019	Growth rate,%
1	Farms of all categories	37433	39283	104,9	559903	564278	100,8	14,9	14,4	96,6
1.1	Farms	25685	27150	105,7	300468	299020	99,5	11,7	11,0	94,0
1.2	Dekhans (peasant) (personal assistant) farms.	10071	10588	105,1	245452	250635	102,1	24,4	23,6	96,7
1.3	Other organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	1677	1545	92,1	13983	14623	104,6	8,3	9,5	114,4

The viticulture rapid development sector requires an increase in production efficiency in this sector, along with improving the quality, reducing the production, ensuring product competitiveness cost. Proper organization

[14] Website:vinsanoat.uz.

[15] Data of the regional statistics department.

and production cost maintenance accounting in the industry play an important role in these tasks implementation. Currently, agro-technical activities' main part carried out in the viticulture farms network, i.e. pruning, burial and vines opening, weeding, grape harvesting is carried out mainly by the farmer himself. As a result, the social insurance cost contributions to wages and salaries, as well as some other expenditure items for these agro-technical measures implementation are not fully reflected in the accounting.

We propose that the viticulture costs on farms be calculated in the order given in Table 2 and strictly accounted for in the accounting records.

Table 2

The accounting order for viticulture production costs on farms.

№	Cost items	Calculation procedure	Execution document
1.	Wage costs. (Opening of vine bushes, processing of vine bushes, watering, weeding, treatment against diseases and pests, harvesting, cutting and burial).	A unit of charge is determined by multiplying the defined definition of work to be performed by the volume of work performed.	Outfit, table, account - payment account
2.	Contributions to social insurance.	It is determined by multiplying the calculated salary by a fixed rate.	Special calculation
3.	Consumption of mineral and local fertilizers and chemicals.	It is determined by multiplying the area of vineyards by the amount of mineral fertilizers and chemicals consumed per 1 hectare and the actual cost of one unit.	Certificate of consumption of mineral fertilizers and chemicals.
4.	Fuel consumption	It is distributed among the types of crops available on the farm depending on the time (hours) or volume of work (standard / hectare) worked by each type of agricultural machinery.	Outfits, tractor-driver's account, tractor's waybills.
5.	Insurance payments	On the insurance payment calculated on the vineyard area.	Insurance policy, contract
6.	Business and services	Distributed in the order specified in the accounting policy.	Special distribution calculation
7.	Depreciation expense	It is calculated in accordance with the accounting policy.	Special depreciation (depreciation) calculation.
8.	General production costs	Distributed in the order specified in the accounting policy	Special distribution calculation

Accurate calculation and accurate production costs calculation allows you to accurately determine the production and financial results cost.

CONCLUSIONS

Improving the production costs calculation in farms specializing in viticulture has led to the following conclusions on reducing the production cost:

- Accounting for all work and costs in the network in the prescribed manner;

- Increase labor productivity, reduce unproductive costs;
- Optimizing the employees number;
- Ensuring the material resources proper use;
- Strict adherence to production technologies, their timely implementation;
- Ensuring the local fertilizers use along with purchased material resources, including mineral fertilizers;
- Reducing the administrative staff number.

Thus, the opportunities use to reduce the products cost from the viticulture industry and increase the economic production efficiency leads to efficiency.

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METHODOLOGY FOR AUDITING THE WORK PERFORMED BY CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, COST OF SERVICES AND FINANCIAL RESULTS IN CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the theoretical basis and methodology of cost accounting and audit of financial results of work (services) performed by construction machinery in construction companies.

KEYWORDS: *Construction machinery, work performed, cost of services, cost accounting, construction organizations, accounting, audit, product, prime cost, work performed, methodology.*

INTRODUCTION

In ensuring the digital economy and economic stability of the Republic and a decent life of the population, a special place is given to the creation of a favorable business environment for government agencies, businesses (construction companies) and individuals, their effective use of construction projects.

Therefore, over the past period, a number of reforms have been carried out in the movement of construction companies, the full support of their activities, the performance of work (services) by construction machinery. As a result, the work (services) performed by machinery in construction companies have become the main producers of the final products of the construction company. Most importantly, as a result of these reforms, we must create a prosperous and decent living environment for our people. If we don't do these very important things ourselves, no one will come to us from abroad[16]. In our country, it is important to accelerate the development of the digital economy, innovation processes and increase the efficiency of production, services and construction, as well as employment in a market economy. In the construction sector of our national economy, the main focus is on the rational and efficient use of material, labor, financial resources and services of construction machinery, the elimination of inefficient costs and losses. In this regard, the "Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" provides for 151 million dollars for 29 projects further expansion of production of construction materials. In 2017-2021, it is planned to implement sectoral programs involving 649 investment projects totaling $ 40 billion. In rural areas, it is planned to build 15,000 affordable housing, 415 kilometers of water supply pipelines, 316 kilometers of gas supply pipelines and 291 kilometers of internal roads. In this regard, the state program outlines the following main tasks:

- ✓ strengthening the material and technical base of design and construction organizations, providing tax and other benefits and incentives for the introduction of new construction technologies. In particular, 5.7% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of 407.5 trillion soums created in 2018 had to be built[17].

Today, the construction industry has become one of the most important "drivers" of the economy. The fact that the share of this sector in the GDP created in 2019 exceeded 6% clearly confirms this idea. In order to further develop this sector, it is necessary to harmonize construction norms with international standards, introduce modern construction technologies and materials, and radically reform the system of training for the industry[18].
As a result of the reforms, 3,700 construction projects were implemented in 2018-2019[19]. It should be noted that

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[16] Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. 24.01.2020 y. www.lex.uz.
[17] www.stat.uz - Information Service of the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
[18] "Address to the Oliy Majlis" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated January 24, 2020.lex.uz.
[19] kun.uz official page February 14, 2020.

the analysis of the work done so far shows that along with the achievements in the field of construction, there are a number of unresolved issues and shortcomings. Machinery in the construction industry in the implementation of multidisciplinary activities, such as the performance of work (services), the provision of construction organizations with material and technical resources and their maintenance, the positive provision of machinery in the construction industry there are also problems.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for determining and maintaining the rating of construction contractors and improving the activities of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted in order to implement the priorities set out in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas. This normative-legal document takes into account the availability of machines and mechanisms suitable for the construction organization, including**:**

Table 1[20]

№	Name of construction contractors	Construction transport (pcs)		Excavator (V bucket - 0.5 - 1 , 5 m^3) (pcs)		10-25 tons truck crane (pcs)		tower crane (pcs)		small mechanization tools (pcs)	
		number	point	number	point	number	point	number	point	number	point
1	**Complex**										
2	**Specialized**										
3	**Small**										

It should be noted that the state of labor relations in construction companies does not meet today's requirements, there are still a number of problems in the use of modern construction machinery in their activities.

In this regard, the government is developing a comprehensive program of measures to increase the efficiency and profitability of construction companies, especially in the radical modernization of construction machinery, the widespread introduction of market infrastructure, innovations, scientific advances, as well as further improvement of labor relations in construction. In today's digital and innovative economy, special attention should be paid to the efficiency of work and services on the modernization of construction machinery.

In the context of the development of the digital economy, it is important and urgent to properly organize the cost of work (services) performed by construction companies in construction companies. One of the most difficult processes in construction companies is the analysis of production costs and cost. One of the main reasons for this is that costs are very confusing and difficult to account for. We need to pay special attention to the classification of costs in the accounting system[21].

[20] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for determining and maintaining the rating of construction contractors and improving the activities of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan." ID-10056.26.11.2019 y.

[21] O.Kh.Kholiqulov, M.M.Kurbanova"Issues of accounting and reporting in the service sector in accordance with international standards." Proceedings of the traditional online scientific-practical conference "Current issues of accounting, economic analysis and auditing in the service sector." (May 5, 2020). Samarkand -2020, pages 95-97.

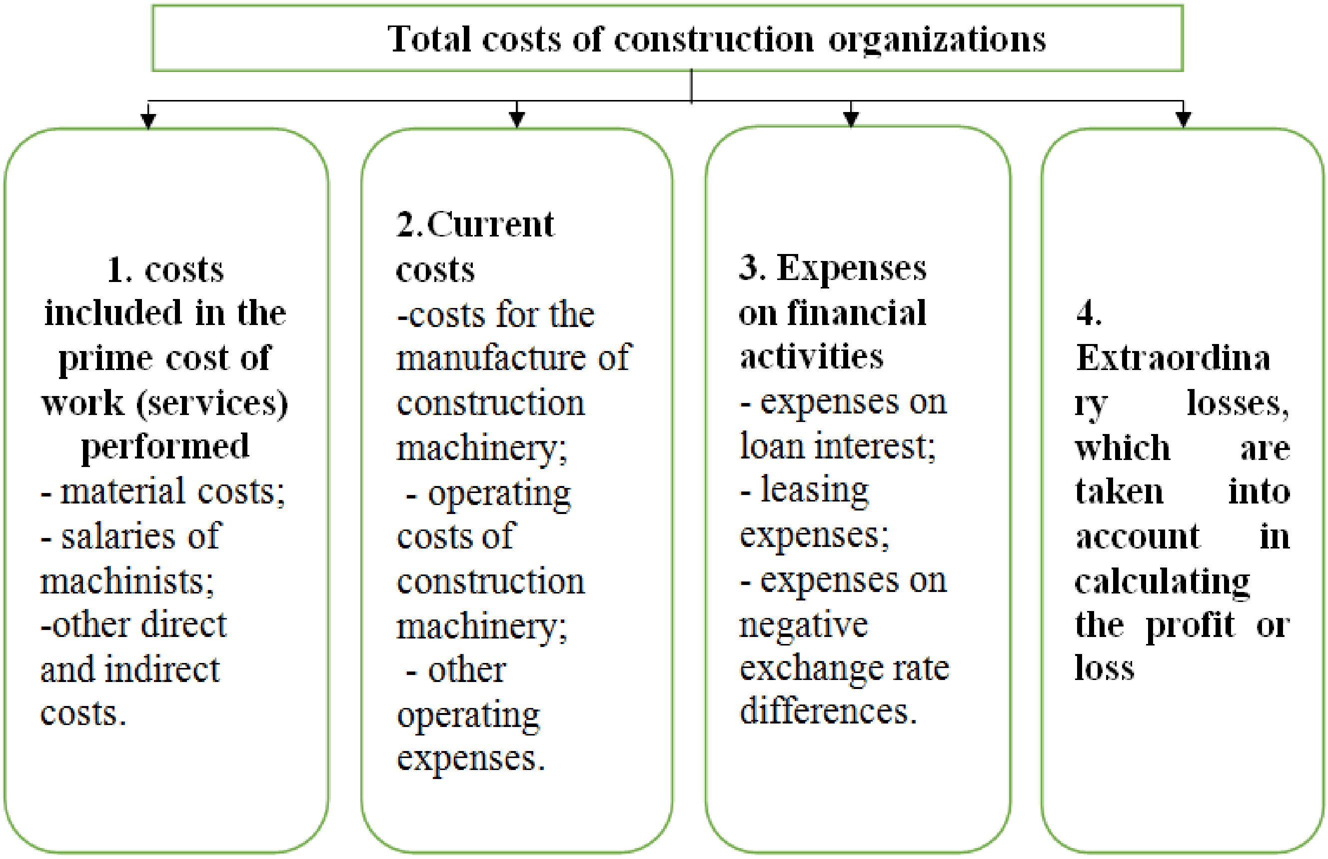

Figure 1. Classification of costs on the basis of the Regulation "On the structure of costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the order of formation of financial results"[22].

Proper cost accounting is one of the most important tasks in construction companies. Accounting requires that you pay attention to specific criteria for the exact cost of the expense account. The auditor should pay special attention to the correct calculation of the cost of services rendered, ie the audit criteria, arising from the operation of construction machinery directly in construction companies.

In the context of the development of the digital economy in the country, one of the most effective areas is the study of compliance of accounting and auditing with international standards in the calculation of cost and financial results of construction machinery and their positive control. is calculated. It is known that many economists in our country have conducted research in this area. Including K.B.Urazov, D.Rafeyev, M.Umarova, U.Eshboyev, K.Akhmadjonov, N.Jurayev, O.Bobojonov, F.Abduvaxidov, D.Sotivoldiyeva, A.Karimov, F.Islomov, A.Avlakulov , U.Inoyatov, M.Abdullayev, M.Khamidova covered the theoretical and practical aspects of accounting and auditing in business entities engaged in construction activities.

Financial result - is an increase (or decrease) in the equity of an enterprise, association, joint stock company, etc. during a particular reporting period, in the course of its business activities[23].

Final financial result - is determined on the basis of the difference between the income and expenses accounted for in the financial statements during the reporting period[24].

Financial result - is the profit or loss for the reporting period. Profitability is an indicator of efficiency.

Financial result - is an increase or decrease in an entity's equity during the period in which it operates[25].

[22] Developed by the author O.Kh. Khalikulov.

[23] M.Umarova, O.Eshboyev, K.Akhmadjanov "Accounting". Textbook. Mehnat Publishing House. T.:1999. p 192.

[24] U.Inoyatov, M.Abdullayev, M.Khamidova "Accounting". Study guide. Finance Publishing House. T.:2003. p 112

The results of economic activity - are the results of economic activity of enterprises and organizations, which are the profit or loss[26].

Financial result *(Profit or loss)* - is the result after deducting expenses from total income other than other components of gross income[27].

The final financial result (profit or loss) is the reduction of operating expenses, financing activities and extraordinary income to the amount of expenses for these activities[28].

Based on the above definitions, I recommend the following definition as a suggestion.

The final financial result is the actual state of profit or loss on the activities of any business entity during the reporting period, ie the end result[29].

It should be noted that the audit of financial results in construction companies is one of the most important and integral parts of the audit, and its conduct has its own characteristics. At the same time, auditors require construction companies to perform work based on the type of activity, the formation of financial results, sources, the principles of distribution of financial results. The auditor checks the formation of financial results in construction companies through the following accounting records: 9030 - "Income from works and services", 9130 - "Accounts for the cost of goods sold (goods, works, services)", 9700 - "Extraordinary profit (loss)) accounts 9800 - "Profit use accounts for the payment of taxes and fees", 9900 - "Final financial result" and other accounts. The calculation of income from construction work performed by construction companies depends on the method of their recognition. These methods include:

- ✓ full completion method;
- ✓ percentage of completion method;
- ✓ step method.

Income from operating activities in construction organizations consists of income from the sale of work (services), fixed assets and other assets. These revenues are credited to accounts 9030 "Revenues from works and services" and debited to accounts 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers" and 5110 "Accounts receivable". Revenues from construction (works, services) sold for cash are directly reflected in account 5010. The amount of income from work performed on the basis of the "Certificate of cost of work performed (expenses) - invoice" is recorded as follows:

Debit 4010 "Accounts receivable"

Credit 9030 "Income from work performed and services".

Prior to the commencement of construction, the customer must transfer at least 15% of the design and estimate value of the construction work to the contractor's account in advance, ie in installments, in accordance with the terms of the contract. Accounts payable to customers in construction organizations are recorded in account 6310 "Paints received from customers and customers". The amount of paint received from customers on the account of the construction organization is reflected in the accounting as follows:

Debit 5110 "Accounts"

Credit 6310 "Paints received from customers"

Paints received from customers reduction is carried out. This reduction is reflected in the accounting as follows:

Debit 6310 "Paints from buyers and customers"

Credit 4010 "Accounts receivable from buyers and customers" [30]

Proceeds from the sale will be transferred to the final financial result account at the end of the reporting period. To this end, the auditor compares the entries in the debit of account 9030 "Income from works and services" in the construction company with the entries in the credit account 9900 "Final financial result". These data are compared with the General Ledger, the current accounts in the 1S program, and the Financial

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[25] A.Karimov, F.Islomov, A.Avlakulov «Accounting». Textbook. Editor-in-chief of Sharq Publishing and Printing Joint-Stock Company.T.:2004. Page 384.

[26] KBUrazov "Accounting and audit". Study guide. Teacher Publishing House. T.:2004.page 18

[27] No. 1 International Accounting Standard "Presentation of Financial Statements". (As amended in 2005).

[28] IFRS No. 21 “Chart of Accounts for Financial and Economic Activities of Business Entities and Instructions for its Application” dated 31.05.2017 (as amended). Part 5 .Section 10.

[29] Recommendation of the author O.Kh. Khalikulov..

[30] Urazov K.B. "Features of accounting in other industries"., Textbook.-T.:2019 y.

Statement Form 2 “Financial Performance Report” indicators. Other income from operating activities in the process of profit audit in construction organizations, ie income from the sale of fixed assets (account 9310), income from the sale of other assets (account 9320), levied fines (account 9330), income from other main activities (9340 and on account 9390). Penalties will be credited to account 5110, which is a cash account. At the end of the reporting period, these revenues will also be transferred to account 9900, Final Financial Results. It is important for the auditor to pay particular attention to the accuracy of such accounting transactions in the accounts.

The profitability of construction companies is an important indicator of quality and efficient use of resources. Depending on the amount of profit received, it is possible to know the return on assets. The audit provides an opportunity to develop sound recommendations for further enhancing the profitability of the analyzed asset by type of asset. Profit is an important object of the audit. The auditor verifies that the benefits have been properly accounted for under the contract and have been used in accordance with regulatory requirements during the year. Such an audit is carried out through accounts 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) for the reporting period", 9900 - "Final financial result" and other accounts. The auditor verifies the correctness of the construction company's profitability through the following operations::

- ✓ verification of transactions by type of income received;
- ✓ check transactions by type of expense incurred;
- ✓ review of profit transactions used during one financial period.

The audit of the construction company's profit is carried out by checking the accounting entries in the account 9900 - "Final financial result". We approach such an inspection procedure on the example of the construction company SUFAT i D. The following entries were made in the account 9900 - "Final financial result" of construction organizations for the reporting period:

Debit 9910 - «Final financial result» Credit

Balance-	Balance-
2) 180 120,0	1) 1 056 444,0
4) 525 600,0	3) 785 641,0
5) 1 124 501,0	6) 278 222,0
7) 214 501,0	8) 545 689,0
	Credit turnover 2 665 996,0
Debit turnover 2 044 722,0	**Final balance 621 274,0**

It is known that the total income of agricultural enterprises for the reporting period amounted to 2,665,996.0 soums, total expenses - 2,044,722.0 soums, and profits - 621,274.0 soums. This figure is subject to tax. The amount of tax was reflected in the accounts 9810, 9030, 6410, 5110 during the year. The auditor examines the annual income tax using the following accounting entries. Income tax accrued and paid during the year [31]:

Debit 9810,9030 Credit 6410 Amount 74 552,88
Debit 6410 Credit 5110 Amount 74 552,88[32]

What is the profit tax indicator for each financial period of these transactions, compliance with tax legislation is thoroughly studied by the auditor based on the data in the table below.

Table 1[33]

№	**Type of tax**	**2019 yil (previous period)** Base rate	**2020 yil (in practise)** base rate	**Difference +/-**
1.	Profit tax	12%	15%	**+3%**

To do this, a special table in the financial statements «Financial results in construction companies is widely used. The auditor directly checks the financial statements by comparing them with current accounting data and

[31] Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan Section 5. Chapter 19. Article 126.
[32] "SUFAT i D" LLC is based on the data of 2019.
[33] Author O.KH Khalikulov's development.

determines their compliance with existing regulatory documents in the field. The auditor checks the distribution of net profit (loss coverage) for the reporting year through the following accounting entries:

Debit 8710 Credit 8531 Amount «**Profit amount**»
Debit 8531 Credit 8710 Amount «**Amount of losses**»

Work (services) performed by construction companies and their implementation is one of the important indicators for the industry. On this basis, based on the existing regulations on accounting, the proposal is **9030 - "Revenue from work performed and services rendered", 9040 - "Return of work performed and services rendered" and 9050 - "Buyers and customers".** We consider it expedient to take into account the following additional accounts in the "given discounts" accounts.

Table 2[34]

Account number	**Name of accounts**	**Account status**	**Account change**	
9030	**INCOME FROM PERFORMED WORK AND SERVICES**	***Passive***	***debit***	***credit***
9031	Income from the sale of housing to natural person	*P*	-	+
9032	Income from the sale of housing to legal person	*P*	-	+
9033	Income from the sale of non-residential premises to natural person	*P*	-	+
9034	Income from the sale of non-residential premises to legal person	*P*	-	+
9035	*Income from the sale of construction machinery*	*P*	-	+
9036	*Revenues from the transportation of construction machinery*	*P*	-	+
9040	**RETURN OF PERFORMED WORK AND SERVICES**	***Counter-passive***		
9041	Return of housing sold to natural person	*CP*	+	-
9042	Return of housing sold to legal person	*CP*	+	-
9043	Return of non-residential premises to natural person	*CP*	+	-
9044	Return of non-residential premises to legal person	*CP*	+	-
9050	**DISCOUNTS FOR BUYERS AND CUSTOMERS**	***Counter-passive***		
9051	Discounts for accommodation for natural person	*CP*	+	-
9052	Discounts for accommodation for legal person	*CP*	+	-
9053	Discounts for non-residential premises to natural person	*CP*	+	-
9054	Discounts for non-residential premises to legal person	*CP*	+	-
9055	*Discounts on freight services for construction machinery*	*CP*	+	-
9056	*Discounts on transportation services for construction machinery*	*CP*	+	-

Given that the current digital economy is booming, if the above chart of accounts is used correctly by accountants in construction companies, it is a testament to the extensive work they have done to ensure that construction revenue returns are positive.

[34] Author O.KH Khalikulov's development.

It is important that the auditor carefully verifies that the revolving accounts of the above accounts are properly reflected in the accounting records. In examining the principal benefits of a construction organization, the auditor requires that special attention be paid to the allocations. At the same time, the auditor's careful examination of contracts, consignment notes, consignment notes, invoices, invoices, power of attorney and other such primary accounting documents reduces the audit risk.

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CLUSTERING AGRICULTURE IS A GUARANTEE OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important issues in the development of the country's economy today is to fully meet the growing needs of the population. The demand for consumer goods, including agricultural products, is growing every year. To fully meet this demand, it is important to increase the production of agricultural products, improve their quality and establish strong competition in this area. Such issues can be addressed in new ways. One of these is industry clustering. This article describes the cluster, its essence, the advantages of clustering, agro-clustering and the shortcomings in this area on the basis of statistics.

KEY WORDS: *cluster, agro-clustering, agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting, fisheries, farms and etc.*

INTRODUCTION

If we look at the experience of many developing countries, we can see that sustainable economic growth depends primarily on the agro-industrial sector. The reform of agriculture in our country, the rational use of modern methods in this area will have a positive effect. This is because innovation and research in every industry is an important factor in achieving new successes and creating strong competition. The role of clusters such as international logistics centers and free economic zones in ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, increasing investment activity, production of competitive and export-oriented goods is very significant. In some countries, there is even some experience in using clusters to shape and manage innovative economies.

There is probably no one left today who has not heard of the concept of cluster. This is due to the fact that the process of clustering not only the agricultural sector but also other sectors are developing rapidly. *As for the cluster, it is a group of horizontally and vertically functionally related enterprises whose geographical location is a single space.* The specific features of the cluster and its development mechanisms show that it as a system is a source of economic growth and high competitiveness. The cluster requires the organization of its activities on the basis of modern, innovative approaches, advanced technology and management methods.

The formation of cluster structures provides new opportunities, such as the creation of additional jobs, the promotion of innovation in business structures, the increase of innovation activity and innovative attractiveness of small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

In particular, it should be noted that today there are more than 3.0 thousand clusters in the EU. Developed countries have their own high-tech cluster systems in the light industry in *Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Denmark, India, Korea, Pakistan, China and Turkey, in Germany's chemical and mechanical engineering, in France's food and cosmetics industries* identified as priorities. It is known that in our country, too, the issue of agricultural development, which is a major sector of the economy, is being focused on as the most important strategic task. This important task is set in *the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated February 7, 2017 - PF-4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"* – "... *strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, modernizing and accelerating the development of agriculture.."* defined as a modern requirement.

Moreover, at the initiative of the head of our state, light industry enterprises operating in the cluster style are being further supported in Uzbekistan. It should be noted that the establishment of agro-clusters requires reconsideration, improvement, clearly, scientific substantiation of many legal, organizational and economic issues.

Agro-clusters are not just about growing, processing and selling agricultural products. Agro-clusters are a completely new type of system that uses high-tech innovations to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and foreign markets and to improve the environment in the areas where these products are grown and processed. The introduction of agro-clusters will prevent the deterioration of the quality of agricultural products during cultivation, storage and processing. The introduction of agro-clusters in agriculture will create an infrastructure system that will serve the transportation and storage of products.

The strength of the Uzbek economy largely depends on the competitiveness of its regions in the world market, their new approach to socio-economic development. Increasing the competitiveness of the regions is an economic priority for many countries, including in our country, where special attention is paid to the development of the regions, increasing their competitiveness. Among the essential and modern directions of increasing the competitiveness of the regions is the establishment of agro-clusters covering the processes of cultivation, storage and processing of agricultural products and the establishment of their effective operation. It is highly efficient in the supply of agricultural products and in the export of agricultural products.

Combining the above, the cluster is located in the same area, in a common goal, with a superior technological link between the cultivation, preparation, processing and production of finished consumer goods, predefined and clear is a set of subjects aimed at solving a task.

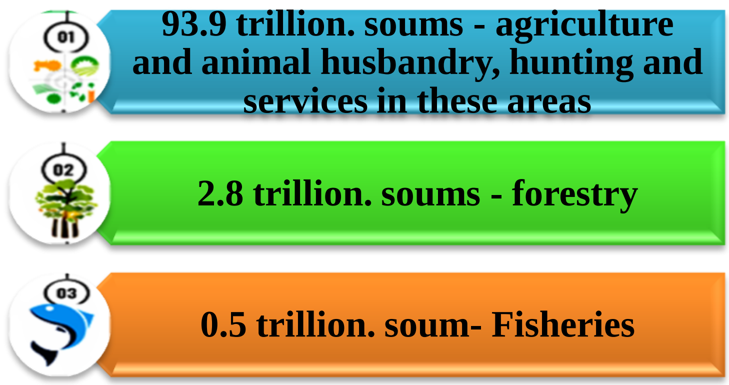
On the basis of an in-depth analysis of the activities of the main part of agricultural producers in our country - farmers, dehkan farms and landowners, in order to reconsider and address the issues in this area from today's point of view, *Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - № 5199 of October 9, 2017 "On measures to protect the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, dehkan farms and landowners, to radically improve the system of efficient use of agricultural land"* was accepted.In order to fully and qualitatively organize the implementation of this Decree, *the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On* *organizational measures for further development of farms, dehkan farms and landowners."* The resolution was accompanied by a program of measures to further develop the activities of farmers, dehkan farms and landowners, to organize the efficient use of their arable land.

Moreover, approved on *December 21, 2017 at the XIII plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Program for the gradual transformation of farms into diversified farms in 2018."* The presence or absence of infrastructure facilities in the project area, as well as the final conclusions of commercial banks on the project were summarized. At the initiative and special decision of the President, it was planned to replant in 2017 on an area of about 1 million hectares. As a result of these reforms, we have grown 4.2 trillion soums or 5.6 million tons of agricultural products.

According to statistics, in January-June 2020, the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) amounted to 97.2 trillion. soums or 102.8% compared to the corresponding period of 2019, including 93.9 trillion soums in agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting and services in these areas. soums (102.7%), forestry - 2.8 trillion. soums (102.0%), fisheries - 0.5 trillion. soums (116.7%). Agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounted for 24.1% of GDP. We can see that the impact of this sector on the absolute growth rate of GDP was 0.6 f.p.

Table 1

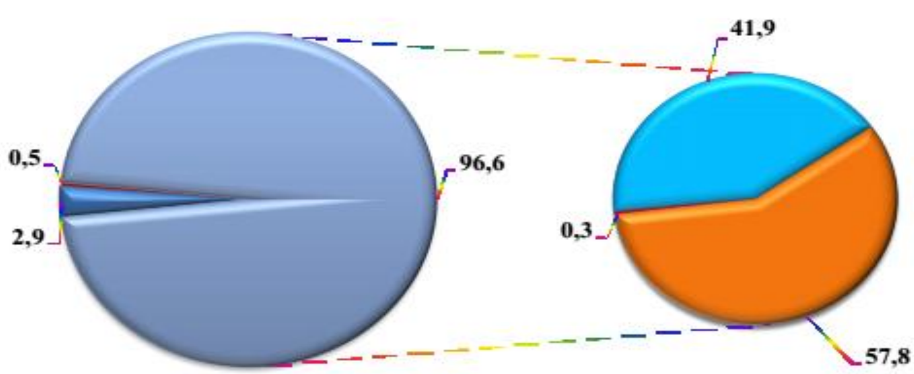
Volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, trillion. soum



If we look at the picture above, we can see that while the most lucrative sectors are agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting, and fisheries are far behind and need to be further developed. If 96.6% of the total volume of agricultural products (services) - agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting and services in these areas, the remaining 2.9% - from the share of forestry and 0.5% - from the share of fisheries.

Table 2

Distribution of total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) (%)

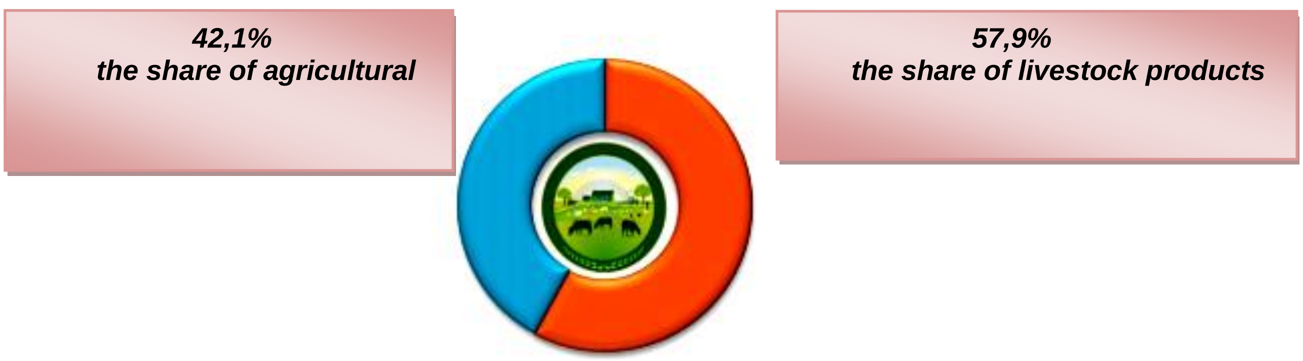


- ***Forestry***
- ***Fisheries***
- ***Agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting and services in these areas***
- ***Agriculture***
- ***Livestock***
- ***Hunting and agricultural services***

The volume of agricultural production in January-June 2020 amounted to 93.6 trillion. soums or 102.7% compared to the corresponding period of 2019, of which agricultural products - 39.4 trillion. soums (104.0%), livestock products - 54.2 trillion soums. soums (101.6)

Table 3

The share of agricultural and livestock products in the volume of agricultural production (%)



Obviously, there is a need to increase agricultural production. Because our country will be prosperous only if our markets are full of agricultural products. And only then can we export the surplus and have economic growth. *As the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, the way to make our country one of the leading countries in the world is the introduction of cluster systems in agriculture, science, education and other areas.*

It is true that in the enterprises of clustered regions, labor productivity is up to 1.5 times higher, and wages are up to 30 percent higher. Therefore, it is advisable to create a cluster system in all areas. Indeed, research into the creation of cluster systems in light industry, oil, gas, chemistry, biotechnology, pharmacy, computer science, automotive, transport and logistics, recreation and tourism, food, education, fisheries, poultry, beekeeping, silk and others and also, increase the volume of funding for development, improve the quality, increase the level of technical support of research, create new opportunities for participation in investment investment projects, training and retraining of research and teaching staff.

In conclusion*, the establishment of agro-clusters reveals the following positive trends:*

- ✓ The interaction of the cluster entities will be strengthened and the opportunities for mutual support and assistance will increase;
- ✓ Increased efficiency of all participants in the process of cultivation, preparation, processing of raw cotton and production of finished and high-quality goods from fiber;
- ✓ Increased efficiency of use of material, technical and labor resources of cluster participants;
- ✓ Additional jobs will be created and the seasonality of labor in agriculture will be minimized and staff skills will be improved;
- ✓ Farm incomes will increase;
- ✓ Information, data circulation is accelerated, management and business decisions are made quickly and efficiently;

✓ Innovative activity will be accelerated, the possibility of introducing scientific and technical achievements into production will be expanded;

✓ The interaction of production with scientific institutions will increase sharply.

At the same time, *it is necessary to provide agricultural producers with high-quality and affordable machinery produced in our country, to update the fleet, as well as to eliminate serious shortcomings in the provision of timely services to them; secondly, the lack of self-propelled agricultural machinery for the implementation of mass agricultural work in the most optimal agro-technical terms, the need for a systematic approach to the planning and organization of production in a timely manner; thirdly, the low level of localization of production, and, consequently, the non-competitiveness of the cost of agricultural machinery, the need to prevent an increase in the cost of mechanization services and the final product; fourthly, the mechanism of financing the production of agricultural machinery is imperfect, leasing mechanisms, private service organizations and farms should be used to the fullest extent.*

On the basis of reforms in the agricultural sector, special attention is paid to the comprehensive development of rural areas, improving the welfare of the people living there, the main purpose of which is to satisfy the people. From the above, we all know that the agricultural sector is the most vital source and factor of sustainable development of our economy.

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THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE ECONOMY SECTORS DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

We live in a time and society where almost no industry and business can be imagined without information and communication technologies and its practical capabilities. Today, realizing this fact, our country pays great attention to this area and measures are being taken at the state level. The legal and regulatory framework in the information and communication technology fields is being improved, and state programs implementation in this area is being ensured.

KEY WORDS: Digital Uzbekistan, cryptocurrency, Purchase , Tax, Customs, Budget, Pension.

INTRODUCTION

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev declared 2020 “The year of science, enlightenment and digital economy development”. This Address can be considered as a program defining Uzbekistan development path and fundamental importance document.

It should be noted that the President Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 19, 2018 "On measures to further improve the information technology and communication fields" became the basis for the government to develop and implement important measures to develop the digital economy.

At the same time, it is planned to take measures to develop the "Digital Uzbekistan" concept by 2030. In order to further improve the public administration system, create conditions for the digital economy introduction and development, improve the investment climate, as well as the Action Strategy implementation for the five priority development areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 on July 3, 2018 was adopted the President Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

According to the resolution, various activities in the cryptocurrency circulation field to diversify various investment and entrepreneurial activity forms, including mining (new blocks creation in different cryptocurrencies and support in the commission fees and activities form to support the distribution platform), smart contracts (digital transactions automation) e-contract with rights and obligations for implementation), consulting, issue, exchange, storage, distribution, management, insurance, crowdfunding (collective financing), as well as the introduction and "blockchain" technology development; qualified personnel training; cooperation with cryptocurrencies and foreign organizations; creating a legal framework in this regard is one of the most important tasks for the digital economy development.

Why do we need a digital economy? The question arises that the “Digital Economy” means the economy in which digital communications are carried out using IT. Most importantly, it can also be seen as a means of eradicating corruption and the shadow economy. Because, firstly, all operations are electronically recorded and stored in memory, and secondly, transparency is achieved. Because numbers seal everything, store it in memory, and provide information quickly when needed. In such circumstances, it is impossible not to hide any information, to make secret transactions, not to give full information about this or that activity, the computer will reveal everything. In addition, the products and service costs will be reduced due to new IT technologies use in production. The digital economy will significantly increase people's living standards.

What is the development level of the digital economy in Uzbekistan? It should be noted that today consumers are actively using digital technologies to order food. Various online stores and electronic payment systems are also actively developing. Our entrepreneurs are implementing electronic transactions using digital technologies. But to date, users are making small deals that don't require large expenditures, and are less prepared to increase purchases and sales. The next task is to develop medium and large economic transactions and financial transactions through digital technologies. In monetary policy terms, the digital economy has terms such as its own currency (cryptocurrency, bitcoin), money-saving wallet (blockchain), calculation methods (mining), and it is a separate topic to dwell on them in detail. In his address, the President highlighted the above terms: “Unfortunately, the banking system lags behind modern requirements for the digital technologies use, new banking products and software introduction for 10-15 years. Banks need to radically update their software through the widespread information technology introduction. He stressed the need to fully launch the "Credit History" information system by July 1 this year. As a result of the full digital technologies introduction in the economy, a 40% increase in labor productivity in enterprises is positively assessed by world experts.

Digital economy is all resources management of all business entities using an intelligent information system. It can also be called a digital platform. Today, it is safe to say that the digital economy has penetrated into all spheres of our lives. We use it somehow. Let us give a simple example as our point proof. Let's say you used to be able to order a taxi over the phone or stop on the street, as well as call online. Nowadays, this service is completely modernized, and you can easily call a taxi with the Yandex.Taxi application help. To do this, you can download the app through devices running on IOS and Android platforms and register and order. The program connects you directly to the network with local taxi parks. Once you have placed your order, you can send him your geo-location so the driver doesn't have to look for you. The driver can then see where you are on the map. Due to the fact that the program is connected to the services "Yandex.Map" and "Yandex.Navigator", it automatically detects the customer address, and therefore the taxi arrives very quickly at the address shown on the map. This creates convenience for both the driver and the passenger. We can consider this as the digital economy manifestation.The main features of the digital economy are a high automation degree, electronic document exchange quality implementation, mutual electronic accounting, auditing and management systems, electronic databases, CRM (customer relation system), various corporate networks integration. Its convenience is reduced costs and time savings for various payments. The national markets development and their entry into international economic systems is unimaginable without e-business. That is, in the broadest sense, without the modern information and communication technologies use, it is impossible to carry out trade operations, such as ordering goods, making payments, delivery of goods to consumers, trade services. In this regard, e-business is widely used in retail and wholesale trade, trade exchanges. The widespread use of e-commerce methods is reflected in the form of Internet technologies, electronic logistics, electronic payments, and electronic contracts. In this sense, e-business means the effective use of modern ICT services in the trading process.

The main and at the same time urgent tasks of today are Further development of telecommunications infrastructure, quality mobile communication, broadband internet access, healthcare, social protection, education, utilities, introduction of modern information systems, software products and databases in the field of tourism, as well as the creation of "Smart" and "Safe" cities and villages and regions, orientation of the digital economy to the system of public-private partnership in the implementation of innovative projects, support the production of modern software products, Implementation of measures to further expand the system of e-government services to the population and businesses on the basis of the principles of "intelligent government".

In today's world, many business leaders focus on the use of ICT as a tool to maximize the efficiency of the enterprise. Organizations, on the other hand, are increasingly relying on email and the Internet to simplify decision-making and speed up operations.

According to the State statistics committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as on April 1, 2019, about 350,7 thousand enterprises and organizations operating in the country were registered. Of these, more than 230,000 enterprises and organizations operate in the services sector. This figure increased by 17,0% compared to the same period last year. In the services sector, the share of enterprises and organizations engaged in Information activities and providing communication services amounted to 3,1%. Compared to 2018, the growth in the field of communication and information services was 5,5%, and the growth in the repair of computers and household goods was 1,7%. From the above figures we can see that the share of information and communication technology services in the service sector in the Republic is high.

The policy pursued by our government over the past years on the widespread introduction and development of information technology in our country is bearing fruit today. In particular (for May 24, 2019):

- As a result of work on the development of the national segment of the Internet, the number of domain names in the ".UZ" domain amounted to 67,259 (an increase of 114%). The number of users of the national e-mail system uMail.uz exceeded 627,537;

– As of 2018, more than 1,728 software products have been produced by 360 enterprise software developers. Of these, 818 are in the social sphere and education, 249 in economics and finance, 244 in production and other areas;

- 14 projects on creation of e-government information systems complexes and central databases within the framework of the comprehensive program for development of the national information and communication system (Single interactive state services portal, “Purchase”, “Tax”, “Customs”, “Budget”, “Pension”, “Clearing”, “License” information systems complexes, interagency integration platform, unified identification system, individuals and legal entities, vehicle databases, reference registers) were introduced.

In order to improve the system of state and society building, it is planned to introduce the "Electronic Parliament" system - an electronic portal and a mobile application - in the activities of the Oliy Majlis from 2020.

At present, large-scale reforms are being carried out in the field of economic development and active attraction of investments.

For example,

- In 2020, it is planned to create at least 800,000 broadband Internet ports and lay 12,000 kilometers of fiber-optic communication lines.

In order to increase transparency in trade and finance “**Digital marking and online cash register”** project complete on time as well as practical measures are being taken to develop and implement an electronic system of accounting for goods "E- store ". "E-store" is an electronic system of accounting for goods, which means the preparation and provision of reports on imported goods in electronic form.

It is useful to study the latest trends in the world. Because at a time when tangible and intangible assets are rapidly changing their place in the world's balance sheet, we also believe that it would be appropriate to focus on know-how, blockchain technology, and at the same time take the use of the digital economy to a new level.

The priority of developing the digital economy in our country is to ensure the rapid growth of the Uzbek economy, to keep pace with the times, to accelerate the integration of our country in the international arena and, as a result, to make Uzbekistan a democratic, economically developed country.

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DEPOSIT POLICY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF ITS FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the deposit policy and its features of commercial banks existing in our Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, recommendations were made to strengthen the deposit base.

Keywords: commercial bank, deposit, deposit base, deposit types, deposit policy, banking resources.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the legalization of economic relations in the country, its development, increased competition, limited internal financial resources and their short-term nature, the role of financial policy in achieving its goals increases. The development of a financial policy for each person allows the state to give households a clear idea of the intended goals, methods and techniques of financial management and its formation, to promote the interests of the parties involved in financial relations. The financial policy of any business entity is developed taking into account the multifactorial and multivariate financial management. Without such a policy, the actions of market participants can go wrong and lead to a loss of dynamism and development stability, which will lead to a crisis in any financial economy. The need to increase the participation of banks in the investment process stems from the interdependence of the banking system and the successful development of the economy as a whole. On the one hand, commercial banks are interested in a stable economic environment, which is a prerequisite for their activities, on the other hand, the sustainability of economic development largely contributes to an increase in the level of reliability of the banking system and its efficient operation.Theoretical aspects of the deposit policy of commercial banks and its formation in a pandemic, the main goal of commercial banks is sustainable operation. requires level up. In the current situation, it is important for banks to have a well-developed deposit policy by commercial banks and thus attract more deposits to commercial banks.

Deposit is an amount of money in national and foreign currency, which is transferred as soon as it is required, or returned within a period agreed between the person making the payment and the person receiving the payment, or their legal representatives, with or without interest or surcharge.

The purpose of the deposit policy is to attract sufficient funds to the bank at minimal costs, as well as to form a combination of resources that create effective (in terms of) conditions for placing funds in order to increase the liquidity, reliability and efficiency of the bank.

Today, commercial banks play an important role in the mobilization and redistribution of capital, free funds and their placement, temporary accumulation. Therefore, the most important component of the entire banking policy is the policy of forming the bank's resource base, which will remain historically fundamental and decisive. Part of the bank's resources is formed in the process of conducting deposit operations of the bank, and it is decided by an effective and correct organization, on which the efficiency of the bank's operations depends. No bank can achieve in this respect the activities of a commercial bank. A deposit policy, which should take into account the specifics of the loan, should take into account the institution itself and its clients, the priority activities chosen for future growth and improvement, and the socio-economic market conditions.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" PD-4947 focuses on the issues of deepening and ensuring the stability of the banking system, increasing the level of capitalization and the deposit base of banks, strengthening their financial stability and reliability[1].

However, the presence of a number of problems in the deposit practice of commercial banks today affects the stability of the banks' resource base. This leads to a decrease in the efficiency of using bank assets. The share of term deposits in the deposit operations of the country's commercial banks is high. This, in turn, is explained by the high level of resource instability in the structure of the bank's deposit base.

Therefore, improving the deposit policy of commercial banks is one of their main tasks, and the amount of income received as a result of active operations of banks is directly related to the effectiveness of this policy. In general, the bank's deposit policy is a key part of the general banking policy, which determines the strategy and tactics of credit institutions for the implementation of deposit activities.

Attracting financial resources is an important task, without which commercial banks do not exist. The ability of a bank to attract deposits and interbank loans and place its own securities is a key criterion for the recognition of a bank by various subjects of the financial market. The state of the resource base of a commercial bank is the main criterion for assessing the stability and reliability of the bank and is an indicator of the quality of customer service provided by the bank.

The bank's deposit policy is based on the strategy and tactics of a commercial bank to attract customers and return funds. This includes:

- development of a banking strategy, raising funds for comprehensively justified deposits, market research, financial analysis of the environment, determining the place and place of raising funds, conducting diagnostics and forecasting fundraising;
- formation and implementation of tactics and strategies of the bank to attract funds to deposits and promotion of new bank deposit products;
- monitoring the activities of a commercial bank to attract deposits;
- deposit policy and control of its effectiveness.

Speaking about the elements of the bank's deposit policy, it should be noted that the formation of the deposit policy is closely related to the bank's interest rate policy, since the deposit rate is an effective tool for attracting resources. At the time of state regulation, the law established a maximum interest rate in the following cases.

Currently, banks can set competitive interest rates regardless of the Central Bank rate, the situation on the money market and their deposit policy. The amount of income for certain types of deposit accounts is determined by the term of the deposit, the amount, the specifics of the account, the volume and nature of the relevant services and clearly indicates the client's compliance with the deposit conditions.

The goal of the bank deposit policy is to attract as much money as possible at the lowest possible price. The successful implementation of this multifaceted goal of the Bank's deposit policy includes solving the following tasks in the process of its formation:

- assistance in the process of deposit operations in order to make a profit for the bank or create conditions for future profit;
- maintaining the required level of the bank's liquidity, ensuring the diversification of deposit operations and combining various forms of deposits;
- maintaining relationships and mutual strength.

Deposits and loans by amounts and conditions of deposit operations and credit operations:

- minimization of free funds on deposit accounts;
- adoption of flexible interest rate policy;

- the cost of resources involved in the constant search for ways and means to reduce interest rates; development of banking services and improving the quality and culture of customer service.

Studying the scientific literature in the field of deposit policy of commercial banks, we consider it appropriate to take into account the views of a number of scientists on this concept.

In the economic literature, we see that foreign economists take different approaches to the deposit policy of banks.

Table 1

Theoretical views on the deposit policy of commercial banks

№	Author's full name	The concept of theoretical perspective
1.	O.I.Lavrushin[2]	Deposit policy - is a banking activity associated with attracting funds from depositors and other creditors.
2.	A.V.Gribanov[3]	The deposit policy of a commercial bank is an integral part of the bank's policy, it is part of the process of converting funds attracted by a credit institution into investment resources and is interconnected with complex strategic planning and effective management of the resource base to ensure a certain level of profitability and liquidity through constant financing of deposits, is a set of actions , methods and tools.
3.	G.M.Baysembaeva[4]	The deposit policy is a set of measures to attract individuals and legal entities, as well as state budget funds in the form of deposits for further mutually beneficial use.
4.	G.S.Panova[5]	Bank deposit policy is a banking policy aimed at attracting and efficiently managing customer deposits.
5.	G.N.Beloglazova[6]	Bank deposit policy is the process of attracting temporarily surplus funds to various deposits available in commercial banks.
6.	A.A.Omonov[7]	The word "deposit policy" means, of course, only when it is used in the form of "deposit policy of commercial banks", which means appropriate measures within the limits of funds attracted from commercial banks.

Indeed, the deposit policy is a key part of the general banking policy, which determines the strategy and tactics of credit institutions for the implementation of deposit activities.

METHODOLOGY

In our opinion, the bank's deposit policy is to attract funds to the bank and effectively organize their management. Its organization includes tasks to ensure the liquidity of the bank and, if necessary, use borrowed funds and increase the level of profitability, reduce the level of risks [8], [9], [10]. To realize the investment potential of the national economy in the form of household deposits, it is necessary to develop the most optimal ways to attract these funds to the banking sector[11]. The main thing is to win the confidence of citizens in the banking and financial system, as well as in the national currency.

Over the years, the growing confidence in the banking system has led to an increase in deposits with commercial banks. This will help solve the problem of banks' lack of resources and increase the bank's profitability through rational allocation of borrowed funds.

Table 2

Structure of deposit funds of commercial banks of the republic information about (billion soums) [12]

Indicators	Amount of deposits	Deposits of legal entities		Deposits of the population	
		Total	%	Total	%
2015	35600	28634	80,43	6966	19,57
2016	44600	36069	80,87	8531	19,13
2017	59579	47447	79,64	12132	20,36
2018	70001	55297	78,99	14704	21,01
2019	91009	69956,7	76,87	21052,3	23,13

It should be noted that the table shows that the volume of deposits attracted by commercial banks operating in the country has been growing over the years (Figure 1).

Analysis and results

In particular, in 2015, commercial banks issued 35,6 billion soums. As of January 1, 2020, this deposit increased by almost 2,6 times and amounted to 91,009 billion soums. soums. This situation can be explained by the fact that commercial banks pay special attention to the issues of attracting deposits and their effective management. This is also evidenced by the increase in household deposits in banks and deposits of legal entities. However, if we analyze the share of deposits of legal entities and deposits of the population in the total amount of deposits, we will see that deposits of legal entities make up 80 percent, and deposits of the population - 20 percent.

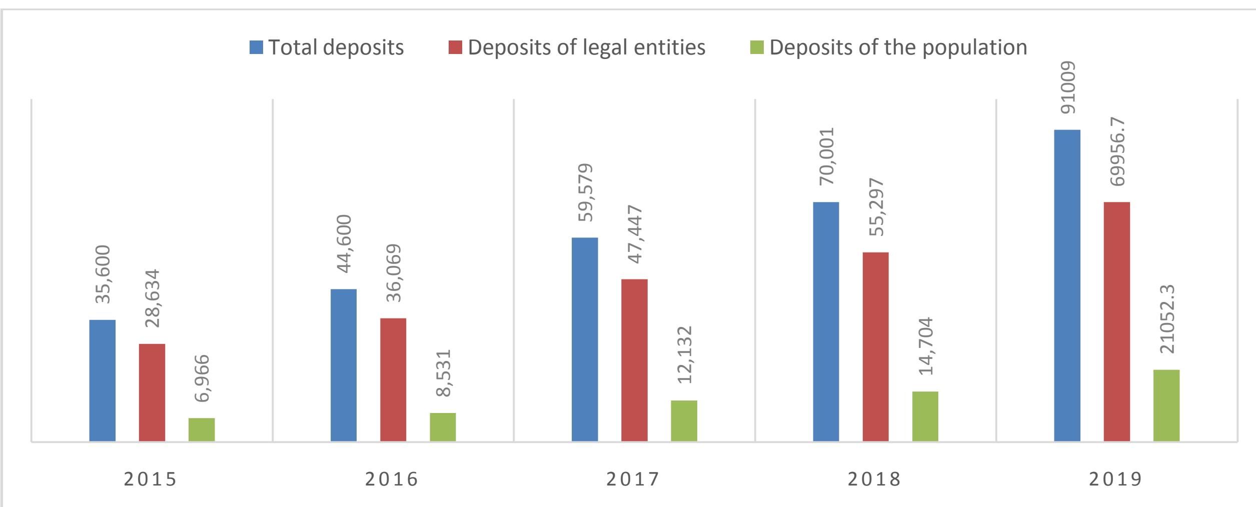

Figure 1. Information on the structure of deposits of commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan (billion soums) [12]

Today it is necessary to create a new "online" deposit service and expand the possibilities of remote management of funds in a deposit account, using factors that increase and strengthen public confidence in the banking system, primarily to ensure the safety and security of deposits. In addition, the use of modern information technologies in office work is a requirement of the time.

Carrying out deposit operations based on the study and analysis of the current state of banks requires the formation of a deposit policy of a commercial bank. The formation of the bank's deposit policy includes a number of processes. Including:

• correct appointment and distribution of powers of bank employees. That is, if in commercial banks employees are appointed to positions taking into account their outlook and ability to work, as well as the correct distribution of powers, this situation will lead to the development of the bank. In a narrow sense, the bank considers it expedient to use the knowledge and skills of qualified personnel in the development of deposit policy;

• clear goals and objectives. Clear goals and objectives should be set not only when developing the bank's deposit policy, but also when developing any strategically important plans by the bank. Because if the goal is not clear, the effectiveness of our work will be zero;

• organization of control and management in the process of deposit operations. When organizing the management of commercial banks, one should take into account all the little things in attracting deposits and establish constant control over these cases, which should be emphasized in the bank's deposit policy;

• develop the necessary procedures for fundraising.

The process of formation of the bank's deposit policy is closely interconnected and is necessary for the development of an excellent deposit policy and effective organization of bank deposit operations.

The scale of the bank's activities, its docs and calculations depend on the object of the resources that it attracts in the market, especially in the form of a deposit. So, there is competition among banks for resource privilege. Attracted resources are more important for banks, since they cover on average 35-40% of total resources, since ix needs cover most of the funds.

The limited resources associated with the development of banking competition lead to close ties with specific customers. If the circle of these clients is narrow, then the bank's dependence on them is very high. Consequently, in order to strengthen the resource base, banks need a balanced deposit policy based on volumes and interest rates, maintaining the required level of diversification, attracting cash resources from other sources and maintaining a balance with assets.

In this regard, the following can be named as the main directions of the deposit policy of commercial banks:

- identify target markets to reduce deposit risk;
- constantly analyzing the deposit market;
- ensuring bank liquidity and increasing its stability;
- optimization of deposit and loan portfolio management;
- reduce costs in the process of raising funds.

CONCLUSIONS

In short, a thorough study of the theoretical aspects of the formation of the deposit policy of commercial banks has a direct positive impact on the growth of their deposit operations, ensuring the bank's liquidity and profitability. At the same time, when developing a deposit policy, banks are guided by certain criteria for its optimization: the interdependence of the bank's deposit, lending and other operations to maintain its stability, reliability and financial stability; diversification of banking resources in order to minimize risks; segmentation of the deposit portfolio (by clients); stratified approach to different client groups; should be driven by the competitiveness of banking products and services.

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ECONOMETRIC ASSESSMENT OF THE MAIN FACTORS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE INVESTMENT POTENTIAL OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The article identifies the main factors influencing the increase in the efficiency of investments in the chemical industry, and analyzes the levels of impact by the methods of "correlation" and "regression", as well as calculates the forecast indicators of the efficiency of investments based on exponential and degree functions.

Key words: investment potential, modeling, correlation, regression, indicator, factors, forecasting, econometric assessment, economic and mathematical methods, financial and economic processes.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern economy, there is no single approach to assessing the investment potential of industrial enterprises. N.O.Khashimova is one of the scientists in our country who studied the structure and grouping of investment potential indicators in her study [1]. In his research, he developed parameters for assessing investment potential. It serves to study the processes of formation and increase of investment potential, as well as to increase the possibilities of their scientific substantiation and practical application, taking into account the assigned tasks. When determining the possibilities of increasing investment potential, industrial enterprises can be divided into four, taking into account. The most important indicators of the investment potential of an enterprise are financial capabilities, which include the company's solvency, working capital, profitability, the use of production facilities, the degree of financial independence and others. The potential of material resources includes reserves of natural resources, production capacity and fixed assets mobilized for the production of material goods. The main indicators of their assessment are the availability and competitiveness of natural resources by industrial enterprises, their cost, the cost of exploration, the production capacity of the facilities used, the cost of fixed assets, their condition and others. Human potential includes the number of employees in an industrial enterprise, qualifications, demographic structure, quality of work, educational level, average wages and so on. The innovative potential combines the level of using the latest achievements of science and technology, the possibility of diversification and localization. These indicators constitute a group of factors influencing the increase in the investment potential of industrial enterprises. Its quantitative assessment will depend not only on the investment opportunities of an industrial enterprise, but also on the movement of factors influencing it. To analyze the main factors affecting investment potential, it is important to develop an analytical model using indicators of investment potential, taking into account the specifics of the activities of industrial enterprises.

Methodology

The main task of modeling the factor analysis of the effectiveness of the investment potential of industrial enterprises is, first of all, identifying the factors influencing the change in the investment potential of industrial enterprises and the level of influence of these factors, predicting the possibilities of further using the investment potential of industrial enterprises. The constructed model requires a preliminary study of the process, object or process under consideration, identification and grouping of features and characteristics of factors influencing it, comparison with information about the object, making corrections, etc. The developed model will serve as an important tool for forecasting and scientific understanding of the level of impact of factors that affect the efficiency of the investment potential of industrial enterprises and further increase the investment potential. The constructed model of factor analysis is formed using the “multifactor model” type of economic modeling. The group factors presented in the model can be added, changed and processed taking into account the sequence of factors, the relationships between factors and indicators that affect the resulting nature, while maintaining their logical structure of impact. Based on this multivariate model, you can obtain the necessary analytical information about the modeled system and make the necessary decisions in the future. The analysis of factors affecting the efficiency of the investment potential of industrial enterprises is carried out on a personal computer, taking into account the fact that "modeling consists of a complex process and a large amount of economic and financial information" [2].

The analysis factor indicators are analyzed before the modeling process and this includes several stages, including:

- systematization of primary data, providing an assessment of reliability;
- grouping of indicators affecting the results of investment potential;
- bringing the indicators of a comparable factor to a single comparable value, sorting repeated, additional values;
- to determine the general trends of the resulting sign and the dynamics of structural changes in related variables;
- assess the relationship of economic and financial indicators with the indicator of the result and the corresponding variables;
- express the results of the analysis of factors;
- development of a forecast model based on the analysis results [3].

The main purpose of these indicators is to identify the factors affecting the change in the efficiency of the investment potential of enterprises, and to develop a clear description and recommendations for the scientific and practical results of the analyzed process (Figure 1).

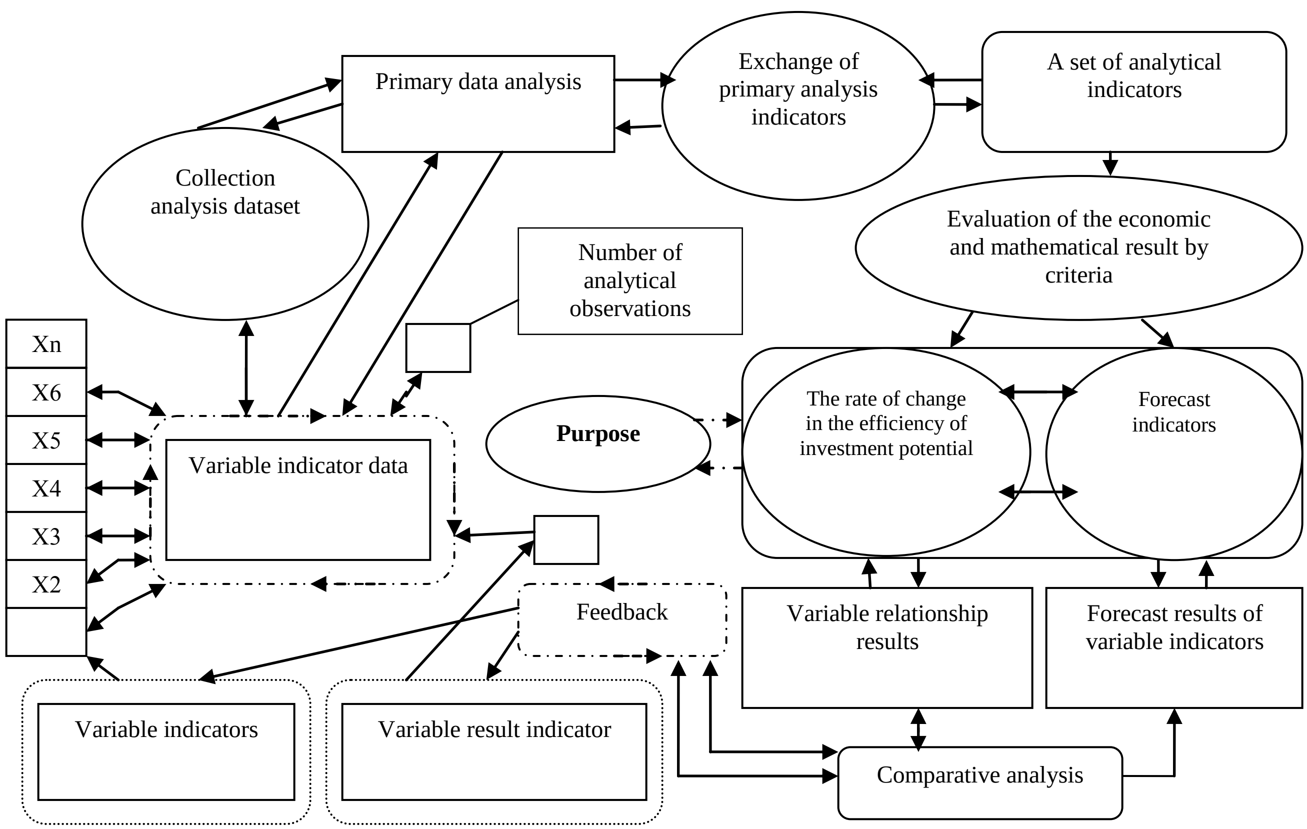

Figure 1. Model of multivariate analysis of the effectiveness of the investment potential of chemical enterprises

In this multivariate model, first the indicators necessary for factor analysis of the investment potential efficiency are determined, the indicators are included in the data set, on the basis of which the data set for multivariate analysis is formed. When analysis results are received, the input data set and the primary analysis data are exchanged between the primary analysis indicators of the data accuracy. If the obtained analysis results do not reflect the required analysis data (unreliable, inaccurate estimate), the variable indicators are re-entered into the dataset using the primary data exchange. The results of the analysis express the degree of change in the variables and indicators of the forecast of the increase in the final indicator, allowing you to compare the indicator of the analysis results with the primary required indicators.

In the context of the development of the digital economy, it is important to develop and implement effective organizational and economic solutions that are of scientific and practical importance to improve the efficiency of the investment potential of industrial enterprises using the model of multivariate analysis of investment efficiency [4]. Econometric assessment of the main factors influencing the efficiency of investment potential in the chemical industry allows to study the strength of the interdependence of financial and economic processes through economic-mathematical methods, to identify and observe their mutual laws and to evaluate them experimentally. Today, a large number of software has been developed that simplifies the process of applying these methods and allows the selection of a significant model of evaluation. We present the analysis of the following analysis using the SPSS program, which is widely used in mathematical modeling, as well as econometric analysis, i.e. correlation-regression analysis and we have made extensive use of the scientific researches by [5], [6], [7], [8], [9] who developed methods for improvement.

Based on the analysis of the efficiency of investment potential using methods of correlation and regression analysis of econometrics, the strength of the relationship between the selected key factors is determined and the directions for determining and effective use of the investment potential of industrial enterprises are determined, taking into account each factor [10]. The most important stage in the construction of a multivariate model is the choice of an econometric expression that describes the dependence of the result, the predicted indicator on the selected key factors. The more scientifically accurate and generalized the level of forecasting the effectiveness of investment potential, the higher the level of management and achievement of the results of this forecast.

An urgent task is to assess the main factors affecting the efficiency of the investment potential of industrial enterprises using econometric methods, predicting the prospects for its development based on the development of a multivariate regression model [11]. With this in mind, he begins by identifying all the key factors that influence investment potential and selecting the most important factors using correlation-regression methods. The final product (result) is the final result of the enterprise, taking into account the essence of the indicator of investment potential and the specifics of the industry, the use of the financial and economic results of the selected enterprise for analysis when developing an econometric model for increasing the efficiency of investments in industrial enterprises volume (million soums) - Y (t). Related variables were selected that affect the indicator of the result: financial, material and resource, innovative and group factors, which allow to demonstrate the potential of the human factor:

X_1 - is the solvency of an industrial enterprise;

X_2 - availability of working capital;

X_3 - is the profitability of production costs;

X_4 - possibilities of using power;

X_5 - financial independence of the enterprise;

X_6 - inventory of natural resources;

X_7 - the cost of fixed assets mobilized for the production of material goods;

X_8 - is the number of people employed in production;

X_9 - expenses for staff development;

X_{10} - employee productivity;

X_{11} - is the potential of human capital;

X_{12} - efficiency of labor incentives;

X_{13} - the result of technological modernization

X_{14} - is the result achieved through diversification;

X_{15} - is the result from the localization program.

The influence of these key factors on the outcome is determined by calculating the double correlation coefficients. This method makes it possible to exclude from the econometric model under construction factors that are repetitive and weakly correlated with the outcome indicator.

A feature of multivariate correlation is that several important factors are involved in the equation of its regression. It is important to correctly select the most important of these factors and include them in the regression equation. The econometric model is based on selection and qualitative theoretical analysis of factors and is carried out in four stages. In the first stage (initial analysis), the factors are selected without any conditions. In the second step, they are analyzed using double correlation coefficients. For this, a matrix of double correlation coefficients is constructed between the symbols y_1, x_1, x_2, x_3, ... x_n. At the third stage of factor analysis, the regression equation is determined and its parameters are estimated based on certain criteria. At the fourth stage, the identified outcome indicators are predicted by perspective indicators using exponential and level functions.

A matrix of double correlation coefficients between factors was constructed to determine whether the selected key factors should be included in the regression equation (Table 1).

Table 1

Correlation matrix with coefficients of correlation of the main factors influencing the result

	Y(t)	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}
Y(t)	1															
X_1	0,76	1														
X_2	0,71	0,82	1													
X_3	0,92	0,73	0,85	1												
X_4	0,85	0,56	-0,84	-0,87	1											
X_5	0,89	0,84	0,78	0,97	0,86	1										
X_6	-0,21	-0,18	-0,19	0,35	-0,22	-0,39	1									
X_7	0,31	0,38	0,28	-0,39	0,42	0,54	0,91	1								
X_8	0,89	0,84	0,89	-0,78	0,88	0,91	-0,65	0,84	1							
X_9	0,86	0,72	0,90	0,68	0,92	0,88	-0,57	0,72	0,84	1						
X_{10}	0,93	0,87	0,96	-0,84	0,95	0,78	-0,25	0,42	0,91	0,89	1					
X_{11}	0,85	0,70	0,88	-0,91	0,56	0,71	0,45	0,78	0,89	0,75	0,43	1				
X_{12}	0,78	0,87	0,91	0,54	0,89	0,83	0,25	-0,67	0,84	0,88	0,92	0,80	1			
X_{13}	0,90	0,76	0,88	0,91	-0,89	0,83	0,46	0,67	0,77	0,21	-0,83	0,92	0,79	1		
X_{14}	0,83	0,78	0,89	0,75	0,90	0,79	0,33	0,65	0,88	0,77	0,93	0,81	0,78	0,95	1	
X_{15}	0,88	-0,74	0,87	-0,72	0,83	0,77	0,18	0,88	-0,63	0,69	0,75	0,84	0,45	0,73	0,85	1

In the table 1, r_{ij}, x_i and x_j are the double correlation coefficient between the factors. It is well known that "in a multi-factor regression equation, strongly linearly correlated factors should not be present simultaneously" [5]. It can be seen from the table that the mutual correlation coefficient (r_{ij}) of the selected factors (x_i and x_j) is smaller than its critical value in absolute value, i.e. $<r_{kr}$. Therefore, in the study, it was planned to include all factors in the econometric model, with r_{kr} = 0,9 as the critical value of the correlation coefficient.

Analyzing this table 1, we see that there are highly correlated factors whose r_{kr} is greater than the critical value.

Therefore, since the relationship of factors x_1, x_2, x_9 and factors x_3, x_4, x_7, x_8, x_{15} is fully functional, it is necessary to exclude factors x_4, x_7, x_8 from the regression equation, x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{13} from the weak coupling condition for Y (t).

The most important stage in the analysis of the effectiveness of the investment potential of the selected chemical enterprise using the method of correlation-regression analysis of econometric assessment is the choice of a mathematical expression that characterizes the dependence of the result on the selected factors. We evaluate the quality, relevance and reliability of a structured mathematical expression based on the following criteria:

1) the overall quality of the econometric model is assessed using a multi-factor correlation coefficient and a determination coefficient;

2) the significance of econometric models is assessed using the Fisher criterion and approximation error;

3) the significance of the parameters of the econometric model is assessed using the Styudent criterion.

Using the determination coefficient (R^2) to determine the overall quality of the determined regression equation, this value is calculated using the following formula:

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \bar{y})^2} \qquad (1)$$

In this case:

y_i - observed values of the result indicator;

$\bar{y}$ - arithmetic mean of the result;

$\hat{y}$ - determined, projected, flattened quantities of the result indicator;

n - is the number of observations.

The coefficient of determination indicates the proportion of the variance of the resulting variable, which is explained by the influence of a certain model, that is, the factors under consideration. This value takes values from "0" to "1". The closer its value is to the value "1", the more the factors included in the regression equation justify the actions of the resulting indicator.

The analysis of the significance of the identified model is performed by examining the “zero hypothesis”. Represented as a “zero hypothesis”, $H_0 : \beta_1' = \beta_2' = ... = \beta_k' = 0$ it represents the general significance of the regression coefficient. If the results of the analysis do not refute the "hypothesis of zero", then it is concluded that the effect of factors on the resultant indicator "y" is insignificant, $x_1, x_2, ..., x_k$ the overall quality of the regression equation is low. The "zero hypothesis" is tested using variance analysis, and the "zero hypothesis" is expressed as: $H_0 : D_{fact} = D_{residue}$ alternative hypothesis: $H_1 : D_{fact} > D_{residue}$. The F-Fisher criterion is used to test these hypotheses [12].

In this case, the actual value of the criterion is determined by the following formula:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 / k}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 / (n-k-1)} = \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} * \frac{(n-k-1)}{k} \qquad (2)$$

Here: - $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 / k$ factor variance corresponding to one degree of freedom (number of degrees of freedom $\gamma 1$ = k); $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 / (n-k-1)$ - residual variance corresponding to one degree of freedom (number of degrees of freedom $\gamma 1$ = n-k-1); - n is the number of observations; - k is the number of factors (parameters) in the multivariate regression equation.

F is the true value of the Fisher criterion (F_{true}) compared to the critical value of the criterion (F_{table} (a; k; n-k-1)).

If $F_{true} > F_{table}$, then the defined model is significant.

Analysis and results

In the model shown in the table, the true value of the F-Fisher criterion is F_{true} = 26,18 and the number of degrees of freedom is $\gamma 1 = 6$ in the figure and $\gamma 2 = 11$ in the denominator. F_{table} = 3,09. So, our generated multifactor regression equation is significant (table 2).

Table 2

Criteria for checking the quality and importance of the econometric model

The multifactor correlation coefficient R	The coefficient of multi-factor determination is R-square	Corrected R-square	Standard error of evaluation	F-true	P-value	DW
0,973	0,96	0,938	213,57	26,18	$1,4*10^{-5}$	1,813

The importance of individual parameters of multivariate regression in the analysis is assessed using the Styudent criterion (T-statistic). The t-statistic determined for the corresponding parameters of the regression equation by formula 5 is compared with the critical point |t| > t (*α*; *n*-*p*-1) of the Styudent's distribution. If |t| > t (*α*; *n*-*p*-1), the corresponding parameter is significant and the "zero hypothesis" expressed as $H_0: b_j = 0$ or $H_0: a = 0$ is rejected (Table 3).

Table 3

Significant factors included in the linear regression model

Significant factors	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t- criterion	P-quantity
	β	Default error	B		
(Constant)	895,246	2475,38	-	0,285	0,0317
X_3	0,3187	629,635	-0,345	-1,93	0,152
X_5	0,3275	472,227	0,533	2,480	0,023
X_6	-1,485	0,401	0,621	0,698	0,288
X_{10}	-11,782	326,207	0,186	0,165	0,019
X_{14}	0,812	0,724	0,218	1,582	0,0148

In the studied processes, the presence of autocorrelation in the remnants of the resultant factor (y) series was checked. The Darbin-Watson (DW) criterion was used for this and was calculated according to the following formula:

$$DW = \frac{\sum_{t=2}^{T}(e_t - e_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} e_t^2} \quad (3)$$

The calculated DW is compared with the DW in the table. If there is no autocorrelation in the residuals of the resulting factor, then the value of the calculated DW criterion will be around 2. The value of the DW criterion calculated in our example is 1,752. This indicates that there is no autocorrelation in the resulting factor residues. Thus, the linear regression model developed by estimating the coefficient of the analysis results has the following form:

$$Y = 895,246+0,3187\times X_3+0,3275\times X_5 - 1,485\times X_6-11,782\times X_{10}+0,812\times X_{14}$$

$$R^2 = 0,973;\ F_{true} = 26,18;\ DW = 1,752$$

If we classify the results of factor analysis, then the share of R^2 in the general analysis of variance is 97,3%, i.e. the variation dependence of the analyzed factors, and the remaining 2,7% are random factors that do not take into account the variation dependence. It should be noted that the selected variables are factors that directly affect the change in the final indicator. The change in the regression coefficient of a variable by one is the average change in the resulting index.

Using the methods used to create a prospective model of factors affecting the investment efficiency of a selected chemical plant (using an exponential and level function), we created the following prospective model for factors X_3, X_5, X_6, X_{10} and X_{14} (Table 4) [13].

Table 4

Perspective model of the main factors affecting the investment potential of a chemical company

№	Model view	F - of the Fisher criterion calculated value
1.	$X_3 = 22{,}146^{0{,}0019t}$	18,245
2.	$X_5 = 1{,}315 + 3{,}29t – 0{,}618t^2 + 0{,}523t^3$	351,56
3.	$X_6 = 257{,}4 + 1{,}031t - 0{,}396t^2 + 508{,}9t^3$	87,2
4.	$X_{10} = 0{,}417e^{0{,}24t}$	120,14
5.	$X_{14} = 896{,}01 - 94{,}32t + 38{,}15t^2 + 0{,}841t^3$	64,07

Regression analysis made it possible to develop further prospects for labor productivity at the analyzed chemical enterprise using the identified results. Accordingly, the forecast parameters of each analyzed factor at the enterprise for 2020-2023 and the change in the total investment potential were calculated by summarizing them. Due to the correct organization of the chemical enterprise, taking into account the factors of regression analysis, increase the profitability of production costs in 2023 compared to the analyzed period (0,01 in 2019) by 0,34 points, the degree of financial independence of the enterprise from 0,19 to 0,55 an increase in stocks of material and natural resources by 5,01%, an increase in labor productivity by 214,5 million soums (149,2 million soums in 2019) or 143,8%, the result was achieved due to diversification of 1,9 times. An increase in the efficiency of labor activity at the analyzed chemical enterprise means a high efficiency of the living labor expended in the production of products. With the help of this indicator, it will be possible to determine an indicator of labor productivity, which allows you to determine the product produced by workers employed in labor for a certain unit of time in the chemical industry.

Conclusions

If we compare the final results with the previous periods, then in 2023 we will be able to increase the forecast 12,4 times compared to 2011 and by 128,1% compared to 2019. Of course, first of all, it is important to properly organize and manage the activities of the chemical industry, taking into account the main factors affecting the growth of investment potential, the continuous implementation of the principles of innovative development at the enterprise, and the effective mobilization of the identified reserves.

Using the results of the above multivariate analysis, it will be possible to effectively use the investment potential of the chemical industry and increase the investment attractiveness, as well as scientific analysis. On this basis, it will serve as a scientific basis for the development of effective organizational and economic solutions aimed at improving the existing investment potential and increasing the efficiency of investments in the chemical industry in the future.

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PROMOTION OF THE FORMATION AND SALE OF DEMAND IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM IN THE SAMARKAND REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article is aimed at covering the problems of assessing the competitiveness of services in hotel enterprises, in which quality is considered as an important factor of object competitiveness. In the article, expert, factor and parametric methods of assessing the competitiveness of services in hotel enterprises were used and issues of formation and sale of requirements were considered.

Key words: Quality assurance, promotion, sale, service, quality system, set of methods, correlation analysis, technical and functional value of quality, "incoming", "outgoing", "general" and "private" factors, quality of Service, Continuity, reliability, accuracy, familiarity, speed of information transmission, price and quality compliance..

INTRODUCTION

National hotel enterprises the market at relations fully proficient without consistent development activities during the period are carried out. The competition the market mechanism as effect dramatically hotel enterprises to him modern marketing arsenal armed with management system requires you to create are taking.

So that marketing in today's day improvement quantitative essence method of analysis regular practice introduction the necessity of go it has been argued.

Tourism field marketing system standing in front actual directions one hotel enterprises are important is that is, their competitiveness section (defining it the main parameters) the problem is to determine.

Hotel enterprises in the future development to the following activities will depend on:

- effective organization of management on the basis of marketing, providing the necessary conditions for the production and sale of products and services;

- the business of the enterprise competitiveness and income offering effective quality install on the system.

Hotel enterprises services offer a significant number side available:

First of all, before the service – in the sales process consumers directly involved will, that is material goods production from the area than manufacturer closely with dealing in mutual will be.

Secondly, due to the needs and needs of the consumer, labor will be individualized

Third, services invited in labor costs material goods in production a highly qualified to slave labor explain equal.

Three aspects of these services, highlighted as a market object, recognize the complex course of the enterprise management process in ensuring its efficiency and competitiveness. The fact is that the higher the level of communication between the buyer and the seller, the higher the level of individualization of Labor, the more labor the process, the more difficult it will be to achieve a high level of quality and economic efficiency.

So, in the section, such activity in the conditions the republic of industry enterprises services shift efficiency determine a number of methods being applied, has come. So, from the method one - service show competitiveness quality system on the basis of increase directed is a set of methods.

Today hotels in the day heads hotel from power use and profitability level increasing quality management system complex current need to are not understood.

At the same time, when creating services and silencing it on the market, experience shows that the presence of only one technical condition in hotels (comfort of rooms, household rooms, high-tech equipment) can not guarantee the quality of Service and the absolute usefulness of the room.

Therefore, today the problem of quality the solution, its optimal price set in and competitiveness increasing hotel enterprise the business of business the important area look at the structure as takes.

Quality provide results of consumers needs they had butt fuller also to take to satisfy is capable of level expectations hotel of goods and services description and the texture formation understood.

So hotel the team the main purpose they by proposed services level high level organization customers through needs maximum satisfaction achieve.

In the practice of business analysis, it is often required to determine the degree of interaction of the factors sought. One of the methods used for this purpose is correlation analysis.

Correlation analysis is used to measure the density of relations between variable characters, to evaluate, which has a greater impact on the resultant characters, and to quantify the correlation of two categories of indicators that appear to have no scale, in addition to their use in determining the linkage forms, regression functions. [2, 3]

This analysis of the article abstract size two category are that depends on the interaction quantitative assessment on the basis of the method subjects competitiveness the issue of detection from the practical aspect explained.

According to the type of "A,B, C" that is engaged in hotel services in a particular regional tourist center and competes among themselves in the following areas: “G" the issue of determining the competitive advantage by comparing the category parameters of Hotel Enterprises will be considered.

To do this, a group of experts is selected on the basis of certain actions, after the calculations are made (in the system of 10 points), according to the results of which the correlation examination is carried out

Initial the stage hotel services the effects on the quality factors which experts by assessed and is selected. In the world practice quality of service level identify parameters contents "incoming or "outgoing”, in some literature "general" or "private” parameters separately are studied.

Accordingly, the following parameters are presented to the attention of experts, recognizing the quality of service of the hotel. The results of the correlation analysis are presented in the table below in a holistic case. In the process of conducting a correlation analysis, it will be possible not only to apply the correlation coefficient, but also to scientifically substantiate it.

Rival hotels competitiveness reviews *1-table*

Role not level %	Quality indicators	A rival	B rival	V rival	G rival
35	Service the quality level	6	5	4	6
25	Continuous	6	6	3	4
20	Reliability	5	3	2	5

15	Accuracy found	5	3	5	1
5	Service and information get the intensity of	2	5	5	5
	Average evaluation of weight	**5,5**	**4,6**	**3,7**	**4,3**
	Real price sh.b	**290**	**210**	**150**	**220**
	In the market share %	**27**	**45**	**20**	**8**

The table below presents the correlation couple coefficients of factors being studied such as quality of service, timeliness, reliability, real price, market share.

2-table **Coefficients of the correlation pair**

Indicators	**Service the level of quality**	**Continuous**	**A reliable**	**Accuracy**	**Service and information get the intensity of**	**Real price $**	**In the market share %**
Service the level of quality	1,00	**0,53**	**0,93**	-0,42	-0,55	**0,88**	-0,21
Continuous	**0,52**	1,00	0,41	0,06	-0,56	**0,76**	**0,70**
A reliable	0,99	0,41	1,00	-0,41	-0,56	**0,84**	-0,36
Accuracy	-0,45	0,06	-0,41	1,00	-0,52	0,02	0,32
Service and information get the intensity of	-0,52	-0,56	-0,56	-0,52	1,00	-0,84	-0,09
Real price, $	0,86	**0,76**	**0,84**	0,02	-0,84	1,00	0,11
In the market share, %	-0,23	**0,70**	-0,36	0,32	-0,09	0,11	1,00

The pair of numbers specified in the table means that there is a significant correlation with the factors being analyzed. In such cases, the coefficient of correlation is in the range of value (0,5 – 1). If this coefficient is smaller than 0.5, then the linkage between the pair signs will be weak, "negative" signifies the presence of an inverse linkage between the factors. That is, an increase in the value of one factor leads to a decrease in the other.

Above as noted competitive defining factors analysis them conditional the "incoming" "outgoing" and factors a separate study according to the purpose is "Inbound" or "private" factors the following is relevant: service quality, continuous, reliability accuracy(well-known), transmission of information speed, price. These factors the hotel management structures from on with - management is on.

These indicators the market in the resulting share figure "be outgoing" the parameters are considered. Hotel management structure share of the market price and quality because of associated it directly replacement can't. However, the practice that shows service quality the increase in the price of decrease like "incoming" factors to improve directed events "outgoing" the factors have been considered share of the market stimulates the growth.

The correlation analysis of the factors of competitiveness made it possible to draw the following conclusions for hotels" A "and" g:

1. 1. As long as the effect of exactly one selected factor on the result (market share in our example) is felt according to Table 1. For many indicators, the value of the correlation coefficient is small 0,5, which indicates that their impact on market share is weak.
2. Continuous in turn price and service show quality depends on the charts "continuous" fit in the column and 0,76 Is equal to 0,52. Different words consumers the expected price and service from the viewpoint of quality always be justified need to. Service show quality competitiveness the solution in the system executive value able. However, this example in the process of shopping decision set to key supplier as a factor price dominant mark remains. (r=0,76). In you price and service consumers of quality wait, that justifies, it's they to buy stimulates. In turn consumers buy it be sell increases the volume in the market increased share will go.
3. Price service quality, continuity, reliability(well-known) factors like with integral associated (in accordance with =0.87; 0,79; 0,83). The price consumers by expected value and hotel service reliability always be justified need to.
4. Service show quality and reliability between factors link be strong functional related close (r=0.93), without hotel the system and its all services provider the structure of cover. Reliability in turn in our example reflexes production and technological factors of the hotel buildings, equipment and facilities maintenance also depends on you.

So, service quality continuous and reliability parameters pair hotel enterprises share of the market the expansion also, they competitive and increase of the optimal price formation significantly effects will.

Quality continuous level provide stable on the basis of customers strictly from the number look, they who is with direct services in the process communication straight up lies.

Services ensure quality problem review its technical edge identify with quality together functional aspects mutually associated in and holistic in aim to look will be in accordance with. Quality assessment the criteria is expected and Provide Real the service comparison is. You provided service the level of quality than expected more or wait according to the needs are satisfied is.

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THE ROLE, TYPES AND THEORITICAL ISSUES OF THE CATERING SYSTEM IN THE SYSTEM OF SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the role, types and theoretical problems of the catering system in the service system using three countries as an example. In addition, the opinions of our scientists about proper nutrition are given.

Keywords: *synthez, mechanization, festival, exotic fruit, ingredient.*

INTRODUCTION

Food should be able to ensure the proper development and functioning of the body, in order to ensure that the quantity and quality of food rations are in line with the needs of the profession, age and sex. The physiological needs of the body depend on various conditions. Many of these are constantly changing. For this reason, it is practically impossible to have the right food for every moment of life. However, human beings have special regulatory mechanisms that, at the same time, extract and assimilate the necessary amount of nutrients from the food they eat. However, there is a definite limit to the body's ability to adapt; in children and the elderly they are less limited. In addition, some nutrients, such as vitamins, cannot be replaced (synthesized) by the human body in the process of metabolism. These substances must enter the body with food ready, otherwise, as a result of poor quality food, diseases will appear.

In the process of nutrition, the body receives nutrients (protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, mineral salts) that are important for life. These, in turn, satisfy the body's energy needs in the process of assimilation. The amount of energy released when a food is assimilated by the body is the caloric content of that product. The need for different nutrients and energy varies depending on a person's age, gender and lifestyle. Specialists in the field of food hygiene divide all adults into 4 groups in order to properly form a diet, taking into account the nature of work. The first group includes people who do not use physical force or work with less physical force: mental workers, employees who are nervous at work; control panel staff: dispatchers, all employees. The second group includes employees of mechanized enterprises and non-violent employees: nurses, paramedics, salesmen, communicators, seamstresses, workers in automated processes and others. The third group includes workers in enterprises with partially mechanized working conditions and services, machine operators, weavers, shoemakers, subway trains, bus, tram, trolleybus drivers, and other general managers. The fourth group includes employees who work in medium-mechanized or non-mechanized enterprises: miners, miners, truck drivers, metallurgists, blacksmiths, agricultural workers and carpenters, mechanics and carpenters. In order to properly form a diet, of course, it is necessary to know the chemical composition of food.

Nutrition is a natural need of every human being. Not only simple but also the study of local culture in food tourism. National food means learning and enjoying the culture of a people, its differences from others.

The catering system consists of a variety of restaurants, bars, cafes, canteens, fast food and self-service points that can meet the needs of the tourist center or region. The type of food depends on the customs and traditions of the country or region. For example, we take the food system of 3 countries: Singapore, Korea and

Malaysia.

Every July, the government hosts the Singapore Food Festival. The multicultural nature of local cuisine and the availability of a variety of international cuisines make Singapore a 'food paradise'.

Singaporean cuisine is shaped by the influence of different people’s - Chinese, Malay, Indonesian, Indian, Peranakan and European cuisine, especially English and Portuguese cuisine. At the same time, over the centuries, the national cuisine of different ethnic groups has been enriched with neighboring culinary traditions. For this reason, Singapore is the gastronomic capital of Asia, and Singaporean cuisine serves as a full-fledged tourist attraction for tourists, whose officials distribute food at gastronomic festivals and approve the opening of various eateries.

Ingredients mainly used in Singapore (Table 1): rice, coconut milk, seafood, beef, vegetables and fruits.[35]

Table 1

MAIN CONSUMPTIONS IN SINGAPORE

Seafood	*Meat Products*	*Fruits*	*Beverages*
Grilled stewed fish (Chinese trade: 魟 魚, m. , 魟 鱼pinyin hōng yú) - skat fish cooked with sambal sauce is placed on the table in a banana leaf, while Malay fish is very popular in Malaysia. Crab in black pepper sauce. Crab with Chili Sauce - Crab with thick pepper and tomato sauce. oyster omelet - an oyster stuffed with oysters, placed on the table with coriander leaves.	Beef, pork, poultry	Tropical fruits are available in Singapore all year round, although most are imported from neighboring countries. The most famous of these is the durian fruit. Despite its popularity, durian fruits are banned from public transport and consumed in some hotels and community buildings due to their pungent and peculiar odor.	Singaporeans consume very little alcohol, but drink a lot of beer. The local beer is called Tiger Beer. This is a quality weak, ie non-alcoholic beer. They also drink coffee (copy: coffee with condensed milk), milk tea called teh and many different fruit juices.

Korean food is usually spicy, and spices are often used in cooking, especially red pepper, which is why many Korean dishes have a distinctive red, dark yellow color. The high consumption of pepper is explained by the fact that South Korea is a hot, humid country and pepper helps to keep food longer.

Korean cuisine does not have many spices: most of them are garlic and pepper, but they are used in different proportions and combinations, so different flavors are obtained. Koreans mainly use soy sauce (kanjan), kochhujan, and twenjan as the three main spices. Korean cuisine has a lot in common with the two most important dishes of the East - Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Koreans sing and Koreans like pork and eat it with gusto. The Japanese singari, they eat a lot of fish, including raw fish (Table 2). A distinctive feature of Korean and Chinese cuisine is the widespread use of red hot peppers.

[35] https://www.travel-sgp.ru/information/singaporean-cuisine/

Table 2
PRODUCTS MAINLY CONSUMED IN KOREA

Seafood	*Meat products*	*Beverages*	*Vegetables*
Many types of seafood - squid, trepang, crustaceans, sea urchins, - are the first to be eaten. accepted as a source of spirituality. Freshly caught raw fish is used for cooking Hwe, for which the cleaned and finely chopped fish is eaten with spices. Seaweed, herbs and cabbage are also used in food and salads.	Meat dishes are traditionally made of heart and pulk. The first - veal ribs, the second - thin beef. All this is fried in a special sieve placed on the table in a salted soy sauce with sugar, garlic, onion and black pepper. Used to make a traditional thick crust with meat or fish, potatoes, onions, peppers, soy paste and other spices. Dog soup is one of their favorite dishes.	Wild herbs, berries, roots, flowers are an integral part of the Korean table and are closely associated with folk medicine.Today, Koreans consider tea to be healing, so there are many traditional ways to make it. The most common are: green tea; tea made from oil leaves; panacea ginseng tea, teas made from various roots, fruits, berries.	carrots, radishes, cabbage, cucumbers, turnips, potatoes, eggplant, onions, etc., eatable herbs and red and green peppers.

The traditional Korean dining table always stands out with its unique beauty. The spiritual and aesthetic content of the taste is reflected in the shape and color of the proposed dishes in harmony with this or that dish. Each dish is prepared separately, in which not only the appearance, but also the taste is well adapted. It is no coincidence that Korean table decorations and individual dishes are a masterpiece of decorative art. Traditionally, a bowl of cold water is placed in front of each person sitting at the dinner table, rice is added to it and hot spices are sprinkled.[36]

Malaysian cuisine has similarities with Indian, European, Malay and Chinese culinary traditions. Rice is the basis of almost all of Malaysia's national cuisine. It is added to main dishes and served as food. Rice is used to make bread, kale and even chips. On holidays, weddings and banquets, guests are often greeted with cooked rice (nashi kebuli) and yellow rice (nasi kuning).

Depending on the region, the national cuisine of Malaysia is slightly different. Although not all ingredients are the same, the cooking technique is different (Table 3). In Malaysia, a variety of dishes are prepared mainly from legumes. Due to Malaysia 's status as a Muslim country, alcohol consumption and pork are very low and almost non-existent.[37]

Table 3
MAJOR CONSUMPTIONS IN MALAYSIA

Seafood	*Meat products*	*Fruits*	*Beverages*
Various fish products	Poultry meat, beef	Pineapple, mango, mangosteen, lamb shank,	Tea, coffee, different exotic fruit juices.

[36] https://studref.com/675026/kulturologiya/koreya
[37] http://os.x-pdf.ru/20kulturologiya/719789-1-pischa-narodov-malayzii-indonezii1-harakteristika-vidov-pischi-spos.php

Each country has its own traditions and climate, and the types of food they eat differ greatly. Similarly, rice is consumed in Korea and Malaysia, for example.

Medicinal and prophylactic meals are provided in many enterprises and institutions. This method of nutrition strengthens the body, increases its resistance to adverse environmental factors, normalizes metabolism, improves the functioning of the system, reduces the absorption of harmful wastes from the intestines. With this in mind, a special diet was developed. Medicinal and prophylactic meals are prepared in the kitchens of manufacturing enterprises or in the kitchens of special diets in coordination with the administration.

At the end of the article, I would like to mention the work of our scientists on nutrition in general. The Greek scientist Socrates laid the foundation for the science of hygiene on the basis of empirically collected data on environmental factors (climate, water, soil) and the impact of proper nutrition on human mental and physical development. In the book "Law of Medical Science", our compatriot Abu Ali ibn Sino explained that food, water, climate and living conditions play an important role in the development of various infectious diseases.

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IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN VALUE ADDED TAX IN BORROWING AND LOANING OF MACHINERY SPARE PARTS

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the main objectives of the accounting and auditing of machinery and spare parts for consruction companies operating in the country.

Key words: *Construction organizations, machinery, accouting, auditing, service, innovation ideas, contracts, invoice, laon agreements,certificates, spare parts.*

INTRODUCTION

At a time when the digital economy is developing in the country, the consistent positive measures taken by the government to support and encourage an active investment climate, innovative ideas, the development of separate sectors in the field of production and services. a number of software areas are leading to the rapid development of manufacturing activities, services and the service sector, as well as the construction industry. In particular, the issue of radical development of the construction industry in our country is given great importance as a key condition and criterion for the rapid development of our economy. Of course, one of the most important criteria for the successful implementation of such reforms is the effective accounting and auditing of machinery in construction companies. In order to improve the performance of machinery in construction companies, it is advisable to properly take into account the condition of their spare parts, ie their borrowing, and to properly audit them.

Materials for construction organizations come mainly from suppliers, general contractors and subcontractors, customers, supply and sales companies[38]. t the same time, we know that the correct accounting and control of the movement of machine parts in the existing production and construction enterprises in the country will be the basis for improving the activities of all construction and manufacturing enterprises.

The construction and manufacturing enterprises operating in the country are organized in a consistent manner. Therefore, it is important to always have spare parts for construction machinery. It should be noted that sometimes, during the effective use of construction machinery, they often fail in a timely manner. At such times, it is natural to be forced to borrow spare parts for construction machinery. In this case, there are cases when the borrowed parts for construction machinery and equipment at a certain price, in practice, due to the increase in prices, return at a high price of 10-20 percent. At the same time, one of the important tasks of accounting is the timely and accurate recording of these transactions. It should be noted that in this case, we, the borrower and the lender, have a scientific and practical approach based on the general type of tax, that is, enterprises that are payers of value added tax.

When borrowing parts for construction machinery, we must first note that the turnover of goods is defined as the transfer of inventories on the basis of loan agreements in the calculation of value added

[38] Urazov K.B. Textbook "Features of accounting in other industries." Toshkent.2019 y

tax. The auditor is responsible for the activities of construction and manufacturing enterprises, ie both the lender (when lending machine parts) and the borrower (when returning machine parts to the lender) value added tax (VAT) it is necessary to check whether the invoice is written and reflected correctly.

The VAT rate has been reduced from 20% to 15%. As a result, 2 trillion soums were left at the disposal of taxpayers last year. This figure is expected to reach 11 trillion soums this year. Having so much money at the disposal of entrepreneurs in a year will definitely give them a lot of additional opportunities to grow their business[39].

Accordingly, if you have received construction machinery parts to be returned at a price higher than the price at which they were borrowed, returnable construction machinery parts in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement in the invoice issued at the time of loan repayment. you specify the price and the amount of VAT. The tax base for the sale of goods (services) is determined in accordance with Article 247 of the taxpayer, depending on the specifics of the sale of goods (services) produced by him. In this case, the cost of purchasing spare parts for returned construction machinery is the tax base for VAT. Let's consider a conditional example of these operations, ie “Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn” (Borrower, VAT payer) under a short-term loan agreement in the amount of 11.5 million soums, including VAT. provided construction machinery parts.

“Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn” is audited on the account of spare parts for construction machinery received by the borrower through the following accounting entries:

(thousand soums) Table 2[40]

№	Stages	Name of economic operation	Accounts correspondent		Amount
			Debit	Credit	
1.	Borrowed	Received spare parts for construction machinery	1010 (1090)	6820	10 000,0
		Amount of deductible VAT	4410	6820	1 500,0
2.	Loan repaid	Return of previously borrowed construction machinery spare parts of mechanisms is reflected	6820	9220	10 000,0
		according to the invoice VAT is calculated	6820	6410	1 500,0
		The real cost of spare parts of returned construction machinery is deducted	9220	1010 (1090)	12 500,0
		The loss of spare parts for construction machinery is reflected	9430	9220	2 500,0
		The cost of spare parts for construction machinery and equipment is between the cost of shipment under the loan agreement VAT was calculated on the amount of the difference (2,500.0 soums 15%)	9430	6410	375,0

[39] Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. 24.01.2020 y.
[40] quarter of 2020. Financial accounting data of “Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn”.

In the activities of construction and manufacturing enterprises, the auditor is directly responsible for the correctness of the calculation and control of spare parts for construction machinery and equipment - on the basis of legal documents. It is advisable that the above accounting records be presented in the auditor's report in accordance with IFRS 21.

Due to the strategic development of the national economy of the republic, the economic resources and existing mechanisms of enterprises of various forms of ownership in the country are changing in structure. Recognition of machines and mechanisms as the main tool in the theory and practice of international accounting, these assets are becoming more and more deeply embedded in the practice of construction companies of the country, so they are modern construction companies, including joint stock companies, limited liability companies, subsidiaries and affiliates. societies, enterprises with foreign investment, private enterprises, etc. are becoming increasingly important. Creating an internationally competitive complex and ensuring its bright future will be carried out taking into account direct foreign changes and requirements. A national model can be created by applying international experience in any field. "Today we live in a time of rapid change. "Global conflicts of interest and competition are intensifying, and the international situation is deteriorating"[41]. Therefore, the issues of radical development of accounting and auditing in accordance with international standards are being implemented in the country under the state program. It should be noted that the following priorities are not mentioned in the State Program "Action Strategy" for 2017-2021:

- to ensure that people live in an environmentally safe environment, the construction and modernization of municipal waste recycling facilities strengthening their material and technical base, providing the population with modern facilities for waste disposal [42].

The following shall be recognized as payers of value-added tax in the Republic of Uzbekistan carrying out business activities and (or) selling goods (services). The tax base is determined based on the market value of goods (services) determined in accordance with the procedure established by the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan: in the sale of goods (services) in exchange for other goods (services) [43]. In particular, this amount of VAT is determined by the recipient “in determining the amount of tax payable to the budget by the recipient of goods (works, services) actually received and (or) produced by the taxpayer and used for their own needs (works) has the right to take into account the amount of value-added tax payable (paid) on services ”[44] in accordance with Article 197 of the Tax Code , that is, it must be accounted for and audited, and the submitting party must calculate it for payment to the budget. In accordance with the commodity loan agreement, it is necessary to return the inventory equal to the type, quality and quantity of the borrowed inventory. A loan agreement is considered concluded from the moment of delivery of money or goods[45].

Accordingly, if you have received construction machinery parts to be returned at a price higher than the price at which they were borrowed, returnable construction machinery parts in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement in the invoice issued at the time of loan repayment. you specify the price and the amount of VAT. In this case, the cost of purchasing spare parts for returned construction machinery is the tax base for VAT. Let's look at a conditional example of these operations, namely "SUFAT I D" LLC (Lender, VAT payer) Short-term loan agreement of "Samarkand Ta’mir Dizayn" ITC (Borrower, VAT payer) provided spare parts for construction machinery worth 11.5 million soums, including VAT. “Samarkand

[41] Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. 28.12.2018 y. www.lex.uz.

[42] “Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Issue 28 (6722) of the People's Word newspaper, February 8, 2017.

[43] Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan Special Part, Part X, Chapter 34, Article 248. (As amended and supplemented as of January 1, 2020). National Database of Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 31.12.2019 No. 02/19 / SK / 4256.

[44] Chapter 39, Part 1 of Article 218 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (as amended and supplemented as of January 1, 2019). UzR. 24.12.2018 No. ORQ-508.

[45] Article 732 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 29.08.1996 y. (As amended and supplemented as of October 12, 2018).

Ta'mir Dizayn" returned to SUFAT I D LLC 11.5 million soums, including VAT, within the period specified in the loan agreement, but "Samarkand Ta'mir Dizayn" bought spare parts for these construction machines for higher price, 1.5 million soums (including VAT).

"SUFAT I D LLC" The creditor's account of construction machinery spare parts is audited on the basis of the following accounting entries:

Table 1[46]

№	Stages	Name of economic operation	Accounts Correspondent		Amount
			Debit	Credit	
1.	Borrowed	The borrowing of construction machinery and equipment was reflected	5830	9220	10 000,0
		VAT was calculated (1 million soums 15%)	5830	6410	1 500,0
		The cost of spare parts for construction machinery and equipment was written off	9220	1010 (1090)	10 000,0
2.	Loan repaid	The loan was repaid Previously lent construction return of machine parts is reflected	1010-1090	5830	10 000,0
		Amount of VAT to be taken into account	4410	5830	1 500,0

It is expedient for the auditor to conduct an audit of construction machinery parts in accordance with the established legislation during the direct audit. Lending and borrowing of construction machinery spare parts occurs in all construction and manufacturing enterprises.

According to the current legislation of the Republic, under a loan agreement, one party (the lender) transfers to the other party (the borrower) money or other items marked with the characteristics of the type, and the borrower to the lender at once or in installments , undertakes to return the same amount of money or items (loan amount) equal to the type, quality and quantity of the borrowed items.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATIVE ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ACCORDING TO SOME CULTURAL FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

Language is the chief means by which the human personality expresses itself and fulfills its basic need for social interaction with other persons. Frantz Fanon said "to speak a language is to take on a world, a culture" (F. Fanon, 2001). A person who knows a language perfectly uses a thousand and one grammar lexical, phonetic rules when he is speaking. Language skills help us to choose different words and models in our speech. By learning language we can introduce with different people's tradition, their culture, religious and physiological inner-world.

Key words: *phraseology, phraseological units, cultural, idiomaticity, linguoculturological, cultural interpretation*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays a number of scholars turn their attention to the science of phraseology. One of the ideas is connected with the understanding of phraseological units as phenomena of culture, and therefore the functioning of them is investigated in cultural context. Thus phraseology has entered the sphere of sociolinguistics. In this section of our research we'll, investigate some cultural identities of English and Uzbek phraseological units.

One of the best definitions of phraseological units is as follows: it is a stable, coherent combination of words with partially or fully figurative meaning. Phraseological units reflect the wealth of a language displaying cultural paradigms of the speakers of a particular language. They reflect cultural archetypes of an ethno-linguistic community and help to make explicit the peculiarities of its world perception. Phraseological units as the particular units of language came into the focus of linguists' attention in the beginning of the 20th century. In the second part of the 20th century these word-combinations became the object of scientific investigation.

The field of phraseology (or idiomaticity) in any language is so varied and fascinating that one could spend an entire lifetime considering and analyzing it from various viewpoints. A phraseological unit is an established, universal and essential element that, used with care, ornaments and enriches the language.

Phraseological units are interesting because they are colorful and lively and because they are linguistic curiosities. At the same time, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meanings and grammar, and often have special connotations. Research into phraseological units shows that they have important role in language.

Though there are differences in opinions, all linguists agree that phraseological units or idioms are probably "the most picturesque, colorful and expressive part of the language vocabulary, which reflect nation's customs, traditions and prejudices, recollections of its past history, scraps of folk songs and fairy tales. But it is necessary to distinguish them from other words and phrases existing in the language".

In the culture, there is a system of information signs (cultural codes), which is based on a person's ability to correlate events from different areas, to highlight their main characteristics. The cultural code is an important link in the linguistic cultural analysis of phraseological units. Linguistic and cultural analysis lets us to establish the relatedness of phraseological units with cultural codes - the realities that people gave cultural meaning. The cultural code - a system of signs of the material and spiritual world, became the bearers of cultural meanings, which “are read” in these signs. The main function of the cultural code is to describe the cultural space, and its form - the various signs of the material and the spiritual world. Thus, the cultural code - this is such a category, which is representative of the cultural meanings.

Phraseological units as signs of language and culture are investigated in the linguoculturological aspect, which originates in the studies of V.N. Telia, V.V. Krasnyh, D.B. Gudkov, M.L. Kovshova and others. The main purpose of the linguoculturological analysis of phraseological units is to identify and describe the cultural and national connotations. The bearer of the cultural connotation in phraseological units is their image base - inner form. The inner form plays a special role in the semantic structure of the phraseological unit. The interpretation of the image base of the phraseological unit (inner form) in the significant cultural and national space of the English and Uzbek languages is a mechanism for opening the cultural connotations.

The most important thing for understanding the inner form of the phraseological unit - is to build images and their interpretation, the very human ability to create images, to be aware of language forms. The inner form is regarded as a way of organizing values of the phraseological unit, as the image that lies in the nomination by the phraseological unit of the definite situation of the objective (or subjective) reality. In the same way you create a The word - components in the structure of the phraseological unit are involved in the image creation, which motivates its value. The ratio of word components of the phraseological unit with cultural codes, according to M.L. Kovshova is “a key element of its cultural interpretation” because “it is the procedure that results in decoding of cultural meanings of phraseological units that are interpretants of the phraseological sign, reconstructs the cultural connotation of the phraseological unit, generates its role as a sign of culture”.

Phraseological Units carry different types of cultural connotational value according to its origin. The analysis of the origin of phraseological units may contribute to a better understanding of meaning of a phraseological unit. According to the origin all phraseological units fall into two groups: native and borrowed.

The main sources of native phraseological units are:

- terminological and professional units of the language;
- traditions and customs:
- legends and superstitions:
- historical facts and events, personalities:
- phenomena and facts of everyday life concerning different spheres such as sport, environment, food:

The main sources of borrowed phraseological units are as follows:

- the Religious Script:
- ancient legends and myths belonging to different religious or cultural traditions:
- facts and events of the world history:

Native phraseological units carry big cultural information which is specific only to the nation. In order to catch the idea given in these kinds of phrases and idioms one must be much more intelligible in terms of the country’s culture, traditions and history besides paying attention to the language competence.

	Phraseological units	**Meaning**
1	At Lloyd’s	the highest quality;
2	According to	in accordance with highest authority; in accord with Hoyle strict set of rules;
3	A knight in shining armour	a man who comes to the aid of a woman in a gallant and courteous manner;
4	A miss is as good as a mile	a narrow miss is as bad as wide miss- they are both misses;

5	Alas, poor Yorick!	I knew him Horatio a meditation on the fragility of life;
6	A Daniel come to judgement -	Someone who makes a wise judgement about something that has previously proven difficult to resolve.
7	Gregory Peck -	The neck
8	Cat got your tongue? -	A question addressed to someone who is inexplicably silent
9	Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth -	Born into a wealthy family
10	A foot in the door -	An introduction or way in to something, made in order that progress may be made later.
11	GOLF - Gentlemen only, ladies forbidden -	Gentlemen only, ladies forbidden
12	Card-sharp -	Someone who is skillful at playing or manipulating cards, or one who make a living by cheating at cards.
13	As nice as ninepence -	neat, tidy, well ordered;
14	As black as Newgate's knocker	pitch black;
15	Baker's dozen	thirteen or more rarely fourteen;
16	Away with fairies	not facing reality; in a dreamworld;
17	As cool as a cucumber -	Calm and unruffled.
18	Wear your heart on your sleeve -	Display one's emotions openly.
19	Take the bit between your teeth -	Take control of a situation

In this part of the research we analyzed some native English and American phrases and idioms which require some special knowledge to get the point and use

Ammamning buzog'i- flabby in speech.

The phrase is very active in everyday speech. It is usually used in informal speech in order to express emotiveness and exaggeration.

"Bektemirdan ko'nglim to'q - dedi Ali tajang, - kallasi ishlaydi. Ammo Safar cho'tir - u ham qo'rqoq, ham ammamning buzog'i".[47] *Oybek, "Quyosh qoraymas"*

Ko'z ochib yumguncha - In a moment. The given phraseological unit belongs to die literary and colloquial style. It is used to strengthen the meaning and to draw attention to the speed of the fulfillment of an action. It also has a synonym ***"hash- pash deguncha"*** which is more older one of the phrase. Ex: *"Umr degan narsa ko'z ochib yumguncha otib ketar ekan"*[48] *Mirmuhsin, "Jamila"*

Ochiq qo'l- very generous. Very good example of forming a phrase with the help etonymy. It is widely used in literary style and everyday speech ***Ichi qizimoq- To get excited about something.*** This is a metaphorical phrase «ichi is widely used in daily use. Xabarim bor. Hammasini bilib yuribman. - dedi ichi qizib Rahim.[49]*H. Nazir, "Ko'korol chiroqlari"*

Ochiq chehra- sincere. The expression is formed with the help of metonymy.

Es-hushini yo 'qotmoq-to lose one's head, to lose one's mind - tomi ketmoq.dely wi to lose one's

[47] Oybek, "Quyosh qoraymas

[48] Mirmuhsin, "Jamila"

[49] H. Nazir, "Ko'korol chiroqlari"

head used in literature and everyday speech.

As we can see in the examples of native English and Uzbek phraseological units are some clear cultural distinctions of the two nations' expressing their ideas phrases. As for English phrases, they have some Proper nouns concerning to the English history and literature: according to Hoyle, Davy Jones locker. Also, the English are very rich in quotes which are taken from their greatest literary sources, such as W. Shakespeare, Ch. Dickens, Arthur Canon Doyle etc: *Alas, poor Yorick! / knew him Horatio; elementary my dear, Watson*. We can also witness some geographical names in their idioms - **As black as Newgate's knocker** - which is very rare in Uzbek phrases. However, in Uzbek native Phraseological units there are lots of words concerning to the everyday activity of humankind. Also, there is widely used the part of the body - ***qattiq qo'rqmoq,qon yutmoq, ко 'zini ochmoq, yurak yutmoq-*** in comparison to English phrases.

Nevertheless, one cannot reject some similarities of phrases of both languages. They are the use of some words specific to the nations' cultures only: ***to 'ydan oldin nog'ora chalmoq, kovushini tog'rilamoq; as easy as pie, save one's bacon*** broad use of metaphor and metonymy in forming the phraseological units: ***bag'ri keng, oyoq qo'ymoq; yellow belly, a labour of love.***

In this article there are given some research on peculiarities of translation and classification of phraseological units. We mainly dealt with distinctive features of English phraseological units. Because as Uzbek language speakers we have some difficulties in translation concerning to English language phraseological units***.***

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ACTIVE STATE POLICY AS A MECHANISM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE PERIOD OF THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The article examines and highlights the problems, associated with the pandemic COVID - 19 in Uzbekistan. To improve the situation in the pandemic period, the tourist industry needs state support . Today, various mechanisms for organizing country's interaction at the regional level are adopted. This approach is capable of radically changing the content of the regional economy.

Key words: *pandemic, marketing, mechanism, management, innovation, market, goods.*

INTRODUCTION

Considering the unparalleled and fast-evolving nature of crisis, it is extremely challenging to estimate the impact of COVID-19 on international tourism.

Based on the latest developments (quarantine measures, travel bans & border closures in most of Europe, which represents 50% of international tourism, and in many countries of the Americas, Africa and the Middle East), the evolutions in Asia and the Pacific and the patterns of previous crises (2003 SARS and 2009 global economic crisis), UNWTO estimates international tourist arrivals could decline by 20% to 30% in 2020.

This would translate into a loss of 300 to 450 US$ billion in international tourism receipts (exports) – almost one third of the US$ 1.5 trillion generated globally in the worst-case scenario.

These estimates should be interpreted with caution in view of the magnitude, volatility and unprecedented nature of this crisis. SARS and the 2009 global economic crisis are the existing references, but this crisis is like no other. UNWTO will continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on international tourism.

Literature review.

There are scientific works of foreign, local economists, scientists on theoretical and methodological foundations of financial accountability, as well as the problems of using international standards in studying the order of financial accounting and reporting in the tourism sector, including: F.Greg Burton, H. R. Roger, Mak Noton, A.P. Barchatov, N.V.Generalova, V.F.Paly, A.Sh.Polishchuk, E.S.Sokolova, L.R. Simirnova, N.P. Kondrakov, A.D. Sheremet, LVUsatova, L. A.Sapolgina, E.N.Ilina, N.Morozova, MAMorozov, M.B.Birjakov, I. Avrova, I.Tuxliev, B. Safarov and others.

Main part.

Thanks to the implementation of an active state policy in the field of tourism development, for the period 2016 -2019, it allowed to provide more than three times growth in the volume of tourist services, about 2 times - the number of foreign visitors to the country. The measures taken to support and protect private property and entrepreneurship during the analyzed period contributed to the creation of new tourism enterprises, i.e. for the period 2016 -2019 , their number increased by 37.2%.

However, in connection with the COVID -19 pandemic, today there are still many unresolved tasks to improve the tourism industry and turn it into a locomotive for the accelerated integrated development of regions and related industries.

The strict quarantine measures adopted both in Uzbekistan and in almost all countries of the world in connection with the pandemic had the most negative impact on the tourism sector.

The reduction in the flow of foreign tourists arriving in Uzbekistan and its complete suspension led to a sharp decline in the volume of exports of tourism services.

In particular, since March 16, 2020 air travel was halted, which led to a reduction in the number of tourists arriving, and from April 1 of this year all border checkpoints were closed, as a result of which the flow of foreign tourists completely stopped.

As a result, during the first half of 2020, the number of tourists arriving in Uzbekistan amounted to 1.21 million people, which is 2.5 times lower than the indicators for the same period in 2019 (3.03 million). In turn, the volume of exports of tourism services amounted to $ 203.8 million, which is also 2.5 times less than the figures for the same period in 2019 ($ 590.5 million).

The suspension of the flow of tourists has led to a sharp decline in activity in the tourism industry. In particular, in the first half of 2020, all applications were canceled, in the second half of the year - almost half of the applications. Tour operators and accommodation facilities suffered losses in the amount of 100 million soums to 1 billion soums.

Due to the incurred losses, entrepreneurs suspend their activities. In particular, 63% of accommodation facilities, more than 80% of tour operators were forced to suspend their activities, as well as reduce the number of employees.

In order to mitigate the negative effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the industry, a number of measures have been taken to support business entities in the tourism sector, aimed at:

reducing the tax burden on entrepreneurs;

extension of the term of debt on loan payments;

support through the cancellation of financial and economic audits, suspension of mandatory collection of tax arrears, the application of fines for receivables for overdue foreign trade transactions (for tourism services sold to foreign partners) and singing on various taxes.

In this regard, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 28 may 2020 , № PR-6002 " On urgent measures to support the tourism industry in order to reduce the negative impact of coronavirus pandemic" and in order to create the necessary organizational conditions for the development of the domestic industry tourism, increasing its role and significance in ensuring the accelerated growth of the economy of the republic and creating new jobs, taking effective measures to develop domestic tourism as the basis for expanding the tourist potential of the regions and their income base, as well as in order to enhance the promotion of the national tourism product in world markets, fruitful work is underway for the adoption and further implementation of measures for development and tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the medium term.

The development of domestic tourism in the republic is still at a low level. The growth in the number of tourists staying in hotels and other accommodation facilities in 2019 by 11.5% was mainly due to tourists who independently organize their trips on vacation (68% of the total number of domestic tourists). Tourist organizations served only 32% of the total internal flow. At the same time, only 15.6% of the population of Uzbekistan travels within the republic, which indicates that there is no system for involving the general population in the consumption of tourist and excursion services. The main reason for the weak development of domestic tourism is the limited financial resources that the population can direct for these purposes, the underdevelopment of social tourism and insufficient measures taken by the state to develop and encourage domestic tourism.

CONCLUSION

Given that the pandemic has had the strongest negative impact on the tourism industry, the effects of the pandemic will also have an impact over the long term.

Thus, it is expected that by the end of 2020 the number of tourists will be 2.8 million , which is almost 2.4 times lower than the same indicators in 2019 (6.7 million), and the volume of exports - 466.3 million dollars, 2.8 times down from $ 1,301 million in 2019. In turn, according to the expected forecasts, negative indicators in relation to 2019 will also persist in 2021.

This situation requires strategic planning in the tourism sector aimed at:

preservation of the tourism industry at the 1st stage with the adoption of short-term decisions until September of this year;

recovery of the industry at the 2nd stage with the adoption of medium-term measures in the period before the start of the tourist season next year;

ensuring sustainable development at the 3rd stage with the adoption of long-term measures.

Stage 1: Preservation of the tourism sector.

The main goal at this stage should be the preservation of tourism industry actors and employment through the implementation of highly effective support measures.

At this stage, by decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, important measures were taken to support entrepreneurial activity in the tourism sector, which found itself in a difficult economic situation, to maintain the level of employment and activity in the field:

tax incentives have been introduced (reduction of income tax by 2 times , income tax for individuals by 30%) ;

the right to carry forward losses at the end of 2020 and 2021 was granted without limiting their size, provided for by the Tax Code;

the calculation and payment of the tourist tax has been suspended ;

deferred debt on loan payments;

covers the costs of interest rates on loans received from commercial banks;

to save jobs in the field for tour operators and accommodation facilities, based on the number of employees and beds, interest-free loans are issued for 1 year .

Stage 2: Rebuilding the tourism industry

The goal at this stage should be to adapt the tourism sector to the new conditions of the pandemic, to stimulate business entities by providing additional support to restore business activity, as well as to launch , first of all, domestic tourism.

Based on this, measures have been taken to further support the main subjects of the tourism sector, in particular:

a) for tour operators :

subsidizing tour operators for each foreign tourist brought in in the amount of 15 dollars, which will stimulate the development of organized tours and the growth of the flow of foreign tourists;

reimbursement of 30% of their expenses for the purchase of air and railway tickets for organizing the travel of foreign tourist groups, which stimulates the development of passenger transportation by air and rail;

b) for accommodation facilities:

- in order to stimulate the improvement and preservation of the quality of services provided:

part of the expenses aimed at increasing the star rating is compensated (based on the star rating from 5 million to 15 million soums);

provides for the return of 50% of the tourist tax to accommodation facilities while maintaining the assigned category;

- taking into account that in the near future the demand for budget accommodation facilities will grow, it is envisaged to compensate part of the costs for the construction of accommodation facilities for light structures (containers, sandwich panels, yurt, etc.) in the amount of 5 dollars for each bed;

c) infrastructure development:

- in order to support entrepreneurs in the creation of new objects of tourism infrastructure, the introduction of innovations in the field, financial support is provided by covering part of the costs:

investors for the construction and equipping of new passenger ropeways in the amount of 1 billion soums for every 500 meters ;

for innovative and "start-up" projects, including the creation of information programs and services, aimed primarily at creating amenities for tourists;

as well as the organization of thematic food points and delivery services in the amount of 30 percent of the project cost ;

- in order to develop transport services, tourists in hard-to-reach territories of the republic and tourist zones are provided with customs privileges for the import of vehicles for the provision of services in the territories of Bukhara and Navoi regions, tourist zones in other regions of the republic;

d) for guides (guides-translators) :

in order to address the issue of accounting for the work experience of persons involved in tourism activities in terms of providing excursion services, the activities of guides (guides-translators), tour guides and instructors-guide are equated to activities (services, works), self-employed citizens.

At the same time, at this stage, in order to support the country's tourism sector and early recovery, based on the experience of foreign countries, it is advisable to take the following measures:

- stimulation of domestic tourism through payments for employees of budgetary organizations (primarily for medical staff and teachers) with certain conditions (compulsory accommodation in accommodation facilities, travel arrangements through tour operators, etc.);

- the creation of mechanisms (organization of promotions, etc.) to stimulate hotel accommodation, providing for free admission to attractions, bonuses for subscribers of mobile operators, as well as free nights for children for guests who book and stay for a certain period (three, five nights, etc.) etc.) in hotels;

- the phased opening of inbound tourism based on the analysis and opening of flights with countries with a stable epidemiological situation with the development of criteria for determining the stability of the epidemiological situation.

3. Stage 3 - Sustainable development of the tourism sector.

The priority goal is to achieve the level of development of the tourism sector up to the indicators of 2019 and ensure the further sustainable development of the industry.

Achieving the level of the pre-crisis period and ensuring sustainable development requires the implementation of measures in priority areas of tourism development in the medium and long term.

In particular,

a) further development of tourist and related infrastructure is necessary:

restoration and further growth of the tourist flow again actualizes the issue of lack of accommodation facilities, which requires an active continuation of stimulating the construction of new accommodation facilities through their subsidies, simplification of activities;

one of the conditions for ensuring sustainable development and a priority direction for the development of tourist infrastructure is the creation and increase of the number of tourist zones and clusters, which requires reform in the organization of their activities (*management, planning, design of tourist zones, attracting investments, etc.*);

further continuation of reforms in the sphere of the system of passenger air transportation with the provision of an "open skies" regime and competitive prices at international airports of the country to attract foreign airlines and turn it into a transport hub in the Central Asian region;

introduction of discounts for the lease of premises in Uzbekistan's airports to airlines, cargo companies and other enterprises of the industry;

on a step-by-step basis, simplification and creation of additional conditions for comfortable crossing through land border checkpoints of the state border;

b) in the context of a pandemic, one of the priority and urgent directions in the field of tourism is the development of a new marketing campaign, a key element of which should be the safety of travel to Uzbekistan;

c) diversification of tourism services should be based on two key elements:

the specificity of the tourism potential of each region, in which the tourism product of the region should specialize;

and at the same time the interconnectedness of the regions as a single complex of providing tourist services in the republic;

d) the development of human resources in the field of tourism requires a parallel solution of the issues of shortage of personnel and ensuring their competitiveness in world markets, which requires:

increasing the number of educational institutions that train personnel in the field of tourism, both state and non-state;

attracting international specialists in training and introducing international training standards, in particular, revising the ratio of the number of practical and theoretical classes.

Thus, an active state policy today is already showing its positive shifts in the socio-economic situation of the regions, as well as in increasing the investment attractiveness of the territory, and, as a consequence, in improving the living standards of the local population.

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EXPANDING THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION OF ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses how liberalization is likely to affect small companies, and suggests that in order to enable them to tackle the new threats and opportunities stemming from liberalization, there may be a need to change the focus of government support

Key words: liberalization, entrepreneurship, economic development, financial liberal

Introduction

It is obvious that the economic liberalization programs being introduced in many countries are fundamentally changing companies' sources of competitive advantage, and forcing them to re-examine their business strategies in order to survive and thrive in the new, more competitive, environment. Clearly understanding the significance of both financial and economic liberalization of enterprises, our government has been considering and working on this issue.

Materials and Methods

According to Chaudhary C.M. economic liberalizationis the lessening of government regulations and restrictions in an economy in exchange for greater participation by private entities; the doctrine is associated with classical liberalism. Thus, liberalization in short is "the removal of controls" in order to encourage economic development[1].

It is pursued the path of economic liberalization in the recent decades with the stated goal of maintaining or increasing their competitiveness as business environments. Liberalization policies include partial or full privatization of government institutions and assets, greater labor market flexibility, lower tax rates for businesses, less restriction on both domestic and foreign capital, open markets, etc. In support of liberalization, former British Prime Minister Tony Blair wrote that: "Success will go to those companies and countries which are swift to adapt, slow to complain, open and willing to change. The task of modern governments is to ensure that our countries can rise to this challenge."[2]

According to O'Sullivan and others economic liberalization is elimination of government regulations or restrictions on private business and trade.[3] It is usually promoted by advocates of free markets and free trade, whose ideology is also called economic liberalism. Economic liberalization also often involves reductions of taxes, social security, and unemployment benefits.Economic liberalization is often associated with privatization, which is the process of transferring ownership or outsourcing of a business, enterprise, agency, public service or public property from the public sector to the private sector. For example, the European Union has liberalized gas and electricity markets, instituting a competitive system.

It is said that in developing countries, economic liberalization refers more to liberalization or further "opening up" of their respective economies to foreign capital and investments. Three of the fastest growing developing economies today; Brazil, China, and India, have achieved rapid economic growth in the past several years or decades, in part, from having "liberalized" their economies to foreign capital.[4]

M. ShaheEmran notes [5] that the current emphasis on financial liberalization in the form of increased competition in the banking sectorand market determined interest rates are likely to be counterproductive if the issue is how to induce banks to experiment with new industrial entrepreneurs. There are two types of policies that one might design to make financing of new industrial entrepreneurship possible starting from such a no new industrial financing equilibrium: (1) inter-sectoral policies, and (2) inter-temporal policies. The inter-sectoral policies are aimed at improving the relative profitability of lendingto new industrial entrepreneurs, while the intertemporal policies aim to increase the share of the future rent on good entrepreneurship that goes to the bank.

Methodology of the Research

The methodology includes historical analyzes, systematic analyzes, and graphic methods. Statistics have been made by the help of official statistics of Uzbekistan.

Results

Several researches have been conducted for identifying the concept of economic and financial liberalization of entrepreneurships and following results have been achieved.

Firstly, according to the results of studies it has been defined that an entrepreneur is a person who has a role of an industrialist and forms an organization for the commercial use. He is a change agent who transforms the demand into supply by forecasting the needs of the society. Though entrepreneurship is the overall process of developing, launching and running a business, there are many different types of entrepreneurship. People have varying aspirations and visions for the kind of businesses they want to create. Everyone operates their business based on their own personality, skills and characteristics. Some people think that with hard work they can find success, while others may use capital to help them get there. For some entrepreneurs, profits are less important than providing a social good. Though every type of entrepreneur experiences similar challenges, they may choose to address them differently. Each type of entrepreneur sees challenges in a unique way and has different resources to overcome them.Here are the different types of entrepreneurship[6]:

Fig. 1. Common types of Entrepreneurship [6]

While preserving the principles of administrative subordination to higher management bodies, the process of denationalization, provided, in particular, by the new law on property, should contribute to the enhancement of the role of enterprises.

In our opinion, the main problem remains the role of financially and economically liberal enterprises in the national economy. Indeed, the principle of their administrative subordination to ministries is still preserved. And while this is so, both the sectoral and republican governing bodies will remain the bearers of administration. All this determines the special relevance of the problem we are investigating.

Our understanding of the role of sectoral agencies has changed over time. At first, it seemed that the main thing was to get rid of the subjects of everyday administrative care.

Indeed, as long as the law retains the provision that the higher authorities are responsible for meeting the needs of the national economy and the population in the products of the industry, it is unrealistic to count on a change in management methods. How can the highest authorities influence the satisfaction of the needs of the population, in addition to issuing directives and directions?

It also seemed unreasonable to impose on the Ministry of economic methods of regulating the activities of economic entities. In this area, first of all, centralism and an economic approach are needed.

In terms of science, technology and structural policy in the industry, the important role of the top management in these areas seemed clear. However, later on, our opinion on this matter changed.

A study shows that line ministries are becoming one of the most powerful centralized controllers in service delivery. And in the service industry, centralized management is even more dangerous than in any other. As a result, there are no functions that sectoral management structures could effectively perform in an innovative economy. Some of them set themselves the task of conducting antimonopoly policy in a particular sphere of the economy. Some of them set themselves the task of conducting antimonopoly policy in a particular area of the economy. Perhaps there is some justification in this for the preservation of many branch offices to this day. However, the main path, in our opinion, consists in ensuring the true independence of the subjects, significantly increasing the role of local economic management, minimizing the number of sectoral ministries and turning them into bodies for coordinating the activities of large national economic complexes.

The experience of developed countries is important in many respects, and above all for the first attempt to form a modern model of market services, organically including commodity-money relations and the market, democracy and active participation of workers in management, the formation of the system of civilized associations. However, turning on this path for our country is now in many respects difficult. Previously, the skills and traditions of running a financial and market economy were still preserved, there were personnel both in practice and in science, possessing the relevant experience. In last years, these traditions were weakened. They do not have to be restored, but formed anew. Practical steps, the experience of market regulation, including the use of commodity reserves and commodity interventions to stabilize prices and much more, is of great interest. Clearly, one cannot ignore the fact that. The Republic of Uzbekistan is now dealing with a fundamentally different new innovatively developing economy than before.

As for the global financial experience, it seems to be very important for the formation of a developed system of regulation of the circulation of money and securities and the market as a whole. For example, the effectiveness of the banking system, which consists of a central bank of issue and a network of commercial banks that provide services for the storage of customer funds and direct lending. For such a system of services to function, it is important to remove banks from the subordination of the Central Bank (CB). Then his policy will not be determined by certain decisions of the center, which, as experience shows, are often arbitrary, and these decisions will be predetermined and placed in a rigid economic framework. The presence of a reserve financial system and the Central Bank's interest rate policy open up the possibility of a fairly strong regulatory impact on the financial and economic activities of commercial banks. Within the framework of these regulators of services, commercial banks attract and store free funds, provide them as loans with the greatest economic result. This behavior is prompted by competition between commercial banks in an environment where businesses have the opportunity to open their accounts in any of them.

The ongoing division of the Central Bank into a number of sectoral banks practically preserved the system of administrative lending. Sectoral banks remain dominant in their respective fields. The results of their financial and economic activities do not always reflect the real effectiveness of the loan, since the enterprises remain in strict dependence on them.

The system of genuine commercial banks is just beginning to take shape. When developing the banking system, it is especially important to take into account the world level of legal regulation of services. This experience allows you to prepare in advance for situations that have already been encountered in practice. It is also necessary to bear in mind the significant difference between the functioning of decades of well-established financial and economic regulation of the banking sector.

The most responsible and complex problems of financial and banking services arise at the present stage, when effective services have not yet taken shape. This requires major extraordinary tying measures,

"Hot money" held by the population, which "pounced" on any product and bare store shelves, to reduce budget deficits to an acceptable size, stop lending automatism, etc. Probably, in the world experience one can find in a more or less complete form a set of financial and banking services. But no one will solve the difficult task of combining them, bringing them into the system for us.

At the same time, the liberalization of the economy of Uzbekistan, as one of the principles of a new stage of development, presupposes the further development and improvement of the financial mechanism for regulating the financial and economic activities of enterprises in emergency cases for example, in a situation caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Against this background, the territorial features of the development of the financial and economic independence of enterprises should also be preserved. This determines the importance of the problem under study now.

When it comes to reformations on liberalization entrepreneurships in Uzbekistan following statements should be noted since they have been playing major role for the liberalization of entrepreneurships both financially and economically. On October 5, 2016, Mirziyoyev signed the decree[7] “On Additional Measures to Ensure the Accelerated Development of Entrepreneurship, the Full Protection of Private Property, and the Qualitative Improvement of the Business Environment”. This initiative sent a clear signal as to his priorities: an understanding that the private sector will be the key driver for economic growth and job creation in Uzbekistan going forward. In February 2017, Uzbekistan adopted a 2017-2021 National Development Strategy[8], which identified five priority areas: 1) Reform of public administration; 2) Reform of the judiciary, strengthening the rule of law and parliamentary reform; 3) Reforms in economic development and liberalization, focusing on modernization of Uzbek agriculture and industry and oriented towards greater competitiveness of the products and services; 4) Social reforms, based on higher incomes and better jobs, oriented on higher quality health care, education, housing etc. 5) Reforms in the security area, focusing on improvements to ensure domestic stability and balanced and constructive foreign policy with the ultimate goal of strengthening the independence and sovereignty of state. Following this strategy, President Mirziyoyev signaled new directions in both foreign economic relations and domestic economic policy. The areas were well-chosen: the adoption of foreign exchange controls and the high costs of conducting international trade were the two outstanding flaws in the economy. The authorities unified the exchange rate and liberalized the foreign exchange market started in September 2017, began price and trade liberalization, and made significant cuts to tax rates for both firms and individuals from January 2019. The country's opening to the world included elimination of entry visas to promote tourism and business and a renewed commitment to join the World Trade Organization (WTO). The government has expanded social safety net coverage and substantially improved the availability of economic statistics. Uzbekistan's progress has been impressive and as a late reformer it can also benefit from the lessons learned by other transition economies. The economic liberalization measures introduced by the authorities since 2017 are helping address important binding constraints to business, such as the lack of foreign exchange, high import duties, and elevated tax rates. The government is advised to continue realigning the state's role in the economy, while addressing the remaining constraints to private sector development. Measures to address these constraints include:

Fig. 2. Measures for liberalization entrepreneurship [9]

Two years ago, Uzbekistan President Mirziyoyev started ambitious liberalization reforms to unlock the country's potential for international business. In September 2017, the government removed long-standing currency conversion restrictions and liberalized its monetary policy. The soum, the local currency of Uzbekistan, demonstrated about a 2.5% year-on-year depreciation since then. Standard & Poor and Fitch indicate that growing foreign trade turnover of the country and considerable net FX reserves made its mid-term outlook stable. The volume of Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover in 2018 grew by 27.3% year-on-year to $33.8 billion, whereas exports contributed $14.3 billion and imports $19.5 billion. The trade deficit has grown from $1.5 billion in 2017 to $5.3 billion by the end of 2018 due to a deferred demand satisfaction factor. This is due to an increased demand for imported goods. Local businesses, for instance, are taking advantage of new opportunities created by recent currency exchange and trade liberalization reforms to cover their unsatisfied import needs.

Table1

Major Trade Partners (Uzbekistan official statistics, 2018)[9]:

Country	Shares of trade partner countries(in percent)
China	19.0%
Russia	16.9%
Kazakhstan	8.9%
Turkey	6.4%

The United States of America is Uzbekistan's 13th largest trade partner. In 2018, the volume of bilateral trade turnover almost doubled to about $410 million. Uzbekistan's Constitution provides for a presidential system with separation of powers and a representative government. In practice, power is highly concentrated in the office of the president and the executive branch with an estimated population of more than 34 million, Uzbekistan has the foundation needed to become a regional economic powerhouse: a dynamic, literate, and entrepreneurial population, the largest in Central Asia, relatively good infrastructure; and the largest potential consumer market in the region. Rich natural resources such as gold, natural gas, and cotton offer attractive opportunities for investors. The government's declared economic policy prioritizes the attraction of private investments through improvement of Uzbekistan's business climate, privatization, and liberalization of foreign trade.

Moreover, the head of our Republic delivered following speech on January 24,2020[10] in the Address to the OliyMajlis Uzbekistan exactly, there are major concerns about liberalization of entrepreneurships in the Republic of Uzbekistan. "We are working hard for the extensive development of entrepreneurship and to create new opportunities for this purpose. During the realization of the program "Each Family Entrepreneur", loans totaling 5.9 trillion soums were allocated to family-based startups.As part of the tax reform, the tax burden on wages has been reduced by almost 1.5 times. As a result, the number of employees in the formal sector of the economy increased during the year by 500 thousand.The value added tax rate has been cut from 20 to 15 percent. Thanks to this, 2 trillion soumsremained with taxpayers last year. This year, this figure is expected to reach 11 trillion soums. The fact that so much money is left at the disposal of entrepreneurs in one year opens up enormous additional opportunities for the development of their business.Reforms resulted in the establishment of 93 thousand new business entities last year, almost double the 2018 figures.In the Doing Business ranking of the World Bank, we have risen by 7 positions to come 8th among 190 nations in terms of business registration, and are among the best reformer countries.We have introduced a visa-free regime for citizens of 86 states and a simplified visa regime for 57 ones. Consequently, 6.7 million tourists from abroad visited our country last year, which is 4.7 million or 3.3 times greater than in 2016.In 2019, a total of 5,722 public, private and family kindergartens were established. Thus, within one year alone, the coverage of children with preschool education grew from 38 to 52 percent".

A study which was conducted for revealing major challenges which were faced by entrepreneurs after liberalization following results have been achieved:

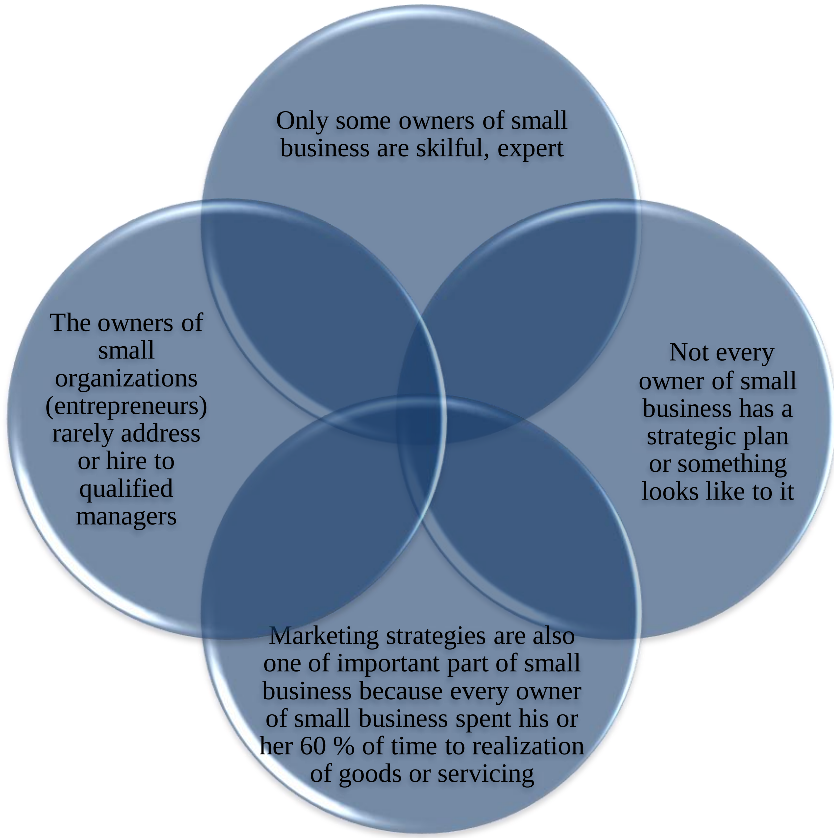

Fig. 3. Major challenges faced by entrepreneurs after liberalization [11]

Conclusion

Summing up, it can be said that liberalization of entrepreneurs both financially and economically supports further improvements in the national economy of our Republic. It is clear from the above conducted researches that many reformations have been made for making entrepreneurships liberal. However, there are still some problems in this sector and following proposals have been made for tackling these issues:

- fully implementing the tax administration reform;
- increasing access to credit and improving the investment climate;
- ensuring the transparency of state budget operations—particularly regarding inefficient implicit subsidies to SOEs;
- reforming land user and ownership rights in the industry, services, and agriculture sectors;
- restructuring monopoly SOEs and strengthening their corporate governance and financial reporting requirements;
- providing state support to export-orientation.

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AN ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL: AN ILLUSION OR REALITY

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ABSTRACT:

Two-factor macro-model of the Entrepreneurial Structures of Uzbekistan formalized and applied in the article, that enabled to determine particular and cumulative resources efficiency, factors and sources of the economic growth. Particular indicators of the economic efficiency in the multi-factor model act as marginal efficiency of resources (increase in output per unit of increase of corresponding resource), and cumulative (Total Factor Productivity, TFP) –increase in output per unit of total costs of the resources. Total Factor Productivity means materialized, in capital and labor, scientific - technical progress or innovations in production process. However, value of innovation in the GDP increase for analyzed period made up less than one percent. To accomplish the tasks of the Development Strategy it is reasonable to increase the share of innovative factors in the growth.

Keywords:*Uzbekistan, Cobb-Douglas, growth rate, total factor productivity, production function, innovation, model JEL codes: E22, E23, E25, O11, O33, O47*

Introduction

The Republic of Uzbekistan successfully implements the Development Strategy for 2017 - 2021 ensuring macroeconomic stability, arrangement of necessary conditions for healthy competition, further improvement of business environment and investment climate. There will be an essential reduction of the state presence in the economy, stability of the high rates of economic growth, counteraction against "shadow economy" and cardinal reduction of its value. Liberalization of currency regulation is proceeding[1]. The program of strategic innovative development of the Entrepreneurial Structures of the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined as a whole set of interconnected subprograms which implement a package of measures on development of scientific-innovative system, new forms of arrangement of production and innovative/"know-how" activity, coordination of strategic development of economic sectors based on introduction of development strategy of the territories. For cumulative and quantitative measurement of efficiency of these arrangements' development and interpretation of adequate macroeconomic model, determination of sources and factors of sustainable economic growth will be required. System research of the factors and sources of economic growth will enable estimating of the condition and effectiveness of the economic-organizing innovations in the management of the Entrepreneurial Structures of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Literature Review

Economic Growth Models in traditions of Robert Solow and Paul Romer, represented in the form of production functions are equally criticized by Phelps Brown (1957) and P. Samuelson (1979) [4]. They blamed them that the calculation of production functions is some "hands-on exercise". The reason for that, under their statement, is that that, total output and used labor and capital assets associated with national accounting, and in the final analysis, an identity predetermines value of coefficient of the regression equation. However, Jesus Felipe and John McCombie have objected, content (2019) that the identity helps to overcome two illusions: the calculated total factor productivity by design is the weighed value of fixed capital per worker (capital-labor ratio) in dollars; secondly, testing of coefficients of regression equation is possible in models. If the model is adequate, then R2 approaches to unity and calculated elasticity coefficients characterize a value of factors of production, which should be equal in overall to unity. Our article is one of the series of the works published before Solow (1957), Grilishes (1987, 1994, and 1995) and Nelson (1973, 1981) [5 - 10] who have noticed, that the concept "total factor productivity" and its calculation is problematic. However, their argument differs from comprehension of Felipe and McCombie [4]. General comprehension of models of economic growth of the type of production function is positive as they are useful designs, therefore results of the calculations, assumptions and forecasts can be tested by means of statistical data.

Research Methodology

Qualitative analysis of influence of production factors on the value of Gross Domestic Product enables to determine general trends and ratio of the result to factorial indicators. Yet such an analysis does not characterize the measure of influence of factors on the GDP, ratio of the factors, particular and cumulative efficiency of productive resources. To determine absolute and relative "net" influence of factors of production on the GDP, drawing up of optimal combination of resources, as well as analysis and forecast, it is necessary to construct macroeconomic production function. Physical volume and path of the GDP is adopted as dependent variable (function) in the factor models of economic growth. Volume and dynamics of applied resources act as independent variables (arguments). Feedback of volume, composition and dynamics of applied resources from value of gross output/production exists in cycles of extended reproduction, but exogenous character of inclusion in model of factors of production is assumed in our factor models.

Main Part

Purpose of the modeling as well as subject of the factor analysis and forecast are the determination and prediction of influence of volume and dynamics of applied resources on physical volume and dynamics/path of the GDP, determination of interaction between the factors of production. For analysis and forecast of economic growth of the GDP we will construct two-factor macroeconomic production function of the economy for 2000 - 2018. As algebraic form of dependence, on alternative basis, well-known exponential function of Cobb-Douglas type was chosen.

Verification of correlation coefficient confirms accuracy of the bond form of the dependent and independent variables.

Estimated limiting efficiency of factors of production can be used for determination of the absolute and relative "net" influence. Comparison of the limiting efficiencies with their average values shows the ways of optimization of combinations of the applied resources. Ratio of average and limiting values has the following property: for average value to increase, the limiting is to be more than the average. If the average does not change, then the average and the limiting values are to be equal. If the average decreases, the limiting value is to be less than average. In our model, the limiting efficiency of the capital production assets is less, but labor inputs more than the average. In fact, it meets to the above-mentioned rule.

Comparison of limiting efficiencies of the production factors expresses the marginal rate of their substitution. Elasticity coefficients of factor models characterize the increment of the effective indicator when factorial changes for 1 % - Accordingly, in our model, the increase for 1 % of labor input with other conditions being equal, leads to gross increase (increment).

For research of the Entrepreneurial Structures (ES) functioning at macro-level, we used two-factor macro model of the Entrepreneurial Structures (ES) of the Republic, which enables to determine both particular and cumulative resources efficiency and influence on its level of certain applied factors. In factor models, economic efficiency of the resource is estimated by ratio of output to production factor (or factors) value. In multifactor model, particular indicators of economic efficiency –increase in output for increase unit of the production factor and cumulative/gross - increase in output for unit of total costs of factors of production [4, 5, and 7].

Macroeconomic production function is given by:

$$Y_t = A_t K_t^{\alpha} L_t^{\beta}$$

Where, Y – GDP of the Republic (in comparable prices of 2017, million sums),

K - Basic Production Assets, million sums,

L – Average Annual Number of Employed, thousand people,

A, α , β - statistical parameters calculated by least-squares method. Level of cumulative efficiency of the factors of production and its dynamics can be determined during construction and comparison of two types of factor models of exponential type:

At that, the former proceeds from the assumption of uniformity of function ($\alpha + \beta = 1$), and the latter from non-uniformity ($\alpha + \beta \neq 1$). Under the economic substance, the first model of dynamics of production assumes presence of only extensive production development, and the second - both forms: extensive and innovative sources of economic growth.

Therefore, the factor model can be transformed into:

$$Y_t = A_t (K_t^{\mu} L_t^{1-\mu})^{\nu}$$

Where, $\mu\nu = \alpha$ and $(1-\mu)\nu = \beta$. If, $\nu \succ 1$, then a process of increase of cumulative efficiency (total productivity) takes place, owing to non-material factors that are innovative factors and it can be quantitatively determined from ratio

where the second part of the product characterizes an increase of cumulative productive efficiency (total productivity), that is:

$$Y_t = A_t (K_t^{\mu} L_t^{1-\mu})(K^{\mu} L_t^{\mu-1})^{\nu-1} \qquad \lambda_t = \frac{Y_t}{A_t K^{\mu} L_t^{1-\mu}}$$

Taking into consideration of the previously left out factors of economic growth, the level of cumulative efficiency of each period can be measured by the formula:

$$\lambda_t \ell^{at} = \frac{Y_t}{A_t K^{\mu} L_t^{1-\mu}}$$

Increase of a cumulated efficiency index can be determined quantitatively. For this purpose, the two-factor model of uniformity type divided into the model characterizing sources of innovative and extensive growth, which is reproduced in the ratio:

$$\lambda_t = \frac{Y_t}{A_t K^{\mu} L_t^{1-\mu}} = (K_t^{\mu} L_t^{1-\mu})^{\nu-1}$$

Where cumulative growth of productive efficiency;

$$\nu = \alpha + \beta\,; \quad \mu = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

Accordingly, it is possible to make transition to indicators of average annual rates of the increase of the production factors that is:

$$y = a + \alpha\kappa + \beta\ell = a + \mu\kappa + (1-\mu)l + \lambda_k\kappa + \lambda_L l$$

or rate of cumulative efficiency calculated by formula:

$$\lambda = \mu(\nu - 1)k + (1-\mu)(\nu - 1)l = 0{,}2570 * 0{,}1372 * 11{,}2 + 0{,}7430 * 0{,}1372 * 2{,}1 = 0{,}6089$$

If to assume, that all factors of production change exponentially, then the indicator expressed in the form of basic exponential growth at large for analysis period makes up:

$$\lambda_t = \lambda_0 \ell^{\lambda t} = (\ell^{\mu t} * \ell^{(1-\mu)\lambda t})^{\nu - 1} = \exp(0{,}0061*18) = 11{,}6\%$$

$$\lambda_o = 1$$

In the sequel, these ratios applied for determination of degree of stability of functioning of the Entrepreneurial Structures (ES) of the Republic.

Business dealing conditions by the Entrepreneurial Structures depends on the market structure (the market of perfect competition, monopolistic or oligopoly) in which it functions. If this market competitive then it affects corporate strategy, and it applies innovation strategy for survival. Often, speaking about economic development of the Entrepreneurial Structure (ES), resort to the concept of economic growth. These two concepts are wrongfully to identify as the economic growth represents the quantitative characteristic, but the development implies irreversible qualitative change of the business entity connected with its adaptation to the changed environment conditions.

Ensuring of economic stability of development of the ES currently acts as an important condition of its success. Ensuring of economic stability of development of the ES will be understood as a set of measures of influence on the economic system, enabling to reach, as well as to support economic stability of development of the ES [5].

Research Results

Gross Domestic Product is one of the major indicators of the system of national accounts, which characterizes the result of production activity of business and economic entities - residents and measures cost of all goods and services produced by these units in the territory of the Republic for final use.

In 2018, actual rate of increase of the GDP made up 5.1 % in comparison with 2017, and per capita GDP made up 12 365.6 thousand sums, that for 3.3 % more than last year [3].

Table 1. GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its Economic Activity Structure

	Billions sums		Growth, %
	2018	201950	
GDP	407 514.5	511838.1	105.6
Structure:			
Total value added	361 951.1	465357.4	105.6
Agriculture, forest and fishing	117 315.8	130599.9	102.5
Industry	95 083.9	139812.8	106.6
Construction	20 734.4	29891.5	119.0
Trade and services	26 493.0	33945.2	105.1
Logistics and information	29 868.3	38270.4	105.1
Other services	72 455.7	92837.4	105.1
Net tax on products	45 563.4	46480.7	105.6

Source: Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

As the table represents, rates of economic growth were positive in the key branches of economy and gross added value of all branches of economy made up 88.8 % from total amount of the GDP and increased by 5.1 % (contribution to increase of the GDP – 4.5 percentage points). By statistic data, an industry (paragraphs 2.1) and sphere of services (paragraphs 1.8) made the greatest contribution to the increase of the GDP [3].

As a result of data processing of dynamic number of the economy of Uzbekistan in standard program Views - 9 for 2000-2018 [3] production functions was drawn up. Average annual rates of the increase of the GDP (y) for the specified period made up 5. 3 %, the capital (k) 11. 2 % and labor (l) 2.1 %. In the analyzed two-factor model (a+p)> 1, that means innovative development of the economy in some degree.

$$Y = -9.6419 + 2.9488L + 0.11357K; \quad R^2 = 0.985$$
$$\mathbf{(-5.68) \quad (9.64) \quad (3.23)}$$
$$\mathbf{LnY = 0.844922\, LnL + 0.292318\, LnK; \quad R^2 = 0.937}$$
$$\mathbf{(33.32) \qquad (10.96)}$$

Macroeconomic production function of Uzbekistan for analyzed period in the form of exponential model enables to analyze the major components of the economic growth (tab. 2). The analysis of the mentioned below table represents, that increase of value of the major production assets (61.8 %) of economic growth and labor cost, which is 38.2 % of increase of the gross production is the prevailing source of economic growth of the analyzed period [11].

Table 2. Determinants of Economic Growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan over 2000 – 2018 years

Coefficients and their values variables	Share of coefficients in the growth rate, %	Share of factors in the growth rate,% production to the average annual rate,
$\alpha = 0.2923$	$\alpha\kappa = 0.29238 * 11.2 = 3.275$	61.8
$\beta = 0.8449$ a=0,383	$\beta l = 0.8449 * 2.4 = 2.02$	38.2
$y = \alpha\kappa + \beta l$ $\alpha\kappa = 0.29238 * 3.887 =$	5. 3	100
$\mu = 0.2570$	$\mu.k = 0.2570 * 11.2 = 2.88$	54.3
$(1-\mu) = 0.7430$	$(1-\mu) * l = 0.7430 * 2.4 = 1.78$	33.6
$s = \mu * k = (1-\mu) * l$	4.66	87.9
tfp	0.64	12.1

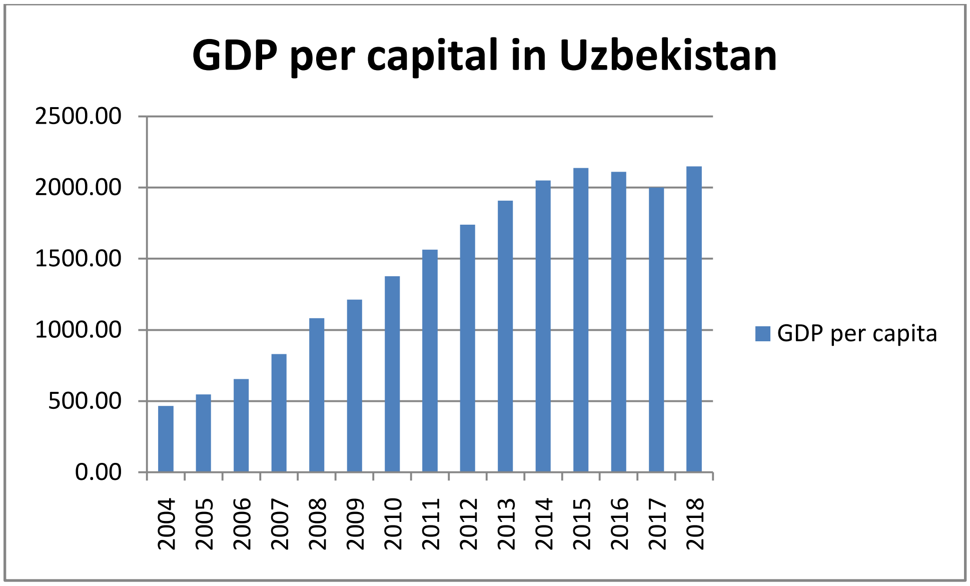
Source: Author's estimations using Views - 9.

And consequently, comparing theoretical (calculated) and actual rates of increase of the GDP, we evaluate the Total Factor Productivity TFP = y – 0.844922256 *l + 0.292318954 *k = 5. 3 - 4. 66 = 0. 64

Average annual rate of the increase of cumulative efficiency (innovation) of the Entrepreneurial Structures at macro-level calculated as: $\lambda = \mu(\nu - 1)k + (1-\mu)(\nu - 1)l$. And consequently, average annual rate of the increase of cumulative efficiency, owing to the innovation for the analyzed period made up 0,641 %, but for all analyzed period made up

$$\lambda_t = \lambda_0 \ell^{\lambda t} = \ell^{0.1152} = 1.116.$$

Thereby for the analyzed period innovation of the Entrepreneurial Structures increased for 11. 6 %. However, rates of rise of labor productivity pass ahead of the rate of innovation increase. Rise in labor productivity enabled to increase rates of increase of the GDP and improvement of the people's well-being that is shown in the following diagram.



Source: The Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

465 dollars per capita was in 2004, but in 2018 it made up 2150 dollars. For 15 years increased by 4. 6 times. Implementation of new approaches to the innovative development model based on advanced ideas, "smart technologies" and "know-how "requires attraction of foreign investments. Legal bases will be developed for generation and development of venture funds, venture financing, as well as the mechanisms stimulating of adoption in the economy of innovations and new technologies. Tax privileges granted, till January 1, 2023, to the venture funds, hi-tech start-ups, scientific research institutes, innovative centers, planning-and-design offices for incomes received from the sale of entrepreneurial own technologies [6].

Conclusion and Policy Implications

1. An Entrepreneurship Development Practice represents, that the sustainable development more and more associates with the development and application of innovative eco- and resource-saving technologies, output of organic product, which means with increase of value of innovative activity in long-term competitive company that requires forming of competence in the field of strategic planning, development of the strategic vision of the future based on foresights and management of own scenarios of its realization. All these require the necessity of transformation to the new system and development of approaches to the methodology of strategic planning of sustainable development of the economy as a whole (at all its levels) with interconnection with sustainable entrepreneurial development.

2. Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a program document of strategic importance, where set stress on the task of renewal of all aspects of public, political, economical, moral and social life of the country, necessity of improvement of management methods of the Entrepreneurial Structures based on development of entrepreneurship, mobilization, first of all, of non-material factors of production which founded in existing innovative, creative and entrepreneurial potential of the country.

3. Core of the Development Strategy is the priority direction "development and liberalizations of the economy" as a basis for improvement of the people's well-being and intellectual, harmonious personality development. Criteria of the optimal functioning of the Entrepreneurial Structures in the innovative economy conditions reasonable on макро-level to determine by indicator of minimization of integral deficiency of the public

goods and services at sustainable economic growth, for the purpose of production/output of the goods for members of the society is providing the consumer of consumer value in the form of goods and services of high quality.

4. Developed and introduced new economic-organizing mechanisms shall promote an increase of competitiveness and innovation of the Entrepreneurial Structures and ensure their effective functioning at all levels of operating.

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GOVERNING THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY CONCEPT IN TRAINING HIGH QUALIFIED STAFF

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ABSTRACT:

The article provides an overview of the views of researchers and the results of analysis on the creation, development, dissemination and application of modern knowledge and technologies, which are an important factor in the management of traditional factors of production (land, labor and capital) and the enrichment of human capital. in an innovative economy.

Keywords: *knowledge, knowledge-based economy, higher education, human capital, highly qualified personnel, innovative development, lifelong learning, quality of education.*

Introduction

Relevance and necessity of the topic. Knowledge is an economic resource and capitalization is one of the necessary economic processes. However, knowledge and technology manage and coordinate the activities of traditional factors of production in the context of globalization and the digital economy. Accordingly, as a result of cooperation between higher education, science and industrial practice, one of the most important tasks facing our state is to train highly educated, intellectually capable, responsible and competitive, highly qualified personnel and direct them to the service of social development. In this regard, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said: “As we aim to turn Uzbekistan into a developed country, we can achieve this only through accelerated reforms, science and innovation. To do this, first of all, we need to nurture a new generation of knowledegable and qualified personnel who will emerge as enterprising reformers, think strategically. That is why we have started to reform all levels of education, from kindergarden to university. In order to raise the level of knowledge not only of young people, but also of all members of our society, first of all, we need knowledge and high spirituality. Where there is no knowledge, there will be backwardness, ignorance and, of course, misguidance. As the sages of the East say, "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!" Therefore, for all of us, the acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and high culture must become a constant vital need "[1]. In the words of the head of state, the acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and high culture should become a constant vital need for all of us, so it is unreasonable to solve this task with the knowledge and skills of our future generation. This, in turn, requires a lifelong learning. The essence of this concept is that every specialist who serves the development of society, regardless of age, social background, education, specialty and position should regularly work on himself, improve the skills, learn and implement modern knowledge and technologies in his work.

Currently, in the world, including the new Uzbekistan, rapid reforms are taking place in many sectors and industries, the possibilities of the traditional education system are limited, the population for various reasons cannot use higher education in a timely manner, they consider the requirements of the time, the increasing relevance of professions, positions and levels, increasing demand for relevant knowledge, training skills, experience and qualifications of higher and highly qualified personnel, managers and specialists in the field of continuous study of modern knowledge and technologies, the need for their use is growing.

Literature Review

Currently, school students and researchers are dealing with the problems of the knowledge-based economy, management of higher education and industrial practices based on knowledge. In particular, Gulyamov S., Begalov B. write «The basis of the economy knowledge is education. In general, the globalization of the education system in the 21th century requires the widespread use of information and communication technologies and remains a key factor in ensuring the quality of education» [2:75 p.], According to Shodiev T.Sh., "Recognition of intellectual knowledge as one of the key factors of economic growth requires a reconsideration of the problem of resource scarcity and not recognizing the limitations of GDP expansion. Knowledge is a source of new innovations and production efficiency, technological development is a source of international competitiveness, human and physical capital. Indeed, current globalization processes are taking place as a result of the country's economy becoming a knowledge-based economy, where knowledge and technology serve as the "heart" and "mind" of global change "[3:21 p.], V.A. Sadovnichy's told "Not everything in education can be included in market principles, so education is a payment-oriented service, knowledge is a product, and the student is a buyer" [4] shows the importance of knowledge and technology in any society.

At the present time there is a need to create new knowledge. On this issue, A.L. Pastukhov concluded that "knowledge management in university complexes is the basis for the growth of intellectual capital of educational institutions and the development of secondary and higher professional education" [5: p.348].

These comments of scientists further complement and enrich our view that the individual, customers, society and the state are interested in improving the quality and efficiency of the educational process. According to Gojenko K.N., "In a post-industrial society, neither capital, nor land, nor labor can provide real control over production and resources. Knowledge dominates the traditional factors of production (land, labor, and capital) that do not disappear but become other factors "," In a knowledge economy, production is based on knowledge, not labor "[6: p.25-26], this article [7: p.160] describes how accumulated knowledge is becoming as a driving force of economic growth and social development in Uzbekistan, discusses the achievements and challenges of education and its role in fostering of economic growth of Uzbekistan. Education is admitted to be one of the driving forces of the knowledge based on economy, the role of the knowledge economy in our society increases the relevance of their implementation in practice. Indeed, it must be acknowledged that knowledge is becoming a key factor in production along with natural resources, labor and capital, because in any society the task of real coordinating and controlling production and resources can only be performed by highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and technology. Ochilov A.O. emphasized that University graduates often lack the skills for successfully developing business and knowledge of the market economy. The demand of the business sector for human resources training is more dynamic than the ability of state educational facilities to meet them. Under these conditions, it is difficult to balance the labor market demand and supply. Consequently, social spheres: healthcare, education remain understaffed even though a sufficient number of specialists are trained [8: p.48].

Modern knowledge and professional experience in the system of continuing education, especially in higher education, is a guarantee for highly qualified personnel to find their place in society, to pursue a clear goal, to contribute to the development of our country, to make wise and fair decisions and to develop initiative.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5544 sets out the following main goals and objectives of the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021: to make the Republic of Uzbekistan one of the 50 leading countries in the world by 2030; improving the quality and coverage of education at all levels, developing a system of continuing education, ensuring the flexibility of the training system to the needs of the economy. Objectives of improving the education system and human capital development: the establishment of foresight centers in leading higher education institutions as a separate link in the system of forecasting the development of innovative activities in order to develop proposals for industry and regional economic scenarios. Ensuring scientific and technological forecasting of the internal and external environment of the higher education institution, the development of their technological and innovative environment and priority innovation areas; development and implementation of a national system for assessing the quality of education and its impact on the level of innovative development of the country on the basis of systematic monitoring of the results of the educational process at the regional and national levels; further improving the quality of teaching in educational institutions (organization of electronic modules and the introduction of distance learning) through the introduction of new educational programs, modern pedagogical technologies and smart technologies in the educational process [9].

In the era of globalization, knowledge is a factor in meeting the needs of the individual, and its basis is education, that is, they are created, developed and improved by scientists and professionals in the post-graduate stage of the system of continuing education. At other stages of education, knowledge is disseminated, studied, used, transmitted, multiplied, reinforced, and so on. If knowledge is not used, they will diminish and disappear on their own. Accordingly, we consider it expedient to use them effectively, to strengthen, multiply and distribute them.

Therefore, in order for each person to fully meet the necessary and important needs throughout his life, it is necessary not only for him to be talented, knowledgeable and responsible, but also to have a higher education and a profession (specialty).

If we observe the processes of development of society, when all the necessary daily needs of the citizen are met, he has a feeling of getting a higher education and finding his place(status) in society. After all, if the level of education of citizens is high, ample opportunities will be created for the socio-economic development of our country. The level of development of a society is not only measured by the strength and economic potential of any country, but also by the fact that this power and potential serves the well-being of the population.

It should be noted that knowledge focused on the production of goods and services increases the value of the product in the production process. Accordingly, the nature of capital is also changing, that is, it was first physical (material) capital, then it became commodity capital, financial capital, human capital, and now intellectual capital. In recent years, human capital, human potential, human factor, human resources, intellectual property, labor potential, human development, knowledge economy, "lifelong education", professional competence, professional variability and their impact on the development of society, especially higher education many scientists have conducted scientific research and are still engaged in it today.

It is a fact that workers and employees with the necessary level of economic knowledge, skills and professional qualifications do not require proof that they make a sufficient contribution to the growth of gross national product and national income in production practice. However, if the integration of higher education and industry is effectively managed, intelligent, knowledgeable, experienced, spiritual and competitive highly qualified personnel will find a worthy place in society, rise to a higher social class and category, high-paying positions, high prestige and respect. the more opportunities they have, the easier it will be for them to adapt to the profession, gain experience and skills. In this regard, Rakhimova D.N., Mustafoev F.M. “For any human resource plan to be effective, it must be based on the organization’s long-term plans” [10: p.178]. Therefore, in the context of integration of knowledge management, including higher education, science and industry, it is expedient to consider the enterprise as an important tool of socio-economic development at the present time, as well as a form of human capital development.

The urgency of the issue is that the 4th goal of the national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030, set out in Resolution 841 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [11], is to "provide comprehensive and fair quality education and promote lifelong learning." indicates high. Rakhimov B.H., Mazhidov I.U. thought on the analyzed issue: “The idea of lifelong learning involves the implementation of the concept of "lifelong education", which brings a positive attitude to learning, a firm belief in its practical purpose and the need for self-sufficiency”. [12: p.42]. This is because the development of education and human capital must take place not only in formal education, but throughout life.

At present, the life cycle of knowledge is very short. If in the Middle Ages, knowledge and technology were renewed once in a hundred years, then this period was reduced to 20-50 years, and now the life cycle of new knowledge and technology is no more than 3-5 years, while in the digital economy and other high-tech industries. Therefore, it is natural that the knowledge of a student entering a higher education institution today will become obsolete and lose its value by the time he finishes his studies. This leads to the thesis of the need for a system of continuous education and continuous training, which confirms the UN motto "not lifelong learning, but lifelong learning.

Metodology

If knowledge is created, used, processed, tested, improved, disseminated and transmitted in a continuous manner, they will not decrease, deteriorate or disappear, because they change from one type to another and benefit from them. The more content, form, and volume of knowledge is used, the more it increases its value. However, the concept of "lifelong education", adopted in 1996 by the Ministry of Education of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), states that “education is valued throughout life, in any place, in any situation, at any time and in any context”.

Main Part

Provides an opportunity to study and acquire knowledge, skills and abilities in accordance with the concept. The content of the concept of "lifelong education" is lifelong learning during various formal and informal structures of education and training, mastering, knowledge (skills, training, skills, experience), storage, augmentation, processing and transmission.

Analysis and Results

Around the world, including in our country, globalization, innovation, digital and market economy, the short- term loss of value of acquired knowledge and the need to increase the effectiveness of the training of highly qualified and competitive personnel in HEIs (Higher education institution) in the era of rapid information exchange. It is objectively necessary and expedient to move from the concept of "lifelong education", that is, from one higher education to the concept of "lifelong learning" and to follow its rules.

In the concept of "lifelong learning", firstly, in the context of globalization, modernity, digital and market economy, there is a reduction, change, obsolescence of highly qualified personnel, the principle of "remembering" personnel, and secondly, education is only a specialty. (specialist, leader) is often limited to the knowledge of their field (Table 1). The implementation of the concept of "lifelong learning" will lead to the following social benefits in terms of increasing the number of highly educated people in society: first, at the beginning of the 2018-2019 academic year, bachelor's degree programs will be full-time.

In accordance with the objectives of the Strategy of Action, starting from the 2017-2018 academic year, in connection with the gradual increase of admission quotas in ATMs, bachelors will increase the number of admission to HEIs after four years, from 2020-2021 academic year. If in all Higher education institutions of the country (or experimentally in the bachelor's degree program in "Social Sciences, Business and Law") the study period is set at three years, according to the new procedure, at the end of each academic year there are only 100- 150 thousand bachelors. may start working in enterprises and organizations to serve the society as personnel.

This proposal will not affect the admission quota and the number of graduates, the number of professors and teaching assistants in Higher education institutions will not be reduced, only the activities of faculties with a small number of students can be coordinated; secondly, the use of interactive, accelerated information and communication and pedagogical technologies in the educational process, the development and certification of graduates through the online system once every three months for a month, non-repetition of the disciplines taught at the advanced stages and the teaching of new modern disciplines in their place; thirdly, in exchange for the development of the concept of "education of enterprises and organizations “knowledge” “does not become obsolete”, is updated, created and disseminated; the level of provision of the necessary specialists will be accelerated by a quarter (25%), ie one year; fourth, the contribution of community members to GDP will increase; fifth, throughout life; sixth, the period of students' participation in higher education and qualification internships (the period of time required to attend a university in one academic year, taking into account the cost of transportation and meals) will be reduced by one year; seventh, due to the shortage of auditorium, universities working in two shifts work in one shift, because of renting vacant classrooms on mutually beneficial terms (tutoring, clubs, vocational training, advanced training courses, etc.) opportunities to transfer extra-budgetary funds to the number will be expanded, and so on.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of the Features of the Concepts of “Lifelong Education (during whole life)” and “Lifelong Learning”[51]

The main aspects of the concept of "lifelong education(during whole life)"	**The main aspects of the concept of "lifelong learning"**
The purpose of education is to ensure and develop the student's personal well-being, to teach him to serve the community	The purpose of education is to provide students with knowledge and skills, to prepare them for life
The purpose of the student is to develop himself as a person, to master the innovations of his profession and related fields during his career	The purpose of the student is to learn in their field and utilize this knowledge for life
person-centered learning: the student can set their own goals and choose ways to achieve them	goal-oriented learning: a predetermined goal is followed
the student has the right to choose subjects and teachers in the learning process	the subject and teacher are predetermined in the learning process
knowledge and technology are created, collected, stored, assimilated, updated, used and disseminated	knowledge and technology become obsolete, the principle of “remembering” knowledge during the reading period

[51]Developed by the author based on research

	occurs
subjects are taught on the basis of modern ICT, brochures, workbooks, syllabi, online system and other pedagogical technologies	subjects are taught in the traditional way (lectures, practical classes)
once every three years, graduates will have the opportunity to improve their skills and conduct certification through the online system	there is a practice of personnel certification
the main priority in the enterprise is given to intellectual capital	the main priority in the enterprise is labor and capital
opportunities for modern jobs is created	jobs become spiritually obsolete, reduced, or changed

Conclusion and Suggestions

We agree with the above scholars and based on experience, the transition from the model of education to students, trainees and listeners in the process of continuing education in higher education and beyond, to increase the efficiency of model management, this knowledge should serve to ensure the prospects of highly qualified personnel we think. Indeed, the knowledge acquired in general secondary and secondary special education institutions of continuing education and consolidated in higher education institutions provides a basis for highly qualified personnel to create modern knowledge in the future or to quickly understand and apply new knowledge in their work.

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COMPETITIVENESS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE MARKET

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ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the issue of managing the competitive potential of a higher educational institution, which ensures the competitiveness of the country's national economy. It defines the concept of institution competitiveness, analyzes and identifies components and models of organizational activity of higher educational institutions. Based on foreign experience (USA, Israel, Spain, Russia) in determining the competitiveness of a higher educational institution, the author singles out the Shanghai rating (ARWU) and the new rating of universities in BRICS according to QS1 - Quacquarelli Symonds as the most transparent and objective university ratings reflecting their competitiveness.

Keywords: *higher education, competitiveness, potential, higher educational institutions, financing, graduate, state, educational programs, management, knowledge.*

Introduction

World practice shows that the role of higher educational institutions has been increasing recently. Society already knows that knowledge, education and science are the main important factors in its future. In addition, with the help of the Internet, higher educational institutions have become and are becoming large information and communication centers for collecting, processing, processing, distributing, adapting and filtering ever increasing external flows of knowledge.

Proceeding from this, the competitiveness of higher educational institutions (HEI) is currently gaining importance. The increasing requirements of the state and government to the quality of higher education, the introduction of innovations in information and communication, digital and pedagogical learning technologies, changes in the organizational structures and functioning of HEI, the aggravation of competition in the labor market and, in this regard, changes in the state's position in relation to higher education led to the need for transformations in the management system of higher educational institutions. The classical ways of managing HEI in the context of globalization and the market have proved untenable.

Literature Review and Methodology

The universities of our republic today face the same issue as the enterprises: how can they work more efficiently, economically, producing “products” of market demand [9; C.6.]. The management tasks facing HEI, previously solved by ministries and departments, now have to be solved directly by the institution itself.

On this occasion, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said: “Academic and financial independence will be gradually granted to higher educational institutions. 10 universities will be transformed to the “self-financed” mode this year. In addition, on a competitive basis, we will determine at least 5 universities and, together with leading foreign universities, we will begin their transformation. " A decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4] approved a list of 10 higher educational institutions, which will be transferred from January 1, 2020 as an experiment to a self-financing system. This method of management implies a high level of responsibility of the institution's guidance for the results of its activities, and requires the adoption of informed management decisions.

Theory

The management of the competitive potential of a higher educational institution is interconnected with the management of its competitiveness, this ensures the competitiveness of the national economy. Therefore, we argue that there is a relationship between the competitiveness of the state economy and the competitiveness of its education system. From this, it can be emphasized that the competitiveness of the education system is based on the competitiveness of each individual higher educational institution.

The competitiveness of professional education has its specific importance for the successful development of Russia. The introduction of technologies based on a high level of intellectual resources, and the trends of globalization are becoming the most important factors that determine not only the economy, but also the politics of the XXI century. In this regard, an increase in the level of the intellectual potential of citizens becomes a key condition for the successful socio-economic development of the country, and two factors acquire decisive importance: the transformation of higher education into an essential component of the socio-economic and moral-spiritual basis of social progress, and the widespread use of information technologies in improving the educational process. The competitiveness of a university is the ability of a university to form and use in the long term the aggregate potential that provides the university with a stable market position, the implementation of its priority goals, partnership and economic advantages in the comparison with other universities in its chosen market [6].

In the scientific work of G.A.Sosedov, the classification of universities in accordance with their functional purpose is given: unique - training in specialties that are significant for ensuring the security of the national economy; educational and methodological - the development of educational and methodological support for the functioning of higher education (development of programs, standards) and subsequent training; territorial - providing professional personnel for more than 50% of enterprises and organizations in the territory; national research - conducting fundamental and applied research (receiving grants); innovative - participation in the formation of an innovative vector of economic development (implementation of innovative projects, the presence of innovative enterprises at the university); basic - ensuring the continuity of support for vocational training (the presence of structures of second higher and parallel education, retraining and advanced training); educational - implementation of educational programs [10].

Analysis and Results

An analysis of the study of the problems of competitiveness in the field of higher education showed that the competitiveness of HEI as a whole differs from the competitiveness of individual educational programs. The competitiveness of an educational program is understood as the totality of its qualitative and cost characteristics, which contribute to the creation of the superiority of this program over its competing counterpart. It follows from this that under the conditions of the considered approach to the management of higher education in the studied region (in the Bukhara region), the competitiveness of educational programs is adequate to the competitiveness of the corresponding network integration formations that implement them in the region.

Many researchers characterize the competitiveness of a university as its ability to:

1) train specialists who can withstand the competition in a specific external or internal labor market;

2) develop competitive innovations in their field;

3) to conduct an effective reproduction policy in all areas of their activities [11; p.37].

“As its present and potential abilities (capabilities) to provide an appropriate level of educational services that meet the needs of society in the preparation of highly qualified specialists, as well as the needs for the development, creation and implementation of scientific and methodological and scientific and technical products, both at the present time and in the future ”[7; P.89]; “As 1) training of specialists who can withstand competition in a specific external or internal labor market; 2) the development of competitive innovations in educational activities [5]. In addition, the mechanism for managing the competitiveness of a higher educational institution consists of the following interrelated components: the mission of the university, relations with the external environment, factors of a new innovative economy, the use of which can ensure the competitiveness of HEI, certain principles, functions and management methods.

In addition, it should be considered that there are two models for organizing HEI activities - fundamental and branch. Fundamental universities can only be state classical universities and some technical HEIs with extensive experience in conducting fundamental research. Education of fundamental HEI is focused on the formation of a graduate of basic knowledge, skills and abilities, determined by the state educational standard.

Branch HEI is created on the principle of the earliest possible return on investment and is mainly aimed at ensuring a graduate's qualification level determined by a professional standard. Branch HEIs operate on the principle of an automatic tracking system: the circuit is sensitive to input and its task is to track the input signal as accurately as possible, i.e. request of the external market, industry. Functioning within the organizational model of HEI activity determines its competitiveness.

As considering the experience of foreign countries in improving the competitiveness of universities. The experience of US universities shows the relationship between the level, complexity of education and student engagement in the process of assessing university performance. For an expert assessment of the learning process by university graduates, models of a cross-institute and an interdisciplinary project are proposed. This type of learning is actualized as social constructivism, which reveals the role of teacher and student in the development of complex cognitive processes. Assessment of the results of educational activities of universities takes place in several successive stages based on feedback. It is shown that the use of this method of regulating the competitiveness of universities in general contributes to the improvement of teaching and learning outcomes [14].

The experience of Israeli universities shows that factors such as a dual education system (university colleges), the intensive use of new educational technologies and non-formal learning, learning from early childhood, strict selection of employees in educational organizations, an effective system of spending state funds in the education, considering the role of women in education and continuing professional development of teachers [13]. In Spain, a law on universities was passed in 2001, which spelled out the requirements for accreditation of teachers through external assessment [12]. Spanish law combines different levels of decentralization in the management of higher education institutions. As a result, various methods for assessing the quality of education have been created by special agencies.

In order to further improve the state policy in the field of education and science and the training of qualified specialists, considering the requirements of an innovative economy, according to the relevant document [2], the Government of the Russian Federation was instructed to ensure that by 2020 at least five Russian universities enter the top hundreds of the world's leading universities according to the world ranking of universities.

In accordance with the requirements of this Decree, in 2015 Russia launched a program to increase the competitiveness of Russian universities "5-100", according to which five Russian universities by 2020 should get into the top hundreds of the best higher educational institutions of the planet. Universities have presented "Road maps" that correspond to setting goals and fix the way of entering the ratings. It is important to note that the competition is serious. Today, all over the world, universities are wrestling for literally everything: for funding, for graduated talented scientists, for students. Competitiveness within the framework of the "5-100" program can guarantee the history or innovations that ensure uniqueness for a university. The result of the "5-100" program is to ensure the competitiveness of Russian universities among the world's educational centers.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1], in order to determine the priority areas of systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training independently-minded highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities to a qualitatively new level, modernize higher education, develop the social sphere and sectors of the economy on the basis of advanced educational technologies, the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was approved and it is envisaged in it to ensure the formation of the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University as flagships of the country's higher educational institutions; inclusion of at least 10 higher educational institutions of the republic in the first 1,000 positions of the list of higher educational institutions in the rating of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities), including the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University - in the first 500 positions of this list [1]. To fulfill the requirements of this regulatory document, very serious and responsible work is being carried out in the republic.

Today, each educational organization has its own rating in the educational services market. University rating is a category that is understandable and reflects its competitiveness.

The most transparent and objective is the Shanghai ranking (ARWU), in which a certain number of Nobel laureates is correlated with points.

In addition, there is a new ranking of universities in the BRICS countries according to QS1 - Quacquarelli Symonds is one of the world leaders in the field of educational institutions assessment. The ranking was compiled on the basis of several indicators: scientific work, employers' assessments of university graduates, educational activities and the proportion of foreign students and teachers. In total, in the process of forming the rating, more than nine thousand scientists and employers from the BRICS countries were interviewed.

And in the QS and THE ratings, there is such a criterion as the assessment of experts and employers, which determines the subjectivity of perception and an increase in performance in a more recognizable HEI [8]. In this regard, the authors write about the rating movement: the rating is good as a digital indicator, the content of the changes taking place at the university is much more important. According to the authors, the competitiveness of a higher educational institution can be determined by a number of indicators: material and technical, financial and economic, socio-political, personnel and marketing, in addition, as the ability of a university to operate without a crisis and timely adapt to changing environmental conditions.

If we consider the fact that the university operates in two markets - the educational services market and the labor market, then it is obvious that its functioning is influenced by both external factors: the macro environment and internal factors. External factors include: political factors; state regulation of the education system; regulatory support; innovative and scientific-technological including the level of economic and scientific-technological development of the region, integration, socio-demographic, natural and geographical factors, etc. Internal factors in education include: the level of quality of educational services provided; the level of qualifications of the teaching staff; availability of the resource base; educational, informational and digital technologies, investment factors, etc.

Conclusion and Suggestions

To identify the external capabilities and internal reserves of the institution, an analysis of the factors of the competitiveness of HEI is necessary, and it also allows you to develop a competitive strategy for the functioning of this institution, aimed at maintaining, increasing and developing its internal advantages.

In a post-industrial economy, which is characterized by a high level of uncertainty in the external environment, instability of external resource and market competitive advantages, and growing demands of employees of organizations for the quality of life, the role of strategic management of HEU competitiveness is increasing. Strategic management is aimed at the formation of the main competitive advantages of a higher educational institution and includes the following goals: expanding the range of bachelor's programs, master's and doctoral specialties of higher and postgraduate education of all forms of education; improving the quality of training graduates in accordance with the requirements of the regional labor market; growth of scientific and educational potential; introduction of new educational, information-communicational, digital technologies and teaching methods; creation of an optimal structure of an educational institution, including branches and representative offices; strengthening and developing the material and technical base of HEU in accordance with the requirements of management standards. To control the quality of education, it is necessary to monitor questionnaires of students, graduates and employers about the results of the institution's activities. Ensuring the effective long-term functioning of HEI implies ensuring the competitive advantages discussed above and allows a higher educational institution to take a strong position in the national education market.

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HIGHER EDUCATION IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN STIMULATING ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT:

Higher education is one of the main factors in the social and economic development of any country. Consequently, the quantity and quality of education may have significant effect on economic growth. The research attempted to determine the existence of correlation between quantity/quality of education and the economic growth in Uzbekistan. Regression estimation with GDP growth as dependent variable and school enrollment rates as well as pupils-to-teacher ratio as independent variables revealed weak relationship between education and economic growth in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: *Uzbekistan, education, higher education, quality of education, economic growth.*

Introduction

Knowledge is becoming as a driving force of economic growth and social development of every country, including Uzbekistan. Economic and institutional regime must provide incentives for the efficient use of existing and new knowledge and the flourishing of entrepreneurship. People need education and skills that enable them to create innovations and share the new knowledge, to use it well. Uzbekistan is among the top nations in the literacy rate ranking. Uzbekistan has relatively high index of education and proportionately greater than the indexes of life expectancy and GDP in world education index with an average of 0.77. The results of statistical studies show, in Uzbekistan, including in all CIS countries, have relatively high index of education and proportionately greater than the indexes of life expectancy and GDP. In world education index with an average of 0.77, Uzbekistan actually ranks with an index of 0.92 amongst the most developed countries such as Malta (0.86), Romania (0.90), Croatia (0.90), as well as the most industrially developed country of Central America - Costa Rica (0.87) and even Hong Kong (0.88) [9, pp.25]. For this reason, the most attention in Uzbekistan is paid to the education sector, especially higher. A new edition of the Law "On Education" has been published in the republic [1]. This document replaces the outdated laws "On Education" and "On the National Program for Personnel Training" in force since 1997**.** In accordance with the requirements of this law, the classification of the forms of obtaining education has been expanded: with a break (daytime) and without a break from work (correspondence, evening, distance); dual, combining theory - in the educational organization and practice - at the student's workplace; family education and self-education; adult learning and education; inclusive education for children (persons) with physical, mental, sensory or mental disabilities; external studies - independent mastering of educational programs with subsequent final and state certification in state educational institutions; training of personnel in the field of defense, security and law enforcement. This contributes to an increase in the number of highly qualified personnel with higher education in the country and, consequently, an increase in the level of economic growth.

Literature Review

Many economists have been interested in learning not only the effect of quantity of education but also the effect of quality of education on economic growth since 1970s. Cooray V. [7], Norrag [8], Barro R. [3] examined the schooling quality and economic growth while Hanushek and Kimko [4], Hanushek and Woessmann [5] had studied the relationship between quality of education and economic growth. Hanushek, Kim and Woessmann have measured the quality of education based on cognitive skills in mathematics and science whereas Barro R. [3] uses data on internationally test scores to measure the schooling quality and these researchers have found that, qualitative education has a strong and robust influence on economic growth. An article by Kozma B. [6] provides good understanding of knowledge economy and its contribution to economic growth. He refers that, the creation and sharing knowledge feed into the economy to generate knowledge-driven, virtuous cycle sustainable growth which is known as *knowledge economy* will bring a country sustainable growth for their economy. The researcher illustrates the case of Finland as an excellent example. However, Pritchett L. [12] does not support the ideas of other researchers who consider the positive relationship of massive education to economic growth. No one denies that there is a partial correlation between enrollment ratios and economic growth. However, Pritchett L. [12] claims that, this partial correlation cannot be used in assessing the impact of human capital change. He considers that, there must be another interpretation for the partial correlation of enrollment rates and economic growth. Moreover, Pritchett L. [12] argues that, quality of education is impossible to measure across countries as there is no particular reason to believe that physical indicators such as teacher/student ratio or resources expended per student will adequately proxy the quality of education. Furthermore, he considers that, the years of schooling can create cognitive skills but these skills are sufficiently bad as they are devoted to privately remunerative but socially wasteful, or even counter-productive, activities. Uzbekistan's researchers from Center for Social Research Asminkin Ya. and Nemirovskaya O. Tashkent have conducted research on education reforms in Uzbekistan. They provided qualitative analysis of the current situation of national higher education and suggested the ways of deepening the reform [2, pp.41-42]. Ochilov A. emphasizes that the accumulated knowledge becomes the driving force behind economic growth and social development in Uzbekistan, considers the achievements and problems of education, as well as its role in ensuring the economic growth of Uzbekistan. Education is considered one of the driving forces of the knowledge-based economy [10, p.160], The interesting situation is that secondary and primary school enrolment rates also negatively affected the economic growth of Uzbekistan. There may be different reasons for this: Large number of secondary education students will lead to increased popularity of tertiary education. Commonly, people tend to continue their education after secondary school as they value higher education than the secondary or secondary-specialized. As a result, these secondary school obtainers continue to obtain further education instead of entering workforce and contribute to the economic growth [11, pp.3874].

According to our previous research results primary school enrollment ratio has been declining in Uzbekistan since 1989. As for the correlation between GDP growth rate and primary school enrollment, it demonstrates negative relationship between them. The same relationship can be observed in between GDP growth rate and Secondary school enrollment ratio in Uzbekistan. For Uzbekistan, investment in to the quality of education can be very useful rather than investing in to the quantitative education [9, p.26].

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan all citizens of the country are entitled to receive education. The state guarantees everyone a free general education and school education is under the supervision of the state. Empirical analysis showed that Uzbekistan has not been able to utilize its full potential leaving significant gap to be filled with recommended policy and institutional reforms. Nowadays compilation of technological development, innovations and knowledge is a credible factor of production. Thus, investments into R&D, deepening knowledge, enhancing innovations would create path for unlimited growth for Uzbekistan's economy. First of all, it is clear that GDP growth rate or GDP per capita growth is the best to represent economic growth. In constructing econometric models however, explanatory variables should be selected carefully. During the research many versions of best representative variables of the economic growth, quantity and quality of education were discussed and compared. One of the theories was to explain economic growth due to education quality via government investment in education sector. But investment in education has no direct effect on education quality – it may enhance teaching tools and facilities, motivate teachers and have many other effects. Therefore, it was needed to find a variable(s) that provide the best explanation for the changes in education quality. For education quality we have chosen the average final exam scores of students (the first attempt), while number of graduates were chosen as the best representative of education quantity. Using annual data of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 1997 to 2019, descriptive analysis and statistical tests are undertaken in additional to empirical estimations.

Research Methodology

As finding the primary data for my research is very complex, the secondary data were collected through internet to conduct the research. The empirical analysis was based on the Republic of Uzbekistan. To measure the quantity of education, schooling enrolment ratio was used while student/teacher ratios helped to proxy the quality of education. The data in the study obtained from the following sources: - GDP per capita (Y/L): World Development Indicators and Human Development Reports - Schooling enrolment ratio, government expenditure on education: World Bank indicators - Student/teacher ratios: UNESCO and World Bank education statistics.

For our analysis we have chosen Mankiw-Romer-Weil model. As the primary objective of the research was to find out the existence of direct relationship between economic growth and higher education quantity and quality, chosen variables for the estimation are to suit the requirements of the theory. The following dependent and explanatory variables were introduced:

GDP per capita (Real GDP divided by number of total population), in $1000; Capital Investment, CI, in billion US dollars; Capital Investment growth rate, CI, %; Average year of workers' schooling, we call this as "educational zence" of workers NZ, in years; Annual growth rate of average of workers' schooling, NZ, %; Total number of labor force, engaged in production, LF, in 1000 workers; Labor force growth rate, LF, %.

Main Part

Aggregated investments into the sectors for 1997-2019 grew by 15,2% and exceeded 24% of national income, on average, during the second and third phases of transition period of Uzbekistan. The efficiency of the economy (total factors productivity) grew by 4%, average, during the high growth phase. Respectively, real income of the nation grew by average 6.5% from 2006 to 2018. During 1997-2019 period numbers of qualified workers and HEI graduates grew faster than total labor force which were accounted for respectively 3.3% and 2.2%. The average years of schooling has increased slowly, at rate of 0.8%. From 2006 to 2019, stable and moderate GDP growth rates of the country were relatively more triggered by the growth rates of labor and capital rather than that of productivity. Specifically, increasing number of highly educated and skilled labor force combined with appropriate labor market policies has contributed to the aggregate output growth during the second phase. Thanks to the improving business spheres, encouraged SMEs, comprehensive trade policies as well as increasing spending on R&D, education and social-welfare, productivity and its contribution to the country's economic growth increased significantly. According to our estimations for 2006-2019 years around 70% of the GDP growth rates were attributable to the growth of efficiency in the economy.

Analysis and Results

To identify the model, firstly we needed to choose and decide which functional form was appropriate for the research. Firstly, linear, LOG-LIN, LIN-LOG and LOG-LOG models have been used. Linear model was used to see the relationship between GDP growth and number of labor force, capital investments and average years of schooling of workers in the national economy. This model assumes that there is direct linear relationship between dependent and independent variables i.e. absolute change in one or more explanatory variables will cause absolute change in a dependent variable.

In LOG-LIN model, the logarithms of GDP growth rate were taken as a dependent variable and the explanatory variables the same as in the above model. This function assumes that absolute change in one or more independent variables will cause relative (percentage) change in dependent variable. Next, LIN-LOG model has been used by taking the GDP growth rate as a dependent variable and the logarithms of number of labor force, capital investments and average years of schooling of workers in the national economy. This functional form assumes that absolute change in regressed is caused by relative (percentage) change in one or more dependent variables.

And finally, in LOG-LOG model both dependent and independent variables were taken to logarithms and regressed. This function assumes that relative change in dependent variable(s) will entail relative change in the dependent variable.

To choose between these for functional forms four different regressions were estimated. To choose the proper model, we have used (1) R^2, (2) Akaike information criterion (AIC) and (3) Schwarz information criterion (SIC) and test coefficients on statistical significance.

Y (GDP per capita) = β_0 + β_1 LF + β_2 CI + β_3 NZ

Log(Y (GDP per capita)) = β_0 + β_1 LF + β_2 CI + β_3 NZ

Y (GDP per capita) =Log β_0 + β_1 Log (LF)+ β_2 Log (CI)+ β_3 Log (NZ)

Log (Y (GDP per capita)) =Log β_0 + β_1 Log (LF)+ β_2 Log (CI)+ β_3 Log (NZ)

The values of intercept and slope coefficients are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of Economic Growth Functional Forms

Types of models	Parameters				R^2	AIC	SIC
	β_0	β_1	β_2	β_3			
LIN	-2328.5** (717.78)	0.6979*** (0.0697)	27.4790** (11.663)	-143.89* (111.29)	0.9927	11.886	12.082
LOG-LIN	6.11314*** (0.1292)	0.00021*** (0.0000.26)	0.00065*** (0.0021)	-0.0191 (0.0200)	0.9972	-5.3579	-5.1619
LIN-LOG	-8737.6* (4499.4)	7160.61*** (928.35)	209.910* (80.203)	-1772.2 (1782.3)	0.9876	12.429	12.625

LOG-LOG	-1.1371* (0.7978)	2.1553*** (0.1646)	0.02450* (0.0142)	-0.2957 (0.3160)	0.9954	-.8454	-.6493

Notes: Robust standard errors reported in parenthesis. *, **, *** Significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively.

We know that R^2 is one of the measures of goodness of fit of a regression model and it always lies between 0 and 1. R^2 explains how well independent variables fit to a dependant variable. As we see from the results, the independent variables better explain the dependent variable as R^2 is the highest in LIN model. As for AIC and SIC, the lowest values of them are also in LIN model. Among these the linear model satisfies all above mentioned conditions and that was used for further analysis. So, the research uses the following regression model:

Log (Y (GDP per capita)) = --1.1371 +2.1553Log (LF) + 0.02450Log (CI) --0.2957Log (NZ)

The intercept and slope coefficients (except average years of schooling) are statistically significant. The above results suggest that one-unit change in number of educated workforces causes nearly 2 percent increases in economic growth of Uzbekistan. One-unit change in capital investments causes 0.02 percent increase in economic growth. Unfortunately, the average years of schooling negatively affected on economic growth. It is interesting to observe negative relationship between these two variables. The estimation suggests that increased number of schooling entails fall in GDP growth of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Nowadays the universities seek three major contradictory aims: to increase access to higher education, reduce total costs and constantly increase quality of graduates. One of the main objectives of the research was to empirically estimate possible impact of expenditures on education and access on the quality of education in Uzbekistan. For that purpose, to the used model was added a new variable – average student's performance rate at the exam as a measurement of education quality. The slope coefficient of the new variable is assumed to represent the effect of quality level of education delivered on outcome economic wellbeing.

Since the models are very generic, more research is necessary – specially to find specific solutions for different proxy variables of quality. Additionally, research has been initiated to analyze the differences and adaptation requirements for different proxy education quality to include lagged explanatory variables.

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PRIORITY DIRECTIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

This article analyzes the fight against poverty specifics, which is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity, and the priorities for poverty reduction in Uzbekistan, based on other countries experience.

Keywords: *sustainable development, poverty, poorness, subsistence minimum, consumer basket, population income, Gini coefficient, Lorenz curve, human capital, poverty trap.*

Introduction

Today, the world economy is characterized by such processes as the intensification of various financial and economic, socio-political crises, the limitation of socio-economic relations between countries as a result of various trade wars between countries. As a result, many national economies around the world are experiencing a slowdown in GDP growth, declining real incomes, deepening social stratification and rising poverty. The Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020 also highlighted the fact that for the first time it was officially announced that the number of people living in poverty in our country is 12-15% of the total population [1].

In short, poverty is the inability to provide a certain acceptable standard of living. In short, it is the level of essential needs of a particular individual or family that exceeds their ability to meet them. The concepts of absolute, relative, and subjective poverty differ. The state of not being able to fully or partially meet a person’s basic physiological needs, such as food, clothing, and housing, expresses the concept of absolute poverty. Quantitative calculations of the poverty rate were originally conceived by the English scientists Charles Booth and Sib Rauntrie, and they introduced the concept of the "poverty line" into scientific circulation.

The poverty line represents the minimum amount of income that a person can afford to buy only basic food, clothing, and housing, which are the most important. With the development of society, the set of goods and services necessary for life has expanded, but the above-mentioned method has not lost its essence. The inclusion of an individual or family in the category of the poor depends in many ways on what they own. Using this method, we can measure the level of absolute poverty.

Relative poverty is defined as the inability of an individual or family to maintain a certain standard of living accepted in society. Relative poverty indicates how poor a person is compared to other people. In most cases, people are unable to live at the level of the standard of living that is embedded in society, even though they are provided with the necessities of life. Focusing on quality and conditions of life allows us to identify the difference between an individual’s (or family’s) social status and his or her standard of living.

In recent years, the subjective method based on self-assessment of respondents is widely used in the definition of poverty. Respondents were asked to answer the question “Do you consider yourself poor or not?”. The advantage of such an approach is that it allows the assessment of poverty as a social problem and the necessary measures to be taken to address it. At the same time, it has its own shortcomings, according to which most respondents are ashamed to admit that they are poor [4].

The United Nations uses the concept of “somewhat underdeveloped countries” in relation to poor areas. According to the UN, in 2019, the list of "least developed countries" includes 47 countries, including Moldova, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. Obtaining poor state status is based on the findings of a special commission, which is assessed according to three criteria: the index of economic vulnerability; income level of the population (GDP per capita for the last 3 years); and assessing the real quality of life. Assessing countries with relatively low levels of development is an extremely complex task.

A more precise definition of poverty has been provided by the World Bank, according to which the poverty line has risen from $ 1.25 to $ 1.90 per day since 2015. While living on $ 3.20 a day reflects the poverty line in middle-income countries, living on $ 5.50 a day is the main criterion for determining the poverty line in middle-income countries. This is stated in the report of the World Bank, which is published every two years. According to the World Bank, Uzbekistan is one of the middle-income countries in terms of per capita national income (the average national income per capita in 2018 was $ 1,533) [5].

At the same time, in 2018, according to Focus Economics, Uzbekistan is on the 8th place in the list of the poorest countries, and our close neighbor Tajikistan is on the 4th place in this list.

Today, poverty, which is an urgent manifestation of poverty, remains one of the biggest and arguably the most painful problems in the world. Poverty means that a person lives on $ 1.90 a day or less. At the same time, poverty reflects the fact that a person has an income below the poverty line and that a person simply exists in life. Although the poverty line is set at $ 1.90 per day, each country sets a poverty line based on its level of development and capacity. For example, in EU countries, if a person's income is less than 60 percent of the average wage in the country where he or she resides, he or she is considered poor. In most countries of the world, the poverty line is defined as the income limit below the subsistence level.

The calculation of the subsistence minimum will lead to an expansion of the tasks assigned to the state in the field of social protection.

The subsistence minimum represents the value of a consumer basket, which includes the minimum set of food, non-food products and services necessary to maintain human health and ensure its vital activities, as well as mandatory payments and levies. In other words, the subsistence minimum represents a boundary that cannot meet a person’s most basic needs or that poverty is shared by poverty.

Simply put, a consumer basket is the smallest set of products, goods, and services needed to sustain a person’s life and health over a period of time.

The set of goods and services included in the consumer basket varies from country to country. Its composition is determined at the state level and depends on many factors: natural and climatic conditions, economic development of the country, the characteristics of food production, the actual consumption of goods and services, and other factors.

Table 1.

The average monthly wage and subsistence level in the CIS countries

Country	**Average salary (USD)**	**Average subsistence minimum per capita (USD)**
Russia	745	160
Kazakhstan	483	79
Belarus	562	106
Moldova	416	114
Armenia	392	130
Azerbaijan	366	102
Kyrgyzstan	240	68
Tajikistan	140	...
Uzbekistan	243	...

Source: based on Internet data.

The subsistence minimum is a very important indicator. It is widely used in determining the minimum wage, pensions and benefits, the calculation of state and local budgets, and the development of social programs.

In 2019, Uzbekistan scored 49 points in the global hunger index, ranking 49th in the world.

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is published annually by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe, an international non-governmental organization. Evaluations are made using a three-step process based on data from a variety of sources.

Four indicators are used for each country to calculate the Global Hunger Index: Тўйиб овқатланмаслик: the proportion of the population that is malnourished (i.e., in the case of low-calorie food); Child malnutrition: the proportion of children under the age of five who are malnourished (i.e., as a result of malnutrition, their height does not match their body weight); Growth retardation in children: the proportion of children under the age of five who are stunted (i.e., the fact that children are stunted in growth relative to their age, indicating that they are chronically malnourished); Child mortality: the under-five mortality rate as a result of factors such as malnutrition and unhealthy environment.

The study evaluates each of the four indicators on a 100-point scale, based on the highest performance observed in the last decade on a global scale. If a country scores between 0 and 10 points, there is a “low level of hunger” in that country. A score of between 10 and 19.9 indicates "average hunger," a score of 20 to 34.9 indicates "high hunger," and a score of 35 to 49.9 indicates "critical hunger." A score of 50 or higher indicates that the level of hunger in the country is on a “catastrophic” scale.

Neighboring Kazakhstan is ranked 20th, Kyrgyzstan 35th and Turkmenistan 54th.

The following is the World Bank's data on the share of the population living on $ 1.90 or less per day.

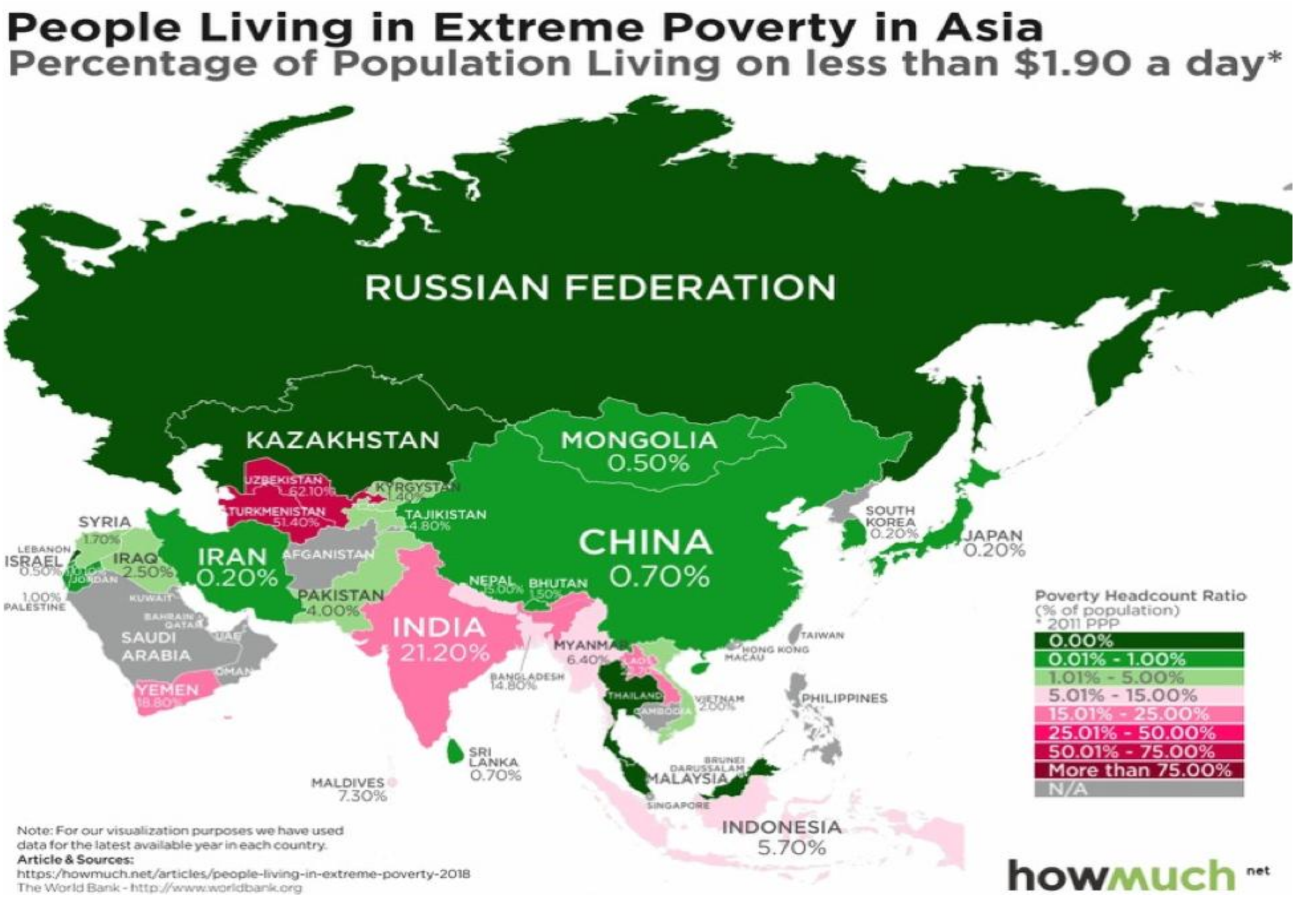

Figure 1. Percentage of population living on $ 1.90 per day or less (as a percentage of the country’s population).

Source: https://www.vorldbank.org

The share of such population in our country in 2018 was a very large figure of 62.1% [6].

The lack of a modern methodology for the statistical study of poverty does not allow to fully understand the problem and take appropriate measures in this regard. For example, as early as 1992, the Russian Federation introduced the practice of officially calculating the level of poverty on the basis of the minimum consumer basket. Since 2000, the practice of calculating the subsistence minimum in the country through a single methodology has been officially enshrined in law, a system of quarterly review of the consumer basket has been introduced. According to official statistics, 20.9 million people (14.3% of the country's population) live below the poverty line in Russia today.

The poverty rate does not fully cover the situation. It does not reflect the degree of stratification of members of society in terms of income ownership. In this case, extensive use of the Gini coefficient is recommended. The Gini coefficient was developed in 1912 by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini, often referred to as the “population income concentration index” or “equity index”, and shows the unequal distribution of income between different segments of the population.

Table 2.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the income distribution is uneven (%) among 10% of the population

Decile indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
I Decile	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,9
II Decile	4,8	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,4
III Decile	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,4
IV Decile	6,9	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,2	7,3	7,2	7,3
V Decile	7,9	7,8	7,9	7,9	7,7	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,1
VI Decile	9,1	9,0	8,9	9,0	8,8	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,1
VII Decile	10,5	10,4	10,2	10,3	10,2	10,0	10,2	10,2	10,3
VIII Decile	12,2	12,2	12,2	11,9	11,9	11,4	11,5	11,6	11,7
IX Decile	14,9	14,9	15,1	14,4	13,8	13,5	13,8	13,9	14,1
X Decile	24,8	24,7	24,5	25,3	26,2	25,6	24,4	24,1	23,7
Coefficient of income stratification of the population by groups of 10%	8,5	8,2	8,0	7,9	7,8	7,0	6,4	6,2	6,1

Source: Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
https://stat.uz/uz/180-ofytsyalnaia-statystyka-uz/6554-aholi-turmush-darajasi

In 2018, the incomes of the top 10 percent of the population accounted for 23.7 percent of all incomes, while the incomes of the low-income 10 percent accounted for only 3.9 percent of total incomes. We can see that the decil coefficient of income stratification was 6.1. The size of the shadow economy in the economy of our country (according to the World Bank, this figure is 51%) does not allow to calculate the data with extreme accuracy.

Articles 22-25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights state: “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, as well as social security in accordance with its resources and the preservation of its dignity, the exercise of its rights in the economic, social and cultural spheres necessary for the free development of the individual, the standard of living necessary for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including clothing, food, medical care and necessary social services, as well as unemployment, illness, disability, widowhood, old age or other circumstances beyond which there is no means of subsistence ”[3]. Therefore, we have every reason to say that the fight against poverty is one of the important tasks of any democratic state.

However, it should be noted that the allocation of large sums of money from various sources to reduce poverty is itself insufficient. While poverty is extremely multifaceted, the causes of it are also varied. The experience of the past years clearly shows that poverty cannot be reduced simply by increasing the allocated pensions, creating new jobs, improving the housing conditions of the population, increasing the amount of loans provided to businesses. In particular, in the last 2.5 years, the amount of loans allocated to businesses in our country is much higher than the funds allocated over the past 30 years, but this has not had a sufficiently positive impact. The European Network for the Elimination of Poverty (EAPN) identifies a number of factors that increase the risk of falling into poverty, including: unemployment, low literacy, disability, poor human health, belonging to one or another ethnic group, living in remote or poor areas, etc. In our opinion, the most important aspect is the level of economic thinking of people. People need to have a desire to make and improve their lives. They should feel protected and not be afraid that their property will be destroyed or taken away by officials or businessmen close to the government. They should have institutions that ensure that their voice is always heard by the authorities, not when the election campaign begins.

In the fight against poverty, it is important to study the experience of countries around the world and use them in practice. In particular, the use of Chinese experience in the development of anti-poverty programs in Uzbekistan will have a positive effect. China has done a great deal today to end poverty. According to the World Bank, 850 million people in China have been lifted out of poverty to date. In China, the poverty rate was 88 percent in 1981, compared to 0.7 percent in 2019. This figure is fully consistent with the poverty rate in developed countries, in particular, the poverty rate is in the United States (1%), Sweden (0.61%), Germany (0.19%), Italy (1.5%).

Poverty alleviation measures in China are characterized by the following aspects:

1. Targeting of the specified social protection measures;
2. Full support of research work on food security, supply of local markets with quality food products;
3. Approach to the fight against poverty based on the specifics of each region;
4. The social policy pursued in China is aimed at covering the interests of different segments of the population. In particular, while the goal is to improve the quality of relevant social services for the elderly, the realization of the labor potential of the able-bodied, and especially the youth, is at the heart of China's anti-poverty policy, which focuses on vocational training, that is, the Confucian teaching that "people should be taught to fish by fishing";
5. Introduction of industrial production in rural areas in order to reduce poverty in rural areas, strengthening cooperation between agricultural producers;
6. Widespread use of the practice of creating special economic zones for the purpose of socio-economic development of the regions, increasing employment and income of the population;
7. Establish strict control over the spending of any funds directed to social programs.

Nearly 46 percent of the world’s population (3.4 billion people) live on less than $ 5.5 a day, according to the World Bank’s Poverty Reduction Report, which is published every two years and more than 1.9 billion people (26.2 percent of the world’s population) live on less than $ 3.2 a day. While the share of the poorest people living on $ 1.95 a day has shrunk to 10 percent worldwide, the problem of poverty reduction in the world has not yet lost its relevance. According to the international organization Oxfam, for every dollar of tax revenue collected around the world, the rich pay only 4 cents. If only 1 percent of the richest people in the world raise the amount of taxes paid by only 0.5 percent, it will create access to school for 262 million children around the world who are currently deprived of basic school education.

When thinking about poverty, it should be noted that there is a mechanism called “poverty trap” in describing poverty and misery. There are a number of "poverty traps" that one can fall into any of them. Here are some of them:

1. **Birth and residence in a poor country.** The low level of economic development, in turn, leads to a deterioration in the quality of education, the quality of medical services is not at the required level. This situation is characterized by low wages and high unemployment. In this case, the only way out of the trap is labor migration. According to the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, the unemployment rate in Uzbekistan is 9.3% of the economically active population. Today, the number of unemployed and hopeful people in our country is 1.3 million. Data from the Ministry of employment and labor relations show that, The high unemployment rate among young people is a major concern, including 15.1 per cent among those aged 20-30, Unemployment among those aged 15-25 was 16.8 per cent, 12.7 percent of women do not have a job. According to the data, today more than 4.5 million citizens of the country work abroad. Labor migrants send more than $ 5 billion a year to our country, which is more than 10 percent of the country's GDP. According to the World Bank, a sharp decline in remittances from migrant workers would lead to a doubling of poverty in the country.

2. **Birth and residence in rural areas.** It is no secret that the city provides a quality standard of living for its citizens. Compared to the rural population, the urban population has a number of advantages in terms of education, culture, medical services, and high wages. The low incomes of the rural population do not allow them to take advantage of a number of development achievements. Cities account for 75% of Uzbekistan's GDP and more than 85% of industrial output. Cities account for 99.1% of information and communication services, 98.3% of financial services, 80.8% of educational services and 71.9% of medical services provided in the country.

3. **Early childbearing and large families.** Young women often fall into the trap of poverty because they are unable to find employment after having a child. If you don’t get the education you need, the situation becomes more complicated. As a result of not having an adequate level of education and practical work skills, women are deprived of the opportunity to get a decent job and salary. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimates that only 17 percent of families with children receive childcare benefits, but benefits do not have a significant impact on poverty reduction. The poverty rate among children under 15 is 1.5 times higher than among adults.

4. **Being born into a poor family and not getting a good education.** According to experts from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), low-income families face serious financial difficulties in creating opportunities for their children to receive adequate vocational and higher education. The fact that children from low-income families are currently deprived of such opportunities will lead to their limited financial opportunities in the future.

5. **Working in a low-paying job for a long time.** If a person engages in one type of activity for a long period of time, he or she will gradually lose his or her skills and abilities. As long as a person works in one place for a long time, his desire to make some positive changes in his life gradually fades away.

According to a study by the Center for Analysis of Income and Living Standards of the Higher School of Economics of the Russian Federation, the behavior of people belonging to the category of the poor changes in the following order over certain years. In the first year, people strive to maintain their current level of consumption and quality of life by borrowing from their own funds, relatives and acquaintances. They try their best to find a new or additional job.

The next phase will last two years. People begin to change the composition of consumption at this stage. They are starting to buy a lot of cheap goods, replacing expensive foreign tourist trips with cheap domestic tourist routes. However, food consumption will remain at the same level. After three years, if a decent job is not found and people do not start their own business, people start looking for other and even criminal ways to earn money. They drastically reduce their consumption.

By the seventh year, man becomes accustomed to poverty, and it is now very difficult to return him to the sphere of productive labor. He prefers to retire and look for help from relatives rather than going to work or engaging in temporary income-generating activities.

When we talk about poverty, we need to understand that it is not a problem that applies to one person. Poverty creates a number of negative processes in society and the economy. Poverty leads to an increase in births for a number of objective and subjective reasons. Because the poor do not have access to adequate education, they fill the ranks of low-skilled and unskilled workers. Professionals who are needed by society, especially teachers and doctors, are forced to leave their jobs and engage in other activities in order to earn a higher income. Poverty leads to an increase in crime as people are forced to use illegal means of earning a living as well. Poverty leads to a sharp stratification of income in society and deep-rooted social conflicts.

The research of Esther Duflo, Abhidjit Banerjee and Michael Kremer, who won the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economics in the fight against poverty, is of particular importance [7]. The above-named scientists have been awarded high prizes for their practical results in the fight against poverty and for their effective results. Esther Duflo, Abhidjit Banerjee and Michael Kremer conducted research on poverty reduction and came to the following key conclusions:

- Financial support alone is not enough to reduce poverty, unless people get rid of the "philosophy of poverty", no matter how much money is allocated to reduce poverty, it will not be highly effective;
- the poor make more efficient use of paid tools and equipment than simply free ones;
- in order to reduce poverty, it is necessary to carefully study the lives of the poor on a scientific basis, and it was through the actions of these scientists that the "Laboratory for poverty alleviation" was established. Today, about 200 professors from various prestigious higher education institutions around the world conduct research in this laboratory;
- scientists say that measures taken to reduce poverty in one country or region may not be effective in another country or region, so the development of a program of poverty reduction measures should be approached based on the specifics of each region;
- the use of correctional education programs in raising the literacy of school-age children is very effective, in particular, on the basis of these programs about 5 million children in India have been trained and given great results;
- in raising the level of literacy of children, special attention should be paid to their health. In particular, scientists have proven that high results can be achieved by spending only $ 3.5 per year on anthelmintics per child;
- in the fight against poverty, scientists emphasize the need to work directly with this category of people, to direct their actions to a specific goal.
- In his book, “The end of poverty”, American economist Jeffrey Sachs identifies six types of capital that can help society escape poverty, including: human capital, business capital, infrastructure, natural capital, socially established capital and knowledge capital.

The Sax state, first of all, invests all its efforts and capabilities in human capital investments (health, education, food), infrastructure (roads, utilities, drinking water, environmental protection and sanitation), natural capital (biodiversity and ecosystem conservation), socially established capital (effective public administration, judiciary, law enforcement, etc.) and knowledge capital (supporting research in various fields and sectors that contribute to the development of society) - support).

We can increase the amount of funds allocated by the state to reduce poverty, attract entrepreneurs to a wide range of charitable activities, providing them with various benefits and privileges. However, the implementation of such measures is almost impossible to eliminate the problem of poverty in society. Although such measures provide a basis for the population to survive, but do not allow to escape from the clutches of poverty. This requires, first of all, a radical reconsideration of the socio-economic policy pursued by the government of the country. In our opinion, in developing a program of measures to combat poverty in our country, special attention should be paid to:

- development of science-based programs and plans to combat poverty based on an in-depth analysis of corruption, poor infrastructure, poor quality of various social services, environmental factors that negatively affect the environment and production, etc.;
- immediate legalization of the subsistence minimum and its calculation mechanism;
- addressing the issues of socio-economic development of rural areas through the development of small and medium towns;
- further expansion of mortgage lending opportunities to provide young people with affordable housing, reconsideration of interest rates on mortgage loans by regions;
- widespread promotion of a healthy lifestyle among the population, the formation of a medical culture of citizens, especially among young people;
- in Uzbekistan, the level of "demonstrative consumption" among the population is extremely high. This can be seen, first of all, in the form of lavish weddings, the purchase of expensive cars, the spending of huge sums on beautiful telephone and car numbers in exchange for the funds collected over the years. All this shows that the economic behavior of the population of our country is based on the "philosophy of poverty." Taking into account the above, the implementation of measures aimed at changing the economic thinking of the general population;
- increasing the coverage of youth with vocational and higher education, focusing on training young people in modern and promising professions and specialties, based on the requirements of the labor market;
- consistent establishment of cooperative relations between sectors and industries of the economy, especially among agricultural producers;
- consistent implementation of measures aimed at improving the quality of human capital;
- emphasis on the formation of the knowledge economy, comprehensive support for research and development;

- Achieving the gradual introduction of digital technologies in the social and economic life of society, and so on.

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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ON THE BASIS OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTIONAL PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the fight against poverty specifics, which is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity, and the priorities for poverty reduction in Uzbekistan, based on other countries experience.

Keywords: *sustainable development, poverty, poorness, subsistence minimum, consumer basket, population income, Gini coefficient, Lorenz curve, human capital, poverty trap.*

Introduction

With the acquisition of state independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has become an independent and equal participant in international economic relations. The rapid measures taken in our country to establish market relations have helped to expand the range of economic partners and partners of the republic. At the same time, the liberalization of foreign trade and the elimination of deficits in the national economy are important positive results achieved by our country in the field of foreign economic relations. However, due to the fact that the country's foreign economic activity is at an early stage of development, our country is actively involved in the international division of labor, but does not use the available natural and economic resources, economic potential that allows full use of labor resources. In implementing market reforms, Uzbekistan has faced economic challenges inherent in the transition economy. Such problems include: excessive prolongation of the recession in the transition economy; deindustralization of the economy; low level of competitiveness of national developers, etc. In addition to these problems, the steady and significant growth of import purchases, which has led to a deterioration in foreign trade conditions, remains particularly relevant in the economic sphere. According to the World Bank, the index of foreign trade conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2008-2018 ranged from 0.23 to 0.28 [2]. At present, the share of imports in industrial products is -37.0-40.0%. At the end of 2019, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 42.2 billion soums. USD, which is 8.3 bln. USD more than in the same period of the last year. dollars (growth rate - 26.2%). The share of finished products with high added value in exports remains low. In particular, in 2019, the main share of the country's exports will be products made of precious and semi-precious metals - 5.1 billion. USD (share in total exports 28.5%), services - 3.6 bln. USD (19.9%), energy carriers - 2.5 bln. USD (14.1%), textile products - 1.6 bln. USD (9.1%), food products - 1.5 bln. USD (8.5%), non-ferrous metals and their products - 951.3 mln. USD (5.3%), chemical products and products made from them - 876.9 mln. USD (4.9%), ferrous metals and articles thereof - 349.6 mln. dollars (2%).

One of the solutions to the problems mentioned above is to develop domestic production, which will help reduce imports. In this regard, the establishment of import-substituting industries in Uzbekistan and on this basis to ensure economic growth in the country is the basis of economic policy and promising development strategies implemented in our country.

PROBLEM STYDING LEVEL. Despite the urgency of the problem of organizing import-substituting production and, on this basis, ensuring economic growth in the national economy, this problem has not been studied in detail. Some aspects of ensuring economic growth in the country based on the organization of import-substituting industries and it is reflected in the scientific works of foreign scholars such as Prebish.J.M. Keynes, J. Ituell, R. In the scientific works of these economists, industrial policy based on the organization of import-substituting industries and, on this basis, the issues of ensuring economic growth in the national economy are considered in terms of the conditions of a market economy.

It should be noted that the economic reforms and processes taking place today in the republics of the former Soviet Union are in many ways similar. Therefore, if we talk about the transition economy of the Russian Federation, import substitution issues stimulation of economic growth in L.I. Abalkin's works [5], S.D. Bodrunov conditions for the application of economic sanctions against the Russian Federation [6], A.P. Kireev Improving the country's foreign trade conditions [7], P. A. Kadochnikov on the economic situation in the country after 1998 [8], T. M. Isachenko EU Trade Policy [9], A.P. Terekhova competitiveness of industrial enterprises, N.A. Suchkova is the country's food sector, O.V. Starovoytova is viewed in terms of small open economy conditions [10]. While, K.A. Gulin, E.A. Mazilov, A.P. Ermolovs view import substitution as a means of enhancing the socio-economic development of the regions [11], alternatively V.K. Faltsman considers the organization of import-substituting production in the new geopolitical situation. While O.B. Berezinskaya and A.L. Vedev points out that Russian industry is dependent on imports in terms of production, E.V., Volkodavova in her research considers import substitution in terms of the country's integration into the system of world economic relations.

Among the economists of our country are H.P.Abulkasimov, A.V.Vahabov, T.T.Juraev, A.A.Olmasov, A.V.Vahobov, S.V.Chepel [12], R.R.Khasanov, Sh. G. Yuldashev, F.T.Egamberdiev, U.A.Madrahimov, G.N. Maxmudova, R.A. Saytmu-ratov [13], M.A. Mamatov [14] and others can be cited in this area.

However, an analysis of the studies shows that issues such as the nature of import substitution, its classification characteristics, and incentive mechanisms in transition economies remain unresolved, and many proposals to improve the country’s economic development remain controversial. In addition, the conditions, priorities, and mechanisms for ensuring import-substituting economic growth have not been fully and thoroughly studied in the context of transition economies in general.

RESEARCH METHODS. The research process uses statistical and econometric analysis, generalization, grouping, classification, economic-mathematical modeling, comparative analysis and cross-comparison.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The gradual development of economic theory as a science clearly demonstrates the development of economic views on the formation of national wealth through the development of domestic production. The reasons for the formation and increase of national wealth were originally reflected in the economic ideas of mercantilism. Proponents of mercantilism paid special attention to the issues of reducing imports and developing the production of local goods, which is especially evident in the work of late mercantilists. They support the positive balance of foreign trade turnover and recognize its negative impact on the development of the national economy. Indeed, in practice, the negative trade balance in the Republic of Uzbekistan, caused by the transformational crisis of production, had a negative impact on the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, the issues of reducing imports and increasing domestic production in the Republic of Uzbekistan come to the fore. In other words, the country faces the task of restoring production before the reforms, then increasing them and reducing imports. The development practice of the countries of the world community shows that in the context of import dependence, these problems can be solved by stimulating economic growth based on the organization of import-substituting industrial production. In this regard, we consider it necessary to consider the problems of import-substituting economic growth in the context of a transition economy in determining the main directions of import-substituting growth. Therefore, the analysis and assessment of these problems in the current economic situation plays an important role in determining the main directions and forms of economic growth based on the organization of import-substituting industrial production in the national economy.

Economic growth in all its forms of manifestation reflects the result of the activity of the national economy and means the resolution and reproduction at a new level of the basic economic contradiction between limited production resources and the infinite needs of society. Resolving this conflict can be done in two main ways: first, by increasing the production capacity of society, and second, by making effective use of existing production capacity and developing social needs. However, it should be noted that in the context of expanding production capacity, it is not possible to meet all social needs at each new stage of development. Figuratively speaking, social needs, although the production of products that meet these needs arises only after they are mastered by producers or suppliers of goods in that country, they are always primary in relation to the resources of production, for example, always in society. there will be needs to be met through imports.

In the context of the transition period of economic development, problems related to the expansion of production capacity arise under the influence of many factors of endogenous and exogenous nature. This is especially true for the most vulnerable and underdeveloped countries in the post-Soviet space, including Uzbekistan.

According to official statistics, in the context of the Uzbek economy, the conflict between limited production resources and unlimited needs is resolved mainly through imports.

The steady growth of imports of goods and services has a significant impact on the dynamics of macroeconomic indicators and, accordingly, the rate and quality of economic growth. The liberalization of foreign trade and the transformational crisis of production have led to a high dependence of the national economy on imports. There are cases of import of previously produced goods in the country. Local production is simply not active. Lack of consumer goods in the domestic market has led to rapid growth in imports. If at the beginning of the market reforms the growth of imports was an inevitable process, but with the gradual overcoming of the transformational crisis of production, this phenomenon began to take on a chronic landscape.

Table 1.

The overall decline in GDP compared to 1989

Country	**Decline in GDP during the crisis (%)**	**The peak of the crisis (year)**
Poland	17.8	1991
Czech Republic	13.1	1992
Slovakia	24.9	1993
Hungary	19.1	1993
Romania	25.0	1992
Bulgaria	33,4	1997
In the Baltic countries	**44,8**	**1994**
Estonia	33.6	1994
Latvia	49.0	1995
Lithuania	43.9	1994
CIS countries	**46.1**	**1998**
Russia	39.8	1998
Belarus	36.6	1995
Ukraine	54.0	1999
Moldova	61.7	1999
Armenia	50.1	1993
Azerbaijan	63.0	1995
Georgia	76.0	1994

Kazakhstan	39.2	1995
Kyrgyzstan	46.9	1995
Tajikistan	64,2	1996
Turkmenistan	35,8	1997
Uzbekistan	19.5	1995

Sourse: E.V. Krasnikova Economy in Transition: Study Guide-M .: Omega-L, 2005, p. 89.

The transformation decline lasted from 1991 to 1996 and left its deep mark on the development of domestic production. Despite the fact that the volume of gross domestic product in 2002-2003 reached its 1991 level, the indicators of GDP per capita and production of consumer goods remain low. The annual growth of gross domestic product is mainly due to the services sector, especially trade and brokerage services. Although in terms of GDP dynamics we can say that we have overcome the transformational crisis, it is still too early to talk about overcoming the stagnation in the manufacturing sector.

From the very beginning of the reforms, the main priority in industrial policy is to improve the quality of institutional reforms and open the way for entrepreneurship, modernization and diversification of industrial production, support of real sector enterprises, implementation of program measures for industrial development in the medium and long term. We can see that the depth of transformational decline in the Republic of Uzbekistan is slightly lower than in the countries in transition (Table 1).

In the first years of its independence, Uzbekistan, unlike many other countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States, has chosen a specific path of transition to a market economy and has consistently pursued it to prevent a sharp decline in production and living standards and excessive domestic and foreign debt. In 1991-1995, the decline in GDP in Uzbekistan was the lowest among the CIS countries - 18.8%. However, this figure was 53% in Russia, 52% in Ukraine, 54.6% in Belarus and 75.4% in Kazakhstan.

During the transition period, along with addressing the problems of macroeconomic stability, institutional and restructuring, along with the task of meeting the decline in production, some work has been done to reform and develop industry in Uzbekistan. The modernization of national industry has been carried out step by step under the active role of the state, using various tools and regulatory mechanisms.

Problems and threats of financial and economic crises, growing competition and the need to ensure the technological security of the country are the most important goals for the industry of Uzbekistan is sustainable, dynamic and balanced development, deepening structural changes aimed at diversifying key sectors and increasing export potential, increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of industries, complexes and enterprises on the basis of their renewal.

It is known from economic theory that the main cause of economic crises is the imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply was due to the sharp decline in supply at the time of growing demand. Therefore, the economic crisis that has affected all countries with economies in transition, including Uzbekistan, has been described as a crisis of lack of production. Although the crisis of underproduction is different from the crisis of overproduction, they have some common features. In both crises, the indicators of socio-economic development are deteriorating: bankruptcy of enterprises, rising unemployment, rising interest rates on loans, high inflation, stagnation of production, deterioration of the national economy and so on. The main difference of the production crisis is the unusual nature of its manifestation. In the administrative-command system of management, the state completely monopolized production activities, there was a lack of means of production for industries producing consumer goods. The division of labor was organized on the principles of inter-republican industrial relations. As a result of the political independence of the republics of the former USSR, the industrial ties between the various enterprises formed during the years of the union were simply destroyed. Previously operating enterprises were forced to cease operations in most cases, demonstrating their incompetence in market conditions. The privatization of manufacturing enterprises had a negative impact on this process. As in the entire post-Soviet space, the process of privatization of industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan was carried out in uncivilized forms. As a result of the cessation of production activities of privatized enterprises by new owners who do not have sufficient experience of operating in market conditions and tools for analyzing enterprises using market instruments, various outlets and small shops for the production of some goods do not correspond to the profile of privatized enterprises. As a result of such an approach to the real sector of the national economy, industrial production has experienced a crisis and the structure of the national economy has been deformed. As a result, there has been an increase in cyclical unemployment and an increase in the number of labor migrants seeking work in other countries (especially the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan) as social tensions escalate. After gaining independence, as a result of the lack of attention to the real sector of the economy, trade, intermediation and banking began to develop in the country. In addition to the above, due to the stagnation observed in agriculture, the crisis caused by insufficient production became more complicated. The slowdown in growth rates and, in many cases, the decline in consumer goods production from the very beginning of market reforms have led to an increase in imports of similar goods.

Implementing an import substitution strategy in the face of underdeveloped national economies will address a number of socio-economic challenges, including reducing unemployment, underutilization of production capacity, rational use of natural and economic resources, improving trade conditions and increasing the competitiveness of domestic producers.

All this suggests that in the context of lack of production capacity, high unemployment and strong dependence on imports, the consistent implementation of economic growth incentives based on the organization of import-substituting industries is a necessary and effective way to solve socio-economic problems.

Restoring production at the pre-crisis level, stimulating import-substituting growth, is able to ensure the efficient operation of the entire economic system.

It should be noted that while in the early 1990s imports served to meet aggregate demand in excess of aggregate supply, later imports largely served to determine the quality of economic recovery in the country. While such an event could serve the purpose of modernizing domestic production using imported raw materials, materials and production equipment and technologies, such a positive impact did not occur due to the stagnation in the production of many consumer goods. On the contrary, imported goods began to dominate the consumer basket of the population. It is gratifying that in recent years there has been a revival in the production of some consumer goods in the country.

In particular, today there are more than 70,000 industrial enterprises in the country, including mining and quarrying - 3.1%, processing industry - 94.4%, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 0 , 7% in water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal - 1.8% enterprises.

At the same time, as of January-December 2019, the structure of industrial production has a different picture, ie the share of mining and quarrying in total industrial production - 13.0%, the share of processing industry - 79.9, the share of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 6.4%, and the share of water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal - 0.7%.

Uzbekistan's industry has a complex diversified and multidisciplinary structure, which reflects the changes in the development of productive forces, the development of regional collective labor in accordance with scientific and technological progress.

As a result of diversification and technological renewal of production in the industrial sector and the widespread introduction of innovative ideas and technologies, high and medium-tech industries such as electrical equipment, computers, electronic and optical products, vehicles, chemicals, machinery and equipment, pharmaceuticals and drugs the formation and development of industries was ensured, and their share in the total industrial production structure was 19.1%. However, the work shows that the country's economy is becoming more dependent on imports due to the low competitiveness of domestic producers and the lack of production of a number of goods.

The above considerations indicate that the characterization of Uzbekistan's dependence on imports is growing under the influence of the negative consequences of the protracted transformation crisis. The situation in the country's economy and domestic markets largely depends on the import of consumer goods.

The situation with the declining trend of the national currency, which should give domestic producers an advantage in price competition with imports, complicates the socio-economic situation in the country due to rising prices. This phenomenon can be explained by the lack of domestic similar goods to replace imported goods or the low level of competitiveness of domestic goods. At the same time, the large advantage of demand over the existing domestic supply, the competitive advantage in price over imported goods, serves as an additional incentive to launch the production of similar imported goods.

In the context of insufficient production capacity associated with the transition period, the only and most appropriate way to address socio-economic problems is to implement an import-substituting and localization-based industrial policy. There is no need to delay the implementation of this policy, on the contrary, the state is required to further accelerate this process by improving all components of economic policy. It should be noted that, by its very nature, an industrial policy based on import-substituting production relies on the full use of integrated production potential, gradually leading to an improvement in product quality through technical and technological re-equipment of production.

Based on what has been said about the causes of the transformational crisis of production and its consequences, we believe that the only right direction to implement state economic policy and increase its impact on the country's economic life is a system of measures to encourage import-substituting production-based industrial policy.

Uzbekistan has ample opportunities to implement the import substitution strategy, and through its implementation we can achieve great results in ensuring effective socio-economic development. In this regard, in our opinion, the importance of import-substituting production policy in overcoming the consequences of the transformational crisis in the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan is reflected in the following:

- the organization of import-substituting industries will reduce dependence on imports, and at the same time create the basis for a multiplier increase in the costs of all macroeconomic agents, ie GDP growth;
- such a strategy will help improve the country's foreign trade conditions;
- It will help reduce the dependence of the Uzbek economy on labor migration, as the expansion of domestic production requires additional labor;
- production of similar imported goods will gradually increase their competitiveness in the domestic market;
- protects the country’s economy from the effects of external factors and fluctuations and at the same time strengthens the country’s economic security.

Determining the use of the strategy of organizing import-substituting industrial production in its place does not clearly show how much the country will benefit from the organization of import-substituting industries. By defining the role of import substitution strategy in the country's economy, we can draw the following important conclusion, according to which at the current stage of socio-economic development of the country there is no other effective way to solve socio-economic problems on a national scale. Many countries of the world community have used this or that form of development strategy based on import substitution in their centuries-old path of progressive development.The experience of these countries shows that the effectiveness of import substitution depends primarily on the economic policy pursued, the existing economic structures and the goals of socio-economic development. Therefore, the strategy of organizing import-substituting production plays an important role in overcoming the consequences of the transformational crisis, which has caused many problems of national economic importance. It is important to take into account foreign experience in the implementation of import-substituting economic growth stimulus mechanisms, not to repeat their mistakes and to take into account their positive aspects. Apart from the economic system of the world economy, no country in the world has yet been able to create a healthy economy on its own. The country's participation in the international division of labor provides a number of advantages and benefits to the country's producers in terms of stimulating economic growth.The country's integration into the world economy allows it to specialize in several important sectors of the economy, as these relations simply do not allow the country to start production or import products that require higher costs than other producers and produce products compared to other producers. and products with good conditions for export. There are various models for the integration of the national economy into the structured system of world economic relations. The main descriptions of such models are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2.

Description of various models of integration of thenational economy into the world market system

Models	Principles of operation		Importance for the national economy
	Export	Import	
A model based on A. Smith's theory of "absolute superiority"	Some high quality and cheap product types that the country specializes in manufacturing	Goods not produced in the country	Improving production efficiency at the expense of deepening specialization
A model based on D.Ricardo's theory "comparative superiority."	Assortment of products that are reflected in low capital and labor costs and in this regard have a comparative advantage over others in the production of the country	Goods dominated by other countries in production	The principles of division of labor allow for the implementation of deep specialization and the improvement of the productive sectors of the economy.
Factor ratio model (Heckscher-Olin model)	Withdrawal of manufactured goods using the existing surplus factors of production in the country, export efficiency is achieved through the export of mobile factors of production beyond national borders.	Import of domestically produced goods using factors of production that are significantly deficient for production in the country.	It links international trade to the structure of the economy. The country's advantage in the production of a particular product is determined by the efficiency of use of available resources, business structure, the degree of optimization of industries.
New factor models (labor force skills theory)	Паст ме?нат харажатлари билан ишлаб чи?арилган ю?орит технологияли ма?сулотларни олиб чи?иш	Import of labor-intensive products that serve the technological development of the economy.	The increase in production efficiency is associated with technological progress (based on the need to invest in education and training).
A model based on R.Vernon, Ch. Kindleberger, L. Wales' theory " product life cycle "	The supply of completely new products on the world market, production is limited and serves as a driving force for the development of consumer countries.	Get products that are similar to export products but a little cheaper.	Accelerated development of technical and technological potential of the country; rapid adoption of process innovations and the transition to the production of completely newtypes of products.
A model based on M. Porter's theory of "competitive advantage"	Remove products that have all the factors for production.	Introduction of products that lead to the development of competitiveness in the domestic market.	It allows to identify and develop a group of the most key factors influencing the development of the national economy.

Note: Author's research.

Based on the basic rules of these models, we can conclude the following:

- There is a tendency in the countries of the world to export goods produced using the factors of surplus production and, conversely, to import goods that require relatively rare factors for production;
- Under certain conditions, there is a process of equalization of "factor prices" in the international division of labor (factor price means the fee received by the owner of the factor for its use: for labor - wages; for capital - interest rates; for land use - rent) .

The considered basic models of inclusion of the national economy in the system of international division of labor allow us to draw the following conclusions about the role and importance of this process in the economic development of the country.

First, the successful development of the national economy requires the active integration of the country's economic complex into the system of world economic relations.

Second, active integration into the world economic system is an important condition for the gradual realization of national priorities in the specialization of the country's economic complex in certain sectors and industries and the development of trade and economic relations with other countries.

Third, operating in a highly competitive environment in foreign markets allows us to identify the most efficient sectors and sectors of the national economy that can serve as a "foundation" for the structural reconstruction of the national economy.

Fourth, the use of the country's comparative advantages and production potential and their effective use is one of the main conditions for ensuring the sustainable development of the national economy.

By its very nature, the international division of labor is recognized as an important stage in the development of the social division of labor between individual states, based on the economically viable specialization of production. Such specialization leads to the interchangeability of production results between countries in certain quantitative and qualitative ratios. In this regard, the textbook "World economy and international economic relations", edited by Doctor of economics, professor A.V.Vahobov, states: “The essence of the international division of labor is reflected in the interaction of the production process, specialization and cooperation of forms of labor activity. The division of labor emerges not only as a process of separation, but also as a way of uniting labor globally ... it is based on the specialization of individual countries in the production of goods and services. ”

International specialization allows national economies to achieve levels of consumption that are much higher than their production capacity.

The peculiarity of the current stage of development of the international division of labor is reflected in the creation and improvement of the world system of international commodity relations. This process helps to ensure that the goals and objectives of the overall system take precedence over individual national goals and interests. The development of the world economic system provides for the development and improvement of systemic mechanisms of self-organization of national economies.

Like any system, the international division of labor is characterized by both positive and negative aspects. Such negative aspects of the international trade system are primarily the result of conflicts of national economic interests and international national specializations, as well as different levels of economic development of countries participating in the international division of labor. It should be noted that international trade, in which developed countries have more advantages and benefits than developing countries and countries with economies in transition, today represents a more pyramidal system rather than a balanced and fair one. The disadvantages of international specialization were highlighted in the opportunities for international stratification and redistribution of resources and added value.

International trade contributes to the growth of demand for the factors of production that are used most rapidly in the production of exported goods and, accordingly, reduces the demand for the factors used in the creation of goods that compete with similar imported goods. While there is no doubt that international trade is beneficial for any country, it may not in some cases be beneficial to owners of factors of production who specialize in the production of goods that compete with imports.

It follows that unregulated foreign trade relations can hinder the structural changes taking place in the economies of developing and transition economies, leading them to specialize in raw materials and finished products. As a result, capital and labor flows to developed countries. Countries at the top of the hierarchical pyramid of the international division of labor will have a great opportunity to earn additional income at the expense of their positive position in the redistribution of international value added.

As a self-developing system, international trade, based on the principles of international specialization, has been able to create a unique mechanism for overcoming these contradictions in the process of its gradual development and improvement of international relations. The strategy, which is based on the organization of import-substituting industries, serves as such a mechanism in the global trading system. In this regard, it is worth mentioning the opinion of E.V. Volkodavova that "import substitution is a model of economic growth of the country in terms of joining the system of world economic relations."

There is still no consensus in the modern economic literature on the differentiation and definition of the economic categories and processes of import substitution and protectionism. This is despite the fact that the concept of protectionism in the system of international economic relations appeared long before the category of import substitution. It should be noted that these categories have a number of common features and differences that give rise to various contradictions. This situation shows that their nature has not been sufficiently studied.

Sometimes, the concept of import reduction is used interchangeably in explaining the substantive nature of import substitution. In particular, The "Great encyclopedic dictionary of economics" edited by V.G. Gavrilenko, P.G. Nikitenko and N.I. Yadevich does not mention the category of "import substitution", rather, the concept of “import substitution” is defined as “a strategy aimed at reducing the amount of imported products in order to stimulate the production of domestic substitutes”. A similar approach can be seen in the work of E.F. Baranov, who states that "import substitution is the process of reducing or stopping the import of certain goods and replacing them with similar domestic goods in the domestic market."

In our view, this definition confuses state protectionist measures with import substitution processes, which are widely used to implement this strategy, but are a subjective form of the international division of labor.

Suchkova N.A. in her research, argues that “the main feature of import substitution is the industrialization of the economy by restricting and excluding these imports”. In her opinion, the choice of the concept of import substitution implies the creation of certain incentives for the development of certain sectors of local industry and agriculture in order to increase their competitiveness in the domestic market.

In this definition, increasing the competitiveness of domestic producers is a key factor as a prerequisite for the implementation of an import substitution program.

Unlike N.A. Suchkova, O.V. Starovoytova is viewed import substitution in terms of import protectionism. A distinctive feature of such an interpretation is that O.V. Starovoytova recognizes import substitution as part of a protectionist policy, arguing that import substitution is aimed at stimulating national production and producers rather than restricting and excluding imports. In our opinion, O.V. Starovoytova's view is somewhat controversial. First, the practice of import substitution cannot be carried out without import restrictive measures. Second, incentives for domestic producers cannot directly demonstrate the effectiveness of import substitution. Therefore, we believe that the implementation of the import substitution strategy can be done only on the condition of the application of measures to directly limit and reduce the volume of imports.

A number of other authors, such as N.V.Morozova, I.A. Vasileva, A.I. Gorbunova, consider import substitution from the perspective of public policy. According to them, “import substitution is a state policy aimed at protecting domestic producers by replacing imported products with local ones. The import substitution strategy envisages improvement of product quality, production of new types of products, modernization of the whole production, ie development of equipment and technologies, introduction of innovations and increase of their efficiency. At the same time, the import substitution strategy represents a gradual transition from the production of these simple goods to high value-added science-capacity products. ”

In her research, A.G. Badalova tried to explain import substitution in more detail, arguing that “import substitution is the replacement of imports with domestically produced goods. It distinguishes three types of import substitution:

• Substitution of imports of technological equipment for the subsequent establishment of domestic production of goods and services;

• Substitution of imports of raw materials, semi-finished products and components for the production of goods and services;

• Substitution of imports of finished products, the production of which is not competitive in the domestic market.

Considering import substitution in terms of its types is currently a very comprehensive process. Therefore, in our opinion, there is no need to consider the import substitution feature depending on its types.

In their research, O.B. Brezinskaya and A.L. Vedas view import substitution as “the process of substituting imported raw materials and purchased products for the lowest level of production through gradual squeezing”. This definition focuses on the substitution of imports of investment goods in the context of the industry's dependence on imports of raw materials.

E.N. Nazarchuk describes import substitution as "increasing the production of domestic goods while reducing the consumption of imported goods, which is economically feasible to replace imported goods with domestic goods." At the same time, in his opinion, "import-substituting products are products of domestic producers that have the ability to squeeze similar imported products out of the market due to their more attractive consumer properties." E.N. Nazarchuk proposes to classify import substitution by the following characteristics: by level of implementation (macro, meso and micro level); on strategies (domestic market-oriented, foreign-market-oriented and mixed); on the basis of import-substituting production (on the basis of existing production or newly established production); objects of import substitution (products, services, equipment, technologies, raw materials, components); in the direction of implementation (focused on investment demand and consumer demand); by models (based on the own resources and technologies of local economic entities, on the basis of joint ventures and on the basis of imported resources and technologies). In this case, in our opinion, the concept of import substitution and its classification have been very successfully formulated by the author. In addition, in the classification of import substitution according to the strategy of E.N. Nazarchuk, special attention is paid to its orientation to domestic and foreign markets, and assumes their compatibility. In our view, such an explanation of import substitution covers some aspects of export-oriented domestic production. Therefore, the addition of foreign market orientation to this classification goes beyond the scope of import substitution. In our opinion, it is expedient to replace imports, first of all, by squeezing them out of the domestic market in exchange for imported goods with local similar goods, and only after achieving these goals, to focus on foreign sales markets. In other words, with the successful implementation of import substitution, it is possible to gradually move to a type of export-oriented development.

In his works, V.K. Faltsman discusses the issue of import substitution in the new geopolitical situation. According to him, import substitution is "a natural process of increasing the competitiveness of domestic products, overcoming the backwardness of scientific and technological development, modernization, economic growth and development." The process of economic growth is an important aspect of this interpretation. In other words, we are talking about the impact of import substitution on economic growth.

The “Grand economic dictionary” under the edition of A.N. Azriliyan distinguishes between the concepts of "import substitution" and "import substitution." According to the dictionary, "import substitution - the cessation of imports of these products into the country in connection with the organization of on-site production of this product"; "Import substitution is a policy of the country to reduce import and foreign exchange costs by stimulating the development of domestic production."

The peculiarity of such a distinction is that while the definition of the category of import oppression is based on the objective, legitimate nature of this economic category, it is pointed out that import substitution is related to the protectionist policy of the state.

In order to better understand and differentiate import substitution and protectionist policies of the state, in our opinion, it is necessary to distinguish the main economic features of import substitution. These characteristics include the competitiveness and cost-effectiveness of import substitution.

The above-mentioned signs allow us to identify two important differences between import substitution and protectionist policies.

First, if protectionist measures are taken by the state primarily in the interests of the state, then import substitution is based on the state's support for the establishment of domestic production of similar goods and the gradual reduction of imports, improving the entire system of international relations. also has an objective-conditional structural character that is practiced as an independent process.

Second, the implementation of gradual import substitution will help optimize the international division of labor, and excessive protectionist measures could lead to the country’s economic isolation. Therefore, in the implementation of import substitution strategies, it is necessary to combine the country's participation in the international division of labor with protectionist measures.

Third, after the displacement of imported products from domestic markets, domestic import-substituting industries can demonstrate their sufficient level of competitiveness and economic efficiency, which in turn leads to an increase in exports due to the high consumer characteristics and attractiveness of manufactured products. Consequently, the implementation of these measures will serve to improve and strengthen the position of national producers in international trade. Therefore, the idea that import substitution contradicts the strategy of an export-oriented economy was untrue. On the contrary, import substitution involves a gradual transition to export-oriented production. At this point, if we focus on protectionism, it will have a short-term character, as it is done to protect the domestic market from external competition in terms of political and national interests.

Conclusions and recommendations. Thus, it should be noted that protectionism is limited to protecting national producers (factor owners) from external competition if the main purpose of import substitution is to produce efficient and competitive products with a view to further export. In other words, protectionism allows for additional income in excess of the current alternative value of the resources used. Although the total cost of implementing protectionist policies in practice is higher than the benefits received, they are usually borne by ordinary consumers. If the production of a commodity is not open to foreign producers, it will, of course, inevitably become uncompetitive (this contradicts the basic features of import substitution). In other words, if import substitution implies support for local producers of import-substituting products as the first step in the development of export-oriented production, then for holdp state protectionism such a policy is limited to reducing imports by various tariff and non-tariff methods .

Based on the above, it can be concluded that import-substituting economic growth is due to the competitive advantages of domestic production due to the modernization of national economies and the reduction of strong dependence on imports of investment goods.

Thus, summarizing the review of the methodological basis of economic growth based on the organization of import-substituting industries, we can note the following:

First, a review of the methodological content of import substitution and, on this basis, the definition of its forms will allow to determine its optimal directions for the country at the current stage of economic reforms. In practice, it is too early to talk about secondary import substitution in the context of the long-lasting transformational crisis of production and the country’s high dependence on imports. Although Uzbekistan has huge reserves of production resources and reserves, their use is still at an early stage. Therefore, the use of foreign production factors (which is especially evident in the attraction of foreign production equipment and technologies) in the use of import substitution strategies cannot be ruled out. Moreover, without protectionist measures, it is not possible to carry out the initial stages of the application of import substitution. In addition, we believe that economic growth based on the organization of import-substituting industries under the influence of economic law, which represents the transition from quantitative growth to qualitative indicators, will then have an intensive characterization.

Second, at the current stage of economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in terms of the level of import coverage, partial import substitution is acceptable, and in terms of the use of production resources - primary import substitution. This is explained by the stagnation and economic obsolescence of production techniques, which were observed at the beginning of economic reforms. In such circumstances, it would not be logical to talk about secondary import substitution. In the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is desirable to stimulate import-substituting economic growth through intensive development of agriculture and industry. Therefore, when using the import substitution strategy for the development of sectors of the national economy, it is necessary to take into account the widespread use of the latest production equipment and technologies that meet international standards and serve to ensure the competitiveness of domestic goods. The Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "... it is necessary to actively attract foreign investment, advanced modern technologies and scientific achievements for the modernization and development of industry and infrastructure of our country ... The main goal of Uzbekistan's industrial development is not only to increase growth in this sector of the economy, but also to develop priority sectors and production through the use of rich natural resources, to form its modern structure, to increase the competitiveness and efficiency of the country's industry in foreign and domestic markets. formation of a set of measures. The strategic direction is to create an export-oriented structure of industry and increase the share of deeply processed products in exports relative to raw materials "[1].

The main goals in the implementation of the import substitution program in the Republic of Uzbekistan are to ensure a positive trade balance, strengthen the economic security of the country, stimulate the development of local producers, reduce dependence on imports.

Third, a comprehensive approach to import substitution allows for the stimulation of the reproduction function, which determines the volume and proportions of expanded reproduction. At the same time, appropriate conditions will be created to increase production, encouraging the satisfaction of the growing needs of the population through import substitution. It should be noted that a comprehensive approach to import substitution will ensure the transformation of natural and other resources into material goods consumed by society through the introduction of reproduction processes.

Fourth, the practical use of socially complex import substitution means raising the living standards and improving the material well-being of all segments of the population. In general, the complexity of import substitution is usually characterized by its social orientation, which provides for a new quality of economic growth, which in turn requires that economic growth is inextricably linked to the welfare of the population and the coordination of these two processes.

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SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL VIEWS DEVELOPMENT ON THE INVESTMENT IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Investments play an important role in increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, improving the sectoral structure of the economy. Therefore, this article describes in detail the gradual development of scientific views on the impact of investment on economic growth and provides relevant conclusions and recommendations.

KEYWORDS: *world economy, globalization, investment, economic growth, national economy, structural structure of the economy, competitive economy.*

Introduction

In world practice, along with the rapid development of scientific and technological potential, the focus is not on quantitative indicators of economic growth, but on achieving more qualitative indicators by increasing the competitiveness of the economy and ensuring its sustainable development and structural change. Investment has become an important factor in ensuring the quality of economic growth and market competitiveness.

Due to the intensification of globalization in the world economy, the growing demand for investment among developed and developing countries, targeted scientific research is being conducted on scientific solutions to a number of problems. In particular, special attention is paid to research aimed at improving the quality of economic growth through the formation of a legal framework for direct investment in accordance with international standards, attracting more investment into the country's economy, structural changes in the economy, new technologies, products and services. "We will achieve rapid development of our economy only through the active attraction of investment, the launch of new production facilities" [1].

The priority task identified in the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to modernize the economy through technical and technological renewal, implement structural changes and increase production, increase the country's export potential, strengthen macroeconomic stability and maintain high economic growth. Investments play an important role in staying.

THE PROBLEM STUDING LEVEL. Among the Western economists who have studied the impact of investment on the quality of economic growth are: J. Schumpeter [2], J. Keynes [3], R. K. Harrod [4], K. McConnell, S. Brew [5], P. Samuelson [6], G.Menkyu [7], P.F.Druker [8] and others can be included.

The impact of investment on the quality of economic growth, the principles of its state support and some of its methodological aspects researched by Russian scientists R.A. Nuriev [9], T.N. Polyakova [10], N.D. Kondratev, Yu.V. Yakovets, L.I.Abalkin [11], E.F.Borisov [12] and others.

Among the economists of our country A.V. Vahabov [13], S.V. Chepel, R.R. Khasanov, Sh.G. Yuldashev, F.T. Egamberdiev [14] and others can be cited in this area.

The problems of the impact of investments on the quality of economic growth in the national economy in our country were discussed by A.V. Vahabov, S. Chepel, Sh. G. Yuldashev, N.N. Oblomuradov, U.A. Madrahimov [15] and others.

However, it should be noted that the impact of investment on the quality of economic growth has not been considered as a separate topic in this study. In addition, the analysis shows that no scientific research has been conducted on the socio-economic issues of ensuring the quality of sustainable economic growth of investments in certain sectors and industries of the national economy, which has a perfect description.

RESEARCH METHODS. The study used scientific abstraction, dialectical research, induction and deduction, targeted development, monographic observation, systematic and comparative analysis, graphical representation, expert evaluation, and economic statistical methods.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Investment is a financial source of reproduction and the quality of economic growth, a factor determining the development of productive forces and the system of economic relations. The investment ensures the implementation of the achievements of science and technology and the process of socio-economic development. It is also a necessary condition for the continuous improvement of living standards and quality of life. In this regard, the need for investment requires two important factors: an increase in the quality of social needs and an increase in population. The following theories of economic growth are distinguished in the theory of economics:

- new keynesian theories of economic growth;
- new classical theories of economic growth;
- empirical theories of economic growth;
- new theories of endogenous growth.

Within the framework of these directions, various theoretical models of economic growth have been developed. Economic growth models are abstract generalized and simplified representations of real economic processes through graphical and mathematical methods in order to determine the important causes and factors of the economic processes under study. Two types of economic growth models are prevalent in economics today: neoclassical and neo-keynesian school theories.

At the heart of the theory of economic growth is the question of the role of investment in structural reconstruction. Keynes had stated in economics that a market economy could not guarantee stability in the economy. Against the crisis in the economy and high unemployment, the state must pursue its own stabilizing policy. Without the use of the role of the state in the management of the economy, it is impossible to achieve the necessary macroeconomic ratios of reproduction. He also notes that the population's ability to pay in the market plays a decisive role in the movement of products. According to Keynes, demand, consumption, investment predetermine the quality of economic growth. Keynes believed that the state should pursue a stabilizing policy at the macro level and that its main task is to ensure the sustainable development of the economy through public spending, investment, taxes and interest rates, in which investment is one of the key factors of economic development.

The concept of multiplier in the theory of economics was introduced in 1931 by the English economist R. Kahn. This indicator is determined by the ratio of the growth of national income to the volume of investment that provided this growth. He argues that the dynamics of investment play an important role in the change in aggregate demand values, while the indicator itself reflects the ratio of the difference in income growth to the difference in investment growth.

$$M = \frac{\Delta \text{ЯИМ}}{\Delta \mathbf{I}} \qquad (1)$$

Here: ∆GDP- Changes in GDP;

ΔI - changes in the volume of investments.

The multiplier is inversely proportional to the marginal propensity to accumulate, the higher the propensity, the lower the multiplier effect. In this case, J.M. Keynes does not mean the rate of return on investment as a production of additional goods and services, but the rate of increase in profits of enterprises in which these goods are purchased as a result of the purchase of investment goods. The growth of workers' incomes in these enterprises is due to the marginal tendency, which stimulates the growth of their consumption. The increase in their consumption leads to an increase in effective demand and national income, respectively. The increase in purchasing power encourages businesses to sell more anyway, which in turn necessitates the hiring of additional workers and the purchase of more raw materials and supplies.

The creation of additional revenue, cost growth, and expansion of production capacity will then begin to spread to all sectors, including those not associated with initial growth. The more active these processes are, the smoother the multiplier effect will be as a result of the transfer of a certain share to the fund, without all the income received being directed to consumption.

New Keynesians E. Hansen, R. Harrod, J. Robinsons, as followers of J. M. Keynes, relied on his teachings and at the same time took a critical approach to this teaching, laying the foundations for a new Keynesian school in the theory of economic growth. By developing the multiplier theory and expanding its fields of application, E.Xansen, R. Harrod and J. Robinson showed that there were other primary causes of the initial oscillations of the multiplier, such as changes in export and import values, increase and decrease in government spending.

The interdependence of investment dynamics with GDP dynamics is not limited to the multiplication factor. There is also the so-called acceleration principle, according to which changes in GDP, in turn, lead to changes in the volume of investment. The interplay of the principles of multiplication and acceleration gave a dynamic and systematic look to multiplier theory. If it is possible to observe the dynamics of investment, then the multiplier reflects the change in income, if the income is known, then the accelerator shows the dynamics of investment.

The American economist John Maurice Clark (1884-1963) was one of the first to pay special attention to this effect. Clark believes that an increase in demand for consumer goods will trigger a chain reaction, leading to an excessive increase in demand for equipment and machinery. Clark calls this law an important condition of cyclical development, or in his words, the "accelerator effect." We can think of fluctuations in the demand for investment as a function of fluctuations in income. In this case, we note that investment grows faster than income growth. Calculations are made using the following formula 2:

$$\mathbf{I_{ind}=\beta\times\Delta y} \qquad (2)$$

here: β- acceleration coefficient.

The essence of the accelerator effect is that fluctuations in sales of goods lead to instability in demand for the means of production needed to produce these goods.

In real life, there is an interaction between income and investment. Investment, as the first "injection" (treatment), leads to an increase in GDP due to the multiplier effect, and as a logical continuation of this, the tendency to invest in society as a whole. This increases the economic growth rate in return for the accelerator effect. Thus, combining the multiplier effect with the accelerator effect gives a multiplier-accelerator effect (Samuelson-Hicks model). The multiplier-accelerator effect clearly shows the structure of cyclic oscillations that occur in a self-regulating economic system.

One of the distinctive features of the modern theory of quality factors of economic growth is the application of different models of growth. "A new Keynesian model of economic growth has been proposed by British economist Roy Harrod and American economist E. Domar. It is commonly referred to as the Harrod-

Domar model. In this model, capital is considered as the only factor of economic growth. This factor supposedly synthesizes the fact that all other factors apply to it. This implies that all factors are involved, the increase in demand is equal to the increase in supply. According to the authors of the model, the coefficient of capital capacity, ie the ratio of capital to production, does not change significantly when the total labor force increases. Accordingly, the "capital-labor" ratio and the ratio of production to labor costs will increase. Therefore, the indicator of the one-factor model - the ratio of "capital to output" will remain the same in practice".

The Harrod-Domar model serves as an aid in addressing economic growth challenges in the long run. This model shows economic growth in a simple and clear way, helping to visualize interdependence in its dynamics. The formula for this model is as follows:

$$G = S{:}C, \qquad (3)$$

here: G - economic growth rate; C – "Capital-to-output ratio" (capital capacity ratio); S – the share of savings in national income. The larger the amount of net savings (S), the higher the amount of investment, and therefore the higher the growth rate.

Using key economic indicators, it is possible to forecast the expected economic growth rates in the future. However, if the share of savings in national income (S) and the capital capacity ratio (C) do not change during the forecast period, this difference will not be so great. When economic growth rates are high, the capital capacity ratio accelerates this growth even more. And when growth rates slow, there is a lack of investment to maintain the required rates.

E. Hansen explains the stage of growth in the economy as follows: the emergence of a certain amount of autonomous investment in a sector as a result of FTT leads to an increase in GDP due to the multiplier effect, which in turn leads to an increase in investment incentives. Investments are mainly the result of technical and technological changes. Incentive investments are the result of increased sales or final demand. This kind of view of investment as an element of aggregate demand leads to another multiplier effect, which leads to an increase in income and, in turn, to the emergence of new investments.

By the 1970s, in economically developed countries, the economy was in a state of stagnation, and even in some countries there was a recession. The conclusion of neoclassical school scholars is that the main reason for the economic downturn was the stabilization policy of the state. As a result, a neoclassical school of economics began to take the place of the new keynesian school in the theory of quality of economic growth.

According to neoclassical school scientists, the volume of investment depends on the division of income received in the economy into consumption and savings. Given the low average per capita income, the bulk of this income (75-80%) is spent on consumption. Improving the level of human security leads to an increase in the share of income directed to funds, which are a source of investment resources, which in turn leads to a significant increase in investment [7].

One of the peculiarities of the modern theory of economic growth and its factors is the application of any kind of models of such growth. These models can serve as an example of the production function of Cobb-Douglas, proposed in 1928 to determine the quantitative growth of production as a result of the interaction of capital and labor. This factor model is expressed as follows:

$$\mathrm{V} = A \cdot \boldsymbol{L^{a}} \cdot \boldsymbol{K^{\beta}} \qquad (4)$$

Where V- Production volume (in value value); L- cocktail consumption; K-capital expenditure; A-proportionality coefficient; a.β-elasticity coefficient

According to scientists, a 1% increase in labor costs will lead to a threefold increase in production compared to a 1% increase in capital expenditures. In this way, Cobb-Douglas scientifically substantiated that the return on the use of the human factor in production is several times higher than the return on capital.

Subsequent representatives of neoclassical theories, B. Wall, E. Denison, R. Solow, and others further improved Cobb-Douglas's production function, adding factors such as the age of fixed capital, production volume, workers' qualifications, and qualifications as factors of economic growth quality.

The neoclassicists raised the problem of accelerating economic growth not at the expense of unused capacity, but at the expense of introducing new techniques, increasing labor productivity and improving the organization of production. Representatives of this direction (American economist Robert Solow and British economist James Smith and others) form the methodological basis of the theory. It is known that in this theory, labor, capital and land are interpreted as independent factors of social product formation [7].

This neoclassical theory was first proposed by R. It was developed by Solow in technological development and the function of aggregate production (1957). He scientifically substantiated that improving the quality of technology, as well as improving the skills of employees, is much more effective than increasing the number of machines and factories. In his view, the focus of fixed assets on the development of research and development will ensure the quality of effective economic growth [16].

This neoclassical theory proves the interdependence of three sources of quality of economic growth - investment, labor force and technical progress. In this case, the savings rate is a decisive factor. A higher rate of the fund provides a larger reserve of capital, i.e., an increase in investment, and hence a higher level of production.

R. According to Solow's theory, technological progress is the only condition for a steady increase in living standards, measured by per capita income. He also proposes a “golden rule of the fund” formula that defines the most optimal level of capital armament. Large-scale economic growth may meet different norms of the fund, but economic growth, which provides the highest level of consumption, is the most optimal norm. Unlike traditional approaches, the highest level of consumption is determined not by the maximum amount of capital, but by its acceptability and economic efficiency, which is the capital efficiency per unit of output (maximum labor productivity). Therefore, the economist distinguishes the development of technology as the only basis for sustainable growth. He found that in 1909-1949, more than 80.0% of GDP growth in the United States was provided by intensive factors rather than technical progress, i.e., labor and capital expenditures.

Empirical research aimed at studying the effects of various factors on economic growth has made a huge contribution to the formation of modern theories of the quality of economic growth. One of the largest researchers in this field is E. Denison. Based on the analysis of extensive statistical data, the scientist proved that the expansion of labor and capital use, as well as innovations in technology have provided only half of the increase in national output in the United States in the twentieth century.

According to Denison's calculations, two-thirds of the economic growth in Western Europe between 1948 and 1969 was due to increased labor productivity. At the same time, the share of education in increasing national income in European countries and the United States increased from 12.0% to 29.0%. To measure the impact of the human factor, the American economist took into account not only the number of workers, but also that labor productivity depends on the age and sex of the employee, education and level of professional training.

In the last years of the twentieth century, objections to neoclassical theories in the doctrine of economic growth intensified. These are the problems associated with the sharp differences in the levels of economic development in the countries of the world and, in developing countries, the growing debt crisis of the state. During this period, the World Bank and the IMF recommended investment as an important factor in shaping free market relations, economic growth and improving the welfare of the population in developing countries. However, investment growth has not led to the expected economic growth and well-being of the population in developing countries. According to the World Bank and the JVF, the liberalization of domestic and foreign markets has also failed to attract the expected level of foreign investment in developing countries. The school of endogenous growth theory has tried to explain the solution to these problems.

In the theory of endogenous growth (American economists P. Romer, R. Lucas, etc.), technological progress in the long run is not the only cause of economic growth. They scientifically substantiated that the level of quality of economic growth depends on the following factors:

- quality of human capital, investments in human development (education, health, etc.);

- creating the necessary conditions for the protection of intellectual property rights in conditions of imperfect competition;
- government support for the development of science and technology;
- Creating a favorable investment climate and mastering new technologies.

P. According to Romer, “there is an exchange between today’s consumption and the knowledge that can be used to expand tomorrow’s consumption”. P. In Romer’s theory, the rate of economic growth is directly related to the amount of human capital centralized in the acquisition of new knowledge. In practice, this means that the field of scientific research is not only influenced by practical ideas and developments. According to this theory, countries with large amounts of accumulated human capital achieve higher rates of economic growth. Hence, the development of free international trade will also help to increase the growth rate, as the exchange of goods expands the boundaries of the economic system and thus serves to increase the accumulation of human capital.

R. According to Lucas' theory, the accumulation of human capital is an active economic process that requires certain resources and causes alternative costs. According to the theory of endogenous growth, the accumulation of knowledge, reduction of production costs, innovations and innovations are important factors in the quality of economic growth. The main feature of the development of a market economy today is the use of all the opportunities and resources of extensive growth in the economy. In today's era of globalization, the main direction of development of the market economy is to achieve the ultimate quality results in economic growth based on high labor quality and capital-saving technologies and environmental constraints in FTT.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By the 21st century, there have been significant changes in the economy. These changes are primarily due to the fact that as the economy reaches the limits of the use of resources, the opportunities for the use of traditional resources as economic growth are limited over time. In light of the above, the system of scientific knowledge, which is now inextricably linked with investment processes, new technologies and, in turn, the creation of new goods and services, will be a key element in creating a modern model of economic growth quality.

Today, innovative economic growth plays an important role in the doctrine of economic growth. Innovative economic growth is based on entrepreneurial initiative, FTT and organizational and economic activity in the system of market relations. It is to implement systemically innovative projects that form the core of strong competitive technology platforms and clusters; growth of private investment using indirect means of reducing the share of public spending and more incentives; mobilization of resources for a limited number of projects; aimed at developing international cooperation in the field of innovation based on risk sharing.

If we study all the models in generalization, it is impossible to see that the same model is fully applied in the economy today. While Keynesians focus on investment and public administration in modeling the quality of economic growth in this regard, neoclassicists prioritize the efficiency aspects of all factors of production while denying public administration.

In our opinion, a country should develop its own model of economic growth based on the natural, social and economic potential of the country, customs, traditions and mentality of the population, rather than choosing the same model of economic growth for sustainable development of its economy. This will reduce the sensitivity of the country's economy to various external shocks and the level of resilience to crises around the world economy[52].

A clear example of this is the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021," developed at the initiative of the President of our country. The goal of the action strategy is to radically increase the effectiveness of ongoing reforms, the rapid development of the state and

[52] Maxmudov N. Hakimov H. Economic growth models and directions of their use in macroeconomic analysis. Journal of Economics and Finance. 2016. №3.

society in all its aspects. In today's globalization, the goal is to improve the quality of economic growth and ensure the well-being of the population on the basis of modernization and liberalization of the national economy.

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IMPROVING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DIRECTIONS OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

Today, the household sector in Uzbekistan as an independent economic entity is one of the important factors in the reproduction of labor resources, investment in human capital and investment in the real sector of the economy, which has a significant impact on socio-economic development. However, "... as in any country, we have a poor population. According to various estimates, they make up about 12-15 percent. We are not talking about small numbers, but about 4-5 million people. Poverty reduction means the awakening of entrepreneurial spirit in the population, the full realization of the inner strength and potential of man, the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social policy to create new jobs". Also, the transformation process is currently underway in the household sector. This, in turn, makes it one of the most pressing issues to further accelerate scientific research on the problems of adapting to changing conditions and increasing their economic activity. Therefore, this article analyzes various theories and concepts about the place and role of households in the system of economic relations of our country; the impact of households on economic events and processes; the level of economic activity of households in the country and the factors affecting it; issues such as mechanisms to increase the economic activity of households through the introduction of modern digital technologies.

KEYWORDS: *household, economic activity, economic literacy, small business, family entrepreneurship, digital economy, digital household, poverty, human development, well-being.*

Introduction

As the most popular economic entity in the world, the majority of the household sector is living in a difficult situation as a result of the negative effects of globalization. Increasing economic activity by providing financial and economic support and full employment of these farms plays an important role in the development of the world economy, especially in developing countries. According to a World Bank study, a certain increase in the rate of savings in households is more effective than a multiple increase in foreign investment in the economy. The World Bank annually invests $ 5-6 billion in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 174 developing countries to address these challenges. Therefore, one of the priorities of the World Bank's economic policy today is the provision of soft loans aimed at lifting households out of poverty, ensuring full inclusive employment in the economy and increasing their economic activity.

Under the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic in the world economy, profound changes are taking place in the field of social reproduction and reorganization of appropriate economic mechanisms aimed at the formation of market-type economic entities. Today, in the world of crisis, targeted research aimed at achieving sustainable development of national economies by increasing the economic activity of households, lifting them out of poverty, ensuring effective employment of household members is gaining momentum. At the same time, scientific research aimed at increasing economic activity through self-employment of household members, adapting their economic behavior to the situation is of great importance.

Today, the household sector in Uzbekistan as an independent economic entity is one of the important factors in the reproduction of labor resources, investment in human capital and investment in the real sector of the economy, which has a significant impact on socio-economic development. However, "... as in any country, we have a poor population. According to various estimates, they make up about 12-15 percent. We are not talking about small numbers, but about 4-5 million people. Therefore, the number of self-employed activities in poverty reduction in the country has been increased from 24 to 67, and a number of benefits and privileges have been provided. Therefore, today in our country, special attention is paid to poverty reduction by ensuring self-employment of household members. This, in turn, makes it one of the most pressing issues to further accelerate scientific research on the problems of adapting to changing conditions and increasing their economic activity.

THE PROBLEM STUDING LEVEL. Theoretical and practical aspects of increasing the economic activity of the population as a separate area of research from foreign economists Becker G [1]., Gelbright Dj. [2], Smith A. [3], McConnell K.R., Brew S. [4], North D. [5], Coase R. [6] and has been extensively analyzed in the scientific work of others.

Problems of increasing the economic activity of households CIS scientists Aronova S.A. [7], Barsukova S.Yu. [8] and studied in the scientific studies of others. The scientific researches of the economists of our country Abulkasimov H.P. [9], Vahobov A.V. [10], and others cover the theoretical aspects of the effective use of the potential of households in the process of reproduction.

However, to date, research has not studied the issues of improving the theoretical basis for increasing the economic activity of households in the process of reproduction, diversification of sources of income and expenditure on farms. These circumstances determine the relevance of the topic of the scientific work.

RESEARCH METHODS. The dissertation uses methods such as scientific abstraction, dialectical research, induction and deduction, target development, monographic observation, systematic and comparative analysis, graphical representation, expert evaluation, and economic statistics.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Increasing the economic activity of households as a subject of the national economy and their effective functioning is not a simple situation in itself, but a complex process. This is primarily explained by the dual nature of this economic phenomenon. In this case, the person who represents the household - as a social and economic individual, emerges in the production, consumption, distribution functions performed by them, or in a certain combination of them. Increasing the economic activity of households and their efficient operation is, on the one hand, an economic process and, on the other hand, a social process.

The analysis of the structure of the household budget and the factors influencing it allows to identify a number of problems in the development of households in our country today (Figure 1).

The steady rise in prices for certain goods and services will have a significant negative impact on household budgets. Rising payments for housing and communal services, rising prices for socially important services will have a major limiting effect on household budgets.

Today, when we talk about household development, the investment activity of households is not noticeable at all. This, in turn, shows that the investment infrastructure in our country is underdeveloped.

Another serious problem in household development is manifested in the fact that household members do not pay enough attention to their health, do not follow their healthy lifestyle, because man is an important economic resource of any society.

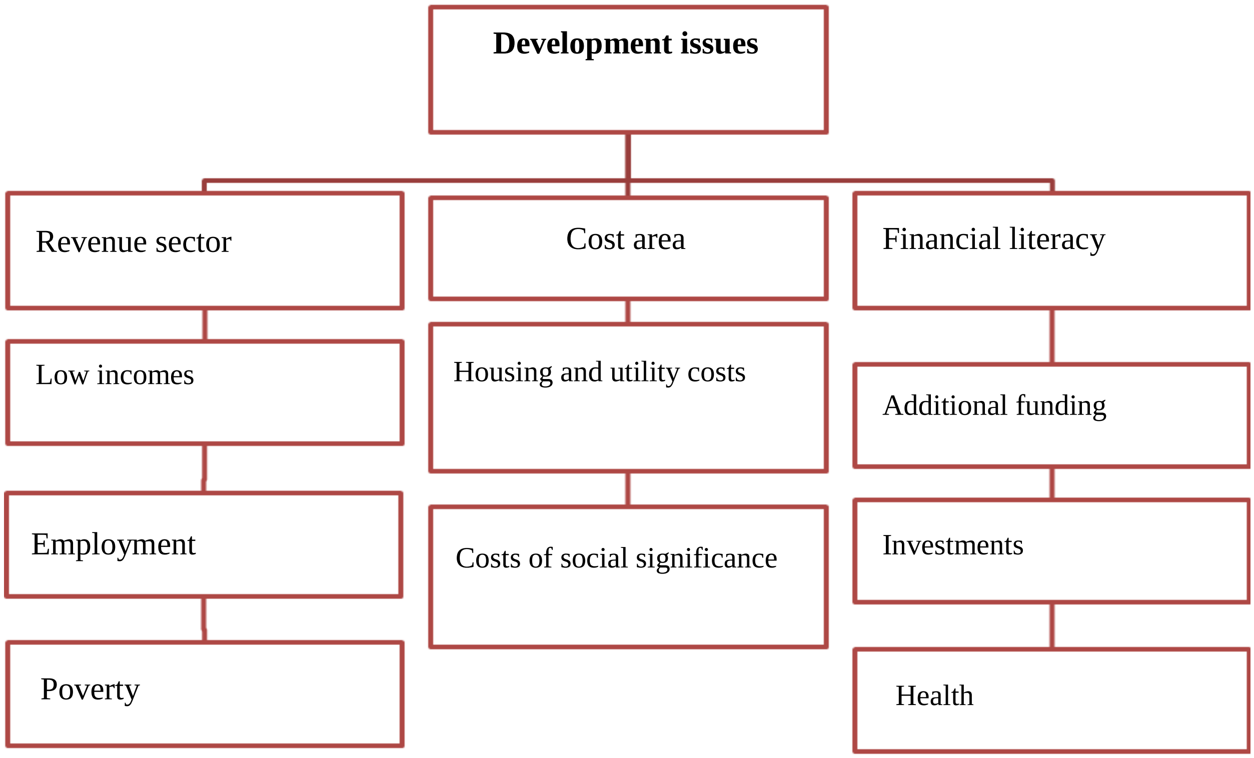

Figure 1. Problems of household development in the country

Source: author's research.

Globalization processes include internal and external regulation of households as a result of open borders, free movement of household members within territories, the possibility of living in several places at the same time, and the emergence of mixed marriages between people of different nationalities and ethnicities. causing serious problems. This requires the use of interstate regulatory tools to regulate certain aspects and processes of household activities.

The group of employees engaged in domestic labor differs by type of employment. In domestic labor, employment includes employment in various forms of labor activity: running personal subsidiary plots of urban citizens; management of agricultural production farms in order to earn additional income and meet the domestic needs of the farm; organization of farm activities; to deal with the internal needs of the household in individual labor activities that do not have an agricultural character; engaging in non-agricultural production-entrepreneurial and individual labor activities (construction of country houses, farm buildings, etc.) in small communities in order to sell their products and earn additional income; provision of paid services to the population on an individual basis in the form of small businesses and small communities (various repairs, repair and construction work, educational and medical services); organization and operation of small businesses (kitchen, canteen, laundry and dry cleaning of clothes, etc.); engage in individual retail activities; household chores and types of self-service that are traditionally performed within households, although they can be provided on a paid basis by other specialized enterprises and organizations. “According to the survey, more than 80% of those engaged in domestic work were engaged only in domestic work. Most of them were self-employed, mainly trade workers, managers, and qualified specialists. ”[11]

The development of self-employment in the context of the state budget deficit will help reduce social tensions and reduce unemployment. In addition, it will create conditions for the creation of new jobs while reducing government spending and provide employment for vulnerable groups. In particular, in the context of the global economic crisis caused by the pandemic, self-employment is seen as one of the important directions in rescuing households from the economic crisis.

According to experts of the International Labor Organization, the creation of appropriate conditions for self-employment in the event of a pandemic is a kind of "medicine" to alleviate the crisis in the labor market, reduce poverty, ensure that citizens do not fall into crisis. Therefore, today in our country, special attention is paid to poverty reduction by ensuring self-employment of household members. In particular, the head of our state identified eight key areas to ensure the sustainable operation of sectors and industries of the economy in the event of a pandemic, to achieve sustainable economic growth. The fact that one of these areas is defined as poverty reduction and employment, shows that the above ideas are vital.

It was noted that in order to reduce poverty and provide employment, it is necessary to restore 810 thousand permanent jobs this year, create 310 thousand permanent and 633 thousand seasonal jobs. According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 8, 2020, the SSC will provide a number of benefits and privileges to self-employed people and develop a mobile application for remote registration of their activities. In our opinion, the adoption of this decision will have the following mechanism of influence:

First, the crisis in the labor market will be alleviated;

Second, it stimulates supply and demand while ensuring the stability of household incomes;

Third, filling the markets with food at a time when food security is at risk creates an opportunity to focus the surplus on exports;

Fourth, it serves to further strengthen the socio-economic and political environment in society.

One of the important indicators of increasing the economic activity of households is their level of property security. The larger the size and quantity of property (material and financial) in households, the higher their level of economic activity. Their property includes: land, means of production, money and securities, human capital, personal, family, private labor, hired private property, information, and so on. enters. Entrepreneurial and business households strive to get the most out of these resources. They use them as an object of exchange of resources between other economic entities in order to meet their vital needs and the expanded reproduction of human capital and to obtain high levels of income. Households can earn income by renting their land, means of production, investing money in bank deposits and exchanging income in the form of interest, information and data.

Transaction costs have an impact on every decision made by households. Households operate in both a social and a material environment at the same time. While man's influence on the social environment represents a transaction, his influence with the material sphere represents a transformation process. Exchange of property rights in the course of their activities as economic entities (legal entities and individuals) (sale or purchase of products under contracts, etc.), protection of property in the event of illegal actions by other persons or the need to replace existing institutions and norms with new ones in the process of economic reform.

The scale of transaction costs in households is characterized by its high level of uncertainty. Transaction organizers are a unique, perfect process that is not known in advance. Because households have different priorities for the same resources, there is no commonly established mechanism for allocating total transaction costs.

The cost of finding the right information arises as a result of households not having multiple options and spending additional resources to find the necessary alternatives. These costs are often referred to as information retrieval costs, both because they occur when households do not have enough information. It should be noted that today in our country the share of information retrieval costs in the activities of households is high.

As long as there is a system of interaction between households on the use of limited resources, the problem of property separation as well as the restriction of property rights will always exist. Today, it is important to ensure the transparency of the process of transfer of property rights, property and property rights to other entities within the competence of households, enterprises and government agencies. These types of costs mainly come in two forms. First, while most of these costs stem from the need for direct protection of property rights, a significant portion of the second type of costs is directly related to increasing the literacy of household members.

An analysis of household surveys in Khavas district, Syrdarya region, in May 2019 shows that 31 percent of the 302 households surveyed reported high costs of segregation and protection of property rights, while 21 percent provided the necessary information. search costs were high, 17 percent of households reported opportunistic behavior, and another 17 percent said household measurement costs were high, while 14 percent of households reported high costs associated with negotiating and concluding deals.

Based on the results of the analysis, in our opinion, it is expedient to develop and implement the following system of measures to reduce the transaction costs of households:

– establishment of branches of the Agency for public services in mahallas, connection of mahallas to the high-speed Internet and acceleration of the process of introduction of digital technologies;

– increase the popularity of banking services, increase the number of banking services and business support centers;

– development and rapid implementation of a program of measures aimed at increasing the economic and legal literacy of households;

– consistent continuation of systemic reforms aimed at limiting monopolistic activity and further development of entrepreneurial activity;

– further strengthening of integrated relations between households producing consumer and export-oriented products and large producers and traders;

– assessing the creditworthiness of the population in the context of growing household lending, the widespread use of a scoring system aimed at creating a single credit history of each household member in order to reduce transaction costs incurred in the interaction of households with commercial banks, etc.

While the introduction of "digital technologies" in the economy of our country is currently in the process of expanding its potential, factors such as technical base, software imperfections, low computer literacy of the population, inability to meet today's requirements of the legal framework for digital technology hinders the widespread introduction and integration of new “digital technologies” into the business environment.

Digitization of the economy primarily involves increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. According to experts, the digitization of the economy will reduce the cost of services for the production of goods by 10-40%, equipment downtime by 30-50%, the cost of marketing products and services by 20-50%, product quality improvement and advertising costs 10 -20 percent, and the cost of maintaining production stocks is reduced by 20-50 percent [12].

It should be noted that the support policy of the state plays a special role in the development of the digital economy. It is necessary and necessary for us to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies in order to achieve development. This allows us to take the shortest path to the ascent. After all, today in the world, information technology is penetrating deep into all areas. Based on the above, the concept of "Digital Uzbekistan-2030", which is to be developed in our country, is to create the necessary conditions for the development of the knowledge society in Uzbekistan, to create sufficient opportunities for households to use goods and services created by the digital economy. and improving their well-being, raising the level of awareness and digital literacy of household members, providing quality and affordable public services to citizens, ensuring high-quality and fast Internet access in all regions of the country, ensuring information security in households and the state. we consider it expedient.

Today, as in other countries around the world, in our country there is a high need for greater use of the benefits of the digital economy in the household sector. Therefore, in order for the digital revolution to cover all households in our country, it is necessary to intensify investment in the sector, to fully support technology and innovative business ideas.

With the gradual introduction of the digital economy and digital technologies, the quality of economic growth in the national economy will improve, the process of creating new jobs will accelerate and the quality of services will improve (Figure 2).

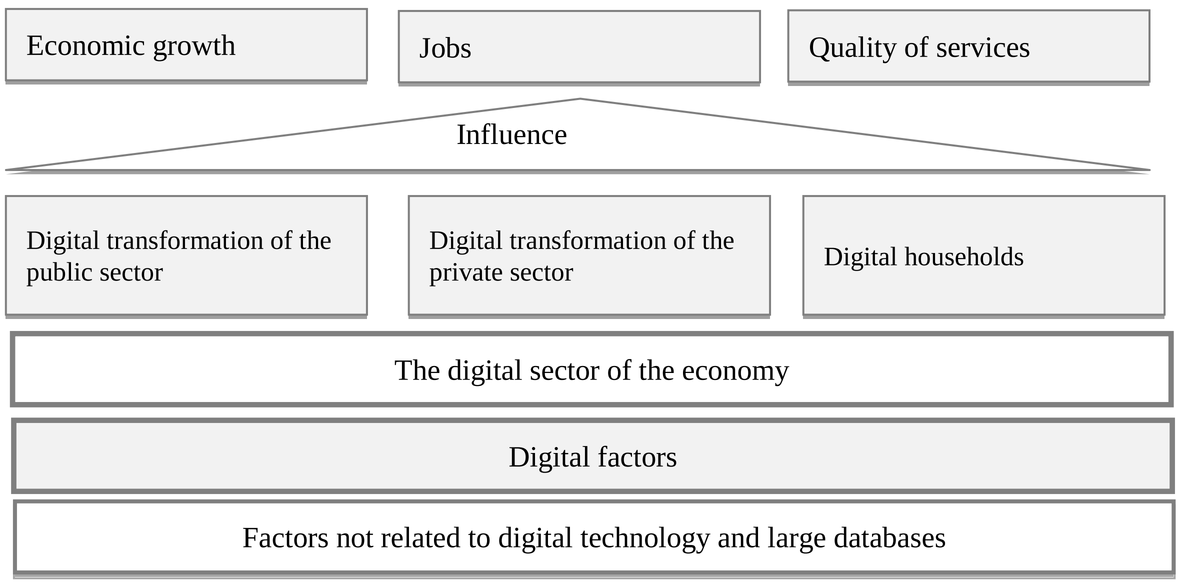

Figure 2. The ultimate impact of the digital economy.

Source: author's research.

According to the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, today there are more than 20 million members of households using the Internet in our country.

Today we can see that the number of mobile subscribers in our country is growing every year. According to the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of mobile subscribers in the country in 2013 amounted to 20.3 million, and in 2019 this figure was 22.8 million.

The possibilities of connecting to the Internet at home are growing every year. International analysts estimate that in 2005, less than 20 percent of households worldwide had access to the Internet at home, while by 2018 this figure had reached nearly 60 percent of households [13]. All of the above indicates that digital technologies and the digital economy are becoming a leading force in the world.

The network and capabilities of the digital economy are very wide, including the types of services provided by banks. In particular, the credit scoring system is widely used in world practice in lending to members of households, and scoring maps are created, which consist of hundreds of unique descriptive indicators.

This model is the main tool of credit scoring. In practice, it links a customer’s performance to the amount of credit that can be given to him or her or the level of credit risk under certain conditions through a scoring system. It is well known that different scoring models specific to different market conditions are required.

These scoring maps are based on a very large amount of information about a household member’s credit history. The use of scoring practices in the financing of households in commercial banks of the country also allows to prevent problem loans, strict adherence to the payment discipline of household members.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

It should be noted that the supportive policy of the state affects the rapid development of the digital economy. In order to ensure the consistent development of economic development:

- legal regulation of public-private partnerships in the field of digital innovations;
- encourage the use of new technologies and information flows in the economy;
- introduce curricula that serve the innovative thinking of pupils and students in order to ensure that household members can operate in the digital space;
- training of qualified specialists and personnel for the field of digital technologies is required.

In our opinion, the organization of home production and business in households in rural areas is one of the most important and at the same time promising areas of employment. Unemployment is high enough in rural areas, which is often characterized by a persistent character. We consider it necessary to do the following to ensure the effective use of the potential of households:

- strengthening the institution of private property (especially in the field of land ownership);
- development of a system of information and consulting support for households in starting a business;
- improving the system of small business support, improving lending conditions, reducing the tax burden;
- Strengthening the relationship of households with other businesses.

Of particular importance are the studies of Esther Duflo, Abhidjit Banerjee, and Michael Kremer, who won the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economics, for increasing the economic activity of households and lifting them out of poverty [14]. The above-named scientists have been highly rewarded for their practical results in conducting practical research on increasing the economic activity of households and combating poverty. Esther Duflo, Abhidjit Banerjee, and Michael Kremer conducted research on poverty reduction and came to the following key conclusions:

- material support alone is not enough to reduce poverty, unless people get rid of the "philosophy of poverty", no matter how much money is allocated to reduce poverty, it will not be highly effective;
- the poor make more efficient use of paid tools and equipment than simply free ones;
- In order to reduce poverty, it is necessary to carefully study the lives of the poor on a scientific basis, and it was through the actions of these scientists that the "Laboratory for Poverty Alleviation" was established. Today, about 200 professors from various prestigious higher education institutions around the world conduct research in this laboratory;
- Scientists say that measures taken to reduce poverty in one country or region may not be effective in another country or region, so the development of a program of poverty reduction measures should be approached based on the specifics of each region;
- The use of correctional education programs in raising the literacy of school-age children is very effective, in particular, on the basis of these programs about 5 million children in India have been trained and given great results;
- in raising the level of literacy of children, special attention should be paid to their health. In particular, scientists have proven that high results can be achieved by spending only $ 3.5 per year on anthelmintics per child;
- in the fight against poverty, scientists emphasize the need to work directly with this category of people, to direct their actions to a specific goal.

The United Nations and the International Labor Organization have recognized family business as a strategic direction in the fight against poverty. Because it provides an opportunity to use the labor of pensioners, young people, people with disabilities in family business. Family business also allows young people in the family to increase their ability to work. In world practice, there are different ways and directions of organizing and developing family business. One of the most effective ways to do this is franchising. This means the production of goods and services by a private enterprise under the trademark of a large franchisee, on the basis of the rights, technical means and powers granted. The effectiveness of this form of activity can be seen in the practice of Western countries. For example, 80% of small businesses established in the United States go bankrupt after 5-7 years of operation, but 90% of enterprises established under the franchise system remain in operation.

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FUNDAMENTALS FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN A MODERN ECONOMIC REFORM

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ABSTRACT:

This scientific article examines the theoretical foundations of the policy pursued in agriculture and its implementation improvement, the composition and trends in agriculture development, the agriculture development in Uzbekistan, directions for enhancing the investments attraction and increasing innovative technologies use effectiveness, the prospects for agriculture development in the regions in the globalization context.

Keywords: *agricultural economics, food security, agricultural producers, agriculture, digital technologies, global economic development, cluster approach.*

Introduction

The development trend of the world economy testifies to the fact that in all spheres and aspects of human society, especially in many parts of the world under the influence of global climate change, one of the key factors in ending growing poverty and hunger is agricultural production and services. The organization of their activities on the basis of innovations is of strategic importance, and the continuous improvement of this process is becoming a requirement of the times. The development of the agricultural sector plays an important role in the development of the economy. While the success of economic growth in China, India, Brazil, Chile and Vietnam is largely due to the rapid growth of agriculture, the lagging behind the development of some African countries is explained by the fact that these countries do not provide sufficient labor productivity in agriculture.

This is primarily due to the important role of agriculture in the development of other sectors and industries of the economy in the early stages of economic development, which has a high share of employment and GDP in the agricultural sector. In this case, agriculture contributes to the growth of other sectors of the economy by offering factors of production (raw materials, labor, capital accumulation, attraction of foreign currency).

Thus, the growth of agricultural production can have a large multiplier effect in stimulating the growth of industrial production. Studies show that a $ 1 increase in agricultural production leads to a $ 1 increase in output in other sectors of the economy, while a $ 1 increase in output in other sectors of the economy provides a $ 0.18 increase in agricultural output. These multipliers of agricultural growth are generally observed to be higher in low-income countries, as the main share of the industrial sector (processing of agricultural products) and services in these countries are largely dependent on agricultural indicators.

On the other hand, the growth of labor productivity in agriculture will provide food for a growing proportion of the population engaged in non-agricultural activities, while at the same time contributing to the growth of the urban population. In addition, increased productivity in agriculture will help reduce food prices, which in turn will reduce nominal wages in cities.

Problem statement. Due to the existence of a direct link between agriculture and industry, agriculture provides an uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the agricultural processing industry. Also, the so-called financial balance of agriculture, i.e. cash flows from agriculture, can be directed as an investment, supporting the growth of other sectors of the economy.

The demand for agricultural products from other sectors of the economy, especially industrial products (fertilizers, tools and machinery), will increase as the income of the population engaged in agriculture and living in rural areas increases. Thus, the growth of agricultural incomes encourages industrialization. This factor once formed the basis of land reform policy in India and China. In particular, China has been able to develop the domestic market of industrial products among 800 million agricultural households by giving land users the right to own land. It should be noted that China has been able to drastically reduce the size of poverty by regulating land use relations. In Uzbekistan, the use of Chinese experience in the development of anti-poverty programs will have a positive effect. China has done a great deal today to end poverty. According to the World Bank, 850 million people in China have been lifted out of poverty to date. In China, the poverty rate was 88 percent in 1981, while in 2019 the figure was 0.7 percent. This figure is fully consistent with the poverty rate in developed countries, in particular, the poverty rate is in the United States (1%), Sweden (0.61%), Germany (0.19%), and Italy (1.5%).

In addition, because low-income countries have comparative advantages in agriculture, agricultural development is a priority in the context of an open economy. Leading experts in economic development say that agriculture offers comparative advantages in the short term, while the development of the agro-industrial complex will pave the way for industrialization in the long run. For these countries, investment in agriculture serves as a cost-effective growth strategy for industrialization and successful structural change. It should be noted that the development of the agricultural sector has served as an important basis for reducing poverty in Asian countries [9].

At the same time, there are certain difficulties in defining priorities in agriculture, based on today's requirements, in particular, it is necessary to clarify the following issues:

- to reduce the prices of agricultural products in order to reduce hunger and increase real incomes of the population or to encourage the increase of these prices in order to encourage farmers to invest more in agriculture;

-use budget funds to alleviate short-term food problems (for example, through food assistance programs) or direct these funds to invest in agriculture and solve long-term productivity problems;

- to pay more attention to solving the problem of food security at the expense of self-sufficiency or to expand trade in food and agricultural products using comparative advantages;

- accelerate the development of small agricultural producers and farms that are effective in reducing poverty, or large farms that are effective in accessing complex markets through integrated chains of increasing productivity and value creation.

Thus, it is important for low-income countries, including Uzbekistan, to use the existing potential of agriculture to develop the economy and increase the welfare of the population, to choose effective approaches to the development of the national economy and to use modern methods and tools for efficient use of agricultural resources. is important.

The relevant literature Analysis. Economists and specialists of the country are conducting large-scale scientific research on the rapid development of agriculture, its transformation into one of the leading sectors of the economy. In particular, c.e.s. prof. B. Khodiyev was involved in the development of the country's exports through the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and increasing the competitiveness of the food industry, c.e.s. G. Ahunova studied the impact of improving food quality on agricultural competitiveness., While c.e.s. B. Salimov focused on expanding the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in agriculture, in addition c.e.s. U. Gafurov pays special attention to the development of family business in rural areas in his research. Although a lot of research has been done in the field of agriculture in our country, the current economic crisis requires a new approach and research on the organization of the economy of the sector.

Research methodology. Methods such as statistical analysis, generalization, grouping, classification, comparative analysis, and cross-comparison were used in the research process.

Analysis and results. About 16.4 million people live in Uzbekistan people (49.4% of the total population) live in rural areas (2019). The birth rate in our country is high (23.3 per thousand), and the excess of labor force in rural areas is obvious. In Uzbekistan, the population under the age of 25 is 45.5%, and the population under the age of 30 is more than 55%. Due to the lack of alternative sources of income other than agriculture, today agriculture is the basis of the economy of most regions of the country. In turn, a large number of citizens:

- mainly live on agriculture (including agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries). They use natural capital as their main source of livelihood, while owning natural capital (land, water, animals, trees);
- in production, mainly family labor is used. Compared to family labor, hired labor is used in limited quantities;
- based on self-sufficiency in terms of consumption (household consumption) and use of resources (resources of household production, such as family labor, seeds, organic fertilizers), are relatively inextricably linked with the market [10].

In 2019, the share of agriculture in the GDP of Uzbekistan was 28.1%, and in 2019 the share of agriculture in GDP growth was 0.9%. In the past 2019, 3.543 million people (26% of the total number of employed) were employed in the agricultural sector, of which 1.066 million were officially employed and 2.477 million were employed in the informal sector or self-employed. Sales of agricultural products abroad provide up to 25% of total export earnings to Uzbekistan.

During the analysis of the distribution of the share of gross agricultural output by categories of farms, it was found that the highest rates in all regions fall on dehkan (personal assistant) farms. Thus, in 2019, they will account for 88.4% of the total volume of potatoes, 74.3% of vegetables, 60.8% of melons, 62.6% of fruits and berries, 55.0% of grapes, 92.3% of meat. , milk was produced 95.1%, eggs 52.6%, fish 7.4%. Farms produced 78.7% of grain and 96.2% of raw cotton. Agricultural enterprises mainly produce eggs (36%), fish (64.1%), vegetables (18%). At the end of 2019, the share of small business in the gross value added in the main sectors of the economy: agriculture, forestry and in fisheries - 98.6%. While 85.2% of the land allotted to crops, orchards and vineyards fell on farms, in 2019 these farms produced 27.4% of agricultural products. Although only 11.3% of the land allotted to crops, orchards and vineyards is owned by dehkan farms, they produce 71.2% of agricultural products. Organizations engaged in agricultural activities account for 2.8% of agricultural production.

Table 1.

The structure of agricultural production (%)

Category of farms	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Total			
Agriculture	29,3	26,0	26,9
Farms	68,4	71,2	70,1
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	2,3	2,8	3,0
Crop production			
Agriculture	49,2	45,3	48,7
Farms	49,1	52,2	48,4
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	1.7	2,5	2,9
Livestock			
Agriculture	3,7	4,6	5,0

Farms	93,1	92,3	91,9
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	3,2	3,1	3,1

Source: https://review.uz/ru/post/strategicheskie-prioritet-selskogo-xozyaystva

Studies and observations show that among the main agricultural products, eggs and fish are consumed below the norm recommended by the Ministry of health. Not only eggs and fish, but also meat and meat products, fruits, milk and dairy products consumption is lower in low-income households. This is due to low incomes, especially in rural areas, and high prices for agricultural products.

Uzbekistan is pursuing an active policy of agricultural reform. Abandoning cotton exports and focusing on food production, creating clusters instead of scattered farms and ensuring the integration of the agricultural sector with agricultural processing industries are the main directions of state policy in agriculture today.

In Syrdarya region, the Uzbek-British joint venture “Bek Cluster” was established as an experiment in Syrdarya region as the first cluster in the agro-industrial sector, and today this experience is becoming more popular in all regions of the country. In short, the new structure of the economy of our country, cotton and textile clusters, has begun to achieve great efficiency.

Table 2.
Cotton-textile clusters established in the regions of Uzbekistan (2018)

№	Area	Cluster core	Land area (ha.)
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	ACLLC“Amudaryotex”	7 000
2.	Andijan region	LLC“Vodiy Sanoat Faxri”, ACLLC “Marhamattextile”, ҚК LLC“Al’yorteks», LLC“Best Textile International” and LLC “Sohib Omad Barakasi”	41690
3.	Bukhara region	LLC“Merganteks”, LLC“ParvozHumoRavnaqTrans”, LLC“Qorako'lKumushKalava”, LLC“BahorChanceTextile”, AC“Peshkuteks”, LLC“BuxoroZarhalTeks”	25 000
4.	Jizzakh region	LLC“JizzaxIndustrialTo'qima”	5 000
5.	Kashkadarya region	LLC“Bunyodkor”, LLC“Oqsaroytextile”, LLC“ShaxrisabzTekstil” , LLC“SultonTeksGroup”	31700
6.	Namangan region	ACLLC“ToshbuloqTeks”, LLC“NamanganTo’qimachi”, LLC“Namimpekstekstil”, LLC“NamanganMomiqSochiqlari”, ACLLC“UztexUchkurgan”, LLC“UchkurganTextile”	45468
7.	Samarkand region	LLC“BahtInvestHamkorTex”, LLC“DakaTex”, LLC“МаркандСифат Текстиль”, AC LLC“Amininvestinternational” and ACLLC“ArtekInternational”	26 300
8.	Syrdarya region	ACLLC “BEK KLUSTER”	23896
9.	Surkhandarya region	FCLLC“NortexStyle”, LLC“ChinozTextile” and LLC“BillurTex”, ACLLC“Surhonteks”, LLC“SurxonSifatTekstil”	33920
10.	Tashkent region	LLC“Maxim Gold Tex”, LLC“Ko’kchatekstil”, LLC ”Agro Teks Alliance”, FCLLC“Textile Technologies Group” (TTG)	37320

11.	Fergana region	ACLLC“BaxodirLog'onTekstil”, ACLLC“FerganaOseana”, LLC “BulutTextile”, ACLLC “ExpoKollorPrinTeks”, LLC“GlobalTextileSolutions”, LLC“FerganaGlobalTextile”	29810
12.	Khorezm region	LLC“XorazmTex”, ACLLC“ShovotTekstil”, LLC“Kobotex”	25505
TOTAL LAND AREA		**3332609**	

Source: Based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In particular, the analysis of the Uzbek-British joint venture "Beck Cluster" shows that in the short term, the yield of cotton will increase from 17.2 ts / ha to 30.2 ts / ha, and grain - 22.5 ts / ha. / ha to 61.5 ts / ha. In addition, 2,622 citizens were provided with permanent jobs and stable wages.

In October 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the Strategy for Agricultural Development for 2020-2030 was adopted. The priorities of the strategy are:

development and implementation of the state policy of food safety, providing food safety and improving the consumer diet, providing for the production of the required amount of food;

wide introduction of market principles in the purchase and sale of agricultural products, development of quality control infrastructure, export promotion, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain, providing competitive, high value-added agricultural and food production in target international markets;

introduction of mechanisms to reduce public participation and increase investment attractiveness in the field, which provides for increasing the flow of private investment capital to modernize, diversify and support sustainable growth of the agricultural and food sectors;

improvement of the system of rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, providing for the rational use of land and water resources, forest resources;

development of modern management systems in agriculture, providing for the restructuring and further development of public administration;

increasing the efficiency and gradual redistribution of public expenditures through the development of sectoral programs aimed at increasing labor productivity on farms, improving product quality, creating high added value;

development of a system of science, education, information and consulting services in agriculture, providing for the use of effective forms of knowledge and information dissemination integrated with the production of research, education and consulting services;

implementation of rural development programs aimed at promoting balanced and sustainable development of rural areas;

creation of a transparent system of network statistics, which provides for the introduction of reliable methods of collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies [2].

At the same time, in order to ensure that the population living mainly in rural areas are engaged in entrepreneurial activities and have a stable source of income, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. PP-3777 of June 7, 2018. In 2019, more than $ 700 million was directed to support business initiatives on preferential terms through commercial banks [1]. It should be noted that in today's pandemic, support for agriculture is more important than ever. To this end, in recent months, "On urgent measures to improve the efficient use of water resources and land reclamation in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions" [3], "On measures to support the fishing industry and increase its efficiency" [4], “On measures to implement the project“ Modernization of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan ”with the participation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association” [5], “Accelerated development of the food industry and full supply of quality food products On measures to ensure the provision of "Uz.Res. Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [6] and "On measures to further develop silkworm breeding and karakul farming in the Republic of Uzbekistan" Uz.Res. The adoption of the Presidential Decree [7] alone clearly shows how much priority is given to the rapid development of agriculture. Agriculture plays a special role in ensuring sustainable growth in our economy. In order to modernize the industry, projects worth $ 1.2 billion are being implemented at the expense of international financial institutions. In particular, the World Bank has attracted $ 500 million to establish modern agro-service centers in each region.

The state pays special attention to the creation of clusters as a more competitive form of production and business organization, which will facilitate the export of agricultural products to foreign markets. In particular, the number of cotton-textile clusters increased from 15 in 2018 to 73 in 2019. In 2019, clusters accounted for 1.8 million tons of raw cotton grown in the country, or 66% of the total harvest.

Among the positive effects of the clusters are productivity growth, job creation, export growth, cost savings and so on. For example, by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 15, 2017 No PP-3279 "On measures to establish a modern cotton and textile cluster in Cyrdarya region" [8] Initially, 18,000 hectares of land were allocated, of which 3.4% of the allocated land area is 60 and above, 15% is 51-60 points, 63.2% is 41-50 points, 18.3% is 40 and had a lower score quality. To date, due to the organization of agricultural production on the basis of modern approaches and methods, in a short period of time the yield of cotton has increased from 17.2 t / ha to 30.2 t / ha, and the yield of grain - from 22.5 t / ha. 61.5 ts / ha. In addition, 2,622 citizens were provided with permanent jobs and stable wages. To date, JV LLC "BEK KLUSTER" has implemented 10 major projects in the field of industry and agriculture worth 380 billion soums and 572 thousand US dollars, and in the near future plans to launch two more large projects worth 142 billion soums. . It is gratifying that today, at a time when the economy is paying close attention to the use of digital technologies in industries and sectors, the cluster has allocated $ 790,000 for the implementation of projects to digitize agricultural production, which in practice has achieved significant economic benefits [11].

It is planned to implement 96 projects in the country within the framework of agricultural clusters on the organization of processing, storage and drying of products with a capacity of 430,000 tons. In addition, projects have been developed to create intensive gardens on 6,000 hectares and vineyards on about 8,000 hectares. During the current year, 410 mln. It is planned to export cluster products worth $ 1 billion. It should be noted that in 2019, clusters created 11,000 new jobs across the country.

Based on the study of world experience, we can include the following among the factors that have a great positive impact on the development of agriculture:

Price incentives. The world’s best practices show that agricultural producers are vulnerable to price incentives. Therefore, setting the "right" prices for agricultural products is one of the important factors in ensuring agricultural growth.

Establishing integrated chains of value creation. Food markets are increasingly being transformed into advanced integrated value chains such as supermarkets. They bring together farmers, processors, retailers, and consumers to share valuable information, provide funding when needed, define and enforce sanitary and phytosanitary standards, encourage risk sharing, and fund research and innovation. Cooperation with support sectors such as financial services, telecommunications, transport and energy will also be facilitated. Significant increase in volume efficiency and quality of products delivered to the consumer is achieved. On the other hand, while supermarkets are leading to the loss of traditional retail stores and the loss of many jobs, process participants are equally interested in lower prices.

Choosing the right technology. The future development of agriculture due to limited land resources depends on the efficiency of use of these resources. Technology plays a big role in this. There are labor-saving, land and water-saving, risk-reducing, product-friendly and environmentally friendly technologies. In the context of limited financial resources, the priority in choosing technologies depends on the relative cost of production resources.

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a serious threat not only to human life, but also to its sources of livelihood.

In some countries, the spread of the pandemic has slowed and the number of infections has been declining, while in others, the rapid spread of COVID-19 has continued and the number of infections has started to increase again. in a word, the pandemic remains a global problem that requires a global response.

Unless emergency measures are taken, it is only natural that we will face a food security problem of a global nature that can have long-term consequences for millions of children and adults.

This is mainly due to food shortages — declining incomes, declining remittances, and, in some cases, rising food prices. In countries where food security is at stake, the food crisis is now a major threat, along with food shortages.

We are facing a COVID-19 pandemic at a time when the number of people suffering from hunger or malnutrition in the world continues to grow. According to the latest UN data, by 2020, the number of people suffering from hunger in the world as a result of the economic downturn caused by the pandemic could reach at least 83 million, and most likely even 132 million. According to the latest UN estimates, nearly 690 million people will suffer from hunger in 2019, up from 10 million in 2018, up from 60 million five years ago. In addition, as a result of high food prices and limited financial resources, billions of people on our planet do not have access to nutritious and healthy food.

According to a UN report, by the end of 2020, the number of people suffering from chronic hunger as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic could increase to 132 million. Meanwhile, the Global Report on Food Crisis notes that by the end of 2019, 135 million people living in 55 countries and regions around the world were living in conditions of acute food shortages. In addition, in 2019, 75 million children in the world will lag behind in growth, while 17 million children will suffer from fatigue and anemia due to malnutrition, according to international experts.

According to the World Bank, the economic consequences of the pandemic could put nearly 100 million people at risk of poverty. The steady rise in unemployment, the loss of sources of income and rising food prices threaten the uninterrupted supply of food to consumers, both in developed and developing countries, and pose serious risks to food security. In addition, as the pandemic causes a deep recession in national economies, countries around the world need to take serious measures to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on food supply systems. According to the World Bank, this year the risk of food shortages in the world is very high due to the inability of agricultural producers in the world to carry out crop production at the required level. should be one.

Experts from the International Food Organization (FAO) highlight three factors that cause people to fall into the trap of starvation COVID-19:

- declining employment and declining incomes mean a reduction in the amount of food that citizens can spend on food. The decline in remittances from migrants also exacerbates the problem. At the same time, the escalation of political, racial, economic, inter-ethnic conflicts between the countries of the world is leading to rising food prices and shortages.
- various mandatory barriers and interruptions caused by the pandemic and health-related pandemic interventions also have serious consequences for food production and food supply.
- The sharp decline in government revenues makes it difficult to fund social protection measures of various characteristics and means that the state is unable to meet its growing needs.

As a result of consistent measures taken in our country to eliminate the negative consequences of the pandemic, we have every right to say that the impact of the pandemic on agriculture has not been catastrophic. Preliminary data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan show that in the first half of

2020, the economy continued to grow, albeit slightly. Gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to 255.3 trillion. soums and increased by 0.2%, while in the same period last year there was an increase of 6%. The growth of the gross value added of the sectors was 0.3%. For comparison, we can say that the neighboring countries are experiencing a recession. GDP in Kazakhstan decreased by 1.8% in the first half of the year, and in Kyrgyzstan - by 5.3%. According to the Central Bank of Russia, the annual GDP decline in the country will be 9.5-10%. Although the Chinese economy grew by 3.2% in the second quarter, the country's economy contracted by 1.6% in the first half.

Although the dynamics in most sectors of the economy slowed down compared to the same period last year, growth continues. The services sector grew by 2.6%, construction by 7.3% and consumer goods production by 1.2%. Industrial production fell 1.9%, mainly from a 20.1% decline in the mining industry. At the same time, the processing industry, which accounts for 81% of all industrial production, grew by 2.2%.

The government has taken all necessary measures to ensure the success of the spring field work, the unimpeded access of the new crop of fruits and vegetables to consumers, and the relatively free movement of industrial workers to carry out production tasks. In addition, the government has taken large-scale measures to significantly increase food production, strengthen the country's food security, and increase exports in the face of disruptions in the world's food supply chains. Therefore, in agriculture, by contrast, growth in the same period last year was 2.4%, while in the first half of this year, growth in the sector accelerated to 2.7%. The fastest growth is observed in the fishing sector - the growth rate compared to the same period last year was 16.7%. In January-July 2020, agricultural producers of the country exported agricultural products worth $ 498.7 million.

However, we are far from believing that the pandemic in Uzbekistan has not affected agriculture. The introduction of quarantine restrictions on public catering establishments, as well as the fact that the tourism industry is undergoing serious tests, have had a significant impact on the decline in demand for agricultural products and the income of producers and suppliers [10].

Conclusions and recommendations. Based on the long-term prospects for the development of the agricultural sector, the risks posed by the pandemic and the study of world experience, it is advisable to implement the following measures aimed at its development:

- establishment of cooperative relations between small agricultural producers and large agricultural processing enterprises, trade and intermediary organizations on the basis of such systems as "one village - one product" or "one neighborhood - one product", market and the development and implementation of regional production programs to expand the production of export-oriented products.

- to take into account the advantages and risks of specialization in the production of a particular type of agricultural products, to make proposals to remove barriers to effective specialization.

- development and distribution, production and distribution of free manuals, brochures and other practical manuals on the technology of cultivation of fruits and vegetables and other high value-added crops on the basis of the principle of "one village - one product", their joint processing with large enterprises to consider the organization on a scientific basis as a priority.

- recommendations for farmers and private households without a legal entity to provide microcredits for the cultivation and expansion of fruits and vegetables and other liquid and export-oriented crops by commercial banks at an interest rate not exceeding the refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan reach

- as well as the allocation of additional land plots to farmers and unemployed people for the cultivation and expansion of the cultivation and processing of fruits and vegetables and other consumer and export-oriented crops, and the provision of them with the necessary means and funds on favorable terms.

- to create conditions for large foreign trade intermediaries and processing enterprises to provide comprehensive assistance to small producers in the cultivation, storage, packaging and primary processing of quality fruits and vegetables and similar market-oriented, export-oriented crops. to convince that their products will be sold in any case and to set up activities on the basis of futures contracts.

- organization of short-term training courses on the basics of modern agriculture in the newly established technical schools and vocational schools.

- to intensify research work in the field, to pay special attention to the practical orientation of research work, to develop practical cooperation between universities and agricultural producers, to train specialists and personnel for the industry in response to changing market requirements.

- to take into account the positive and negative aspects of cluster development of agricultural production, with special emphasis on the division of enterprises operating in different forms of ownership, rather than the initiating state.

- One of the main goals of the ongoing reforms in agriculture is the production of high quality agricultural products. The same goes for the agricultural development strategy. Particular attention should be paid to creating a system that can meet the International Food Safety Standards Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) for the production of high quality and safe agricultural products.

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DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE FINANCIAL MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the digital technologies introduction relevance in the financial sector. Particular attention is paid to the banking sector evolution issue due to its digitalization. Various options for the practical use of digital technologies in the described area are shown due to big data analysis and the significant patterns identification. The authors' proposals will increase the efficiency and decision-making validity in the financial sector.

Keywords: digital economy, digital technologies, financial market, financial technologies, financial market infrastructure.

Introduction

Digitalization of the financial sector is an integral feature of the development of the modern world economy. For financial market participants to be successful and competitive, they must not lag behind global changes in the introduction of advanced technologies and, of course, be “digital”. Implementing this task will require a change in traditional business models, given today’s requirements. Credit institutions, insurance companies and other institutional investors are making significant changes to improve their operations under the influence of digital technologies.

According to World Bank experts, today the whole world is experiencing a "digital revolution". They draw a number of conclusions in this regard:

1. The widespread development of the Internet, mobile communications and information and communication technologies is an important factor in the formation of the digital economy;
2. The digital economy is developing rapidly in many countries around the world;
3. The digital economy will lead to a radically positive change in the world.

While the introduction of "digital technologies" in the economy of our country is currently in the process of expanding its potential, factors such as technical base, software imperfections, low computer literacy of the population, inability to meet today's requirements of the legal framework for digital technology hinders the widespread introduction and integration of new “digital technologies” into the business environment.

It should be noted that the support policy of the state plays a special role in the development of the digital economy. It is necessary and necessary for us to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies in order to achieve development. This allows us to take the shortest path of ascent.

Problem statement. Analysis of the current situation in the banking sector shows that there are a number of systemic problems in the banking sector, such as high levels of government intervention, insufficient quality of management and risk management in state-owned banks, low level of financial intermediation in the economy.

Additional measures should be taken to increase the popularity of financial services, expand the access of banks to the regions and ensure the provision of the same type of services in all settlements.

The banking system needs to take urgent measures to widely introduce information technology, financial technologies on the basis of modern service solutions, ensure adequate information security, as well as reduce the impact of the human factor in the provision of financial services.

The relevant literature Analysis. "Digital economy" is a relatively young concept. The concept was first introduced to science in 1995 by the American computer scientist N. Negroponte (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). The “digital economy” began to be widely used globally in 2016 after the publication of the World Bank’s Digital Dividends report.

The development of a modern, intellectual economy, the formation of a digital economy is a complex process that depends on many factors, and their econometric analysis allows for the rational management and regulation of the digital economy. Although the research of N.Jumaev and other economists of our country A.Aripov, I.Iskandarov, M.Sharifkhodjaev, S.Gulamov, M.Tursunkhodjaev, A.Kadirov, Sh.Zaynutdinov, Yo.Abdullaev, A. Bekmurodov, addresses the conceptual issues of the introduction of digital technologies in industries and sectors of the national economy, the number of completed research on the implementation of digitalization in a particular sector of the economy, especially in the financial sector, is very low. In the context of the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, special attention is paid to the digitization of the financial and banking sectors. In particular, Z. Mamadiyorov (TSU) paid special attention to the issues of digitization of banks in a pandemic. M. Turanov (Termez State University), Sh. Abdullaeva (Tashkent branch of the G.V. Plekhanov Russian University of Economics) focuses on maximizing bank profits by digitizing banks [10].

Research methodology. Methods such as statistical and econometric analysis, generalization, grouping, classification, economic-mathematical modeling, comparative analysis and cross-comparison were used in the research process.

Analysis and results. In the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5953 dated March 2, 2020 based on the assigned tasks, as well as in order to stimulate the development of the private sector, radically transform the banking sector to increase the investment attractiveness of banks, the popularity and quality of banking services, as one of the main directions of banking sector reform in the Banking Reform Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025:

comprehensive transformation of state-owned commercial banks, introduction of modern banking standards, information technology and software products, competitive sale of state-owned shares in banks to investors with the necessary experience and knowledge, as well as simultaneous reform of state-owned commercial banks and enterprises It is planned to reduce the share of the state in the banking sector [2].

The banking sector is constantly changing and evolving. This is due to the country's economy, foreign economic relations, the development of world financial markets and government regulation of banking.

The essence and level of banking in our country, the methods of work are not yet at the international level. The development of foreign financial markets and the gradual convergence with international standards for banking operations are typical of the banking activity of our country today.

Modern banking products and technologies include:

- Internet services (internet banking, internet trade).
- Bank outsourcing.
- Participation of banks in e-commerce.
- Infokiosks.

Customer-oriented model of customer relations with the Bank (implementation of individual customer service plans).

So far, the most common types of online banking services are:

- securities trading;
- cashless money transfers;
- remote insurance;
- data acquisition.

Using the Internet is equally beneficial for the client and the bank, as the client will be able to manage their funds almost 24 hours a day, from any geographical point, with minimal time and money. At the same time, according to many bank experts, the use of Internet technologies leads to an increase in financial and information risks. The most important thing for the bank's customers is the reliability and security of online transactions [4].

Today, bank customers can use internet banking to buy and sell cashless currency, pay utility bills, pay mobile bills, make interbank cashless payments, transfer money to customers' accounts and track them. The ability to work with bank plastic cards allows bank customers to use the services of online stores both in Uzbekistan and abroad.

Outsourcing in a bank is the transfer of some of the traditional banking management functions to external executors (organizations). Outsourcing is not a banking management strategy, but a specific form of partnership with foreign economic entities. For example, a bank may outsource certain functions to an external contractor (e.g., software and hardware supplier, system repair, etc.) to automate its operations. This will require the bank's executives to be aware and identify their needs, analyze them in depth and expand the scope of the outsourcer's (provider's) activities, otherwise it will not be possible to define the scope of its powers. The use of outsourcing allows the outsourcing companies to reduce the cost of functions at the disposal due to the narrow specialization of outsourcing, and allows banks to redistribute their resources in key areas of customer service. Outsourcing in the banking system of our country is not yet well developed. This is mainly due to the high share of the shadow economy in the economy, including in the banking sector, the lack of information, outsourcing companies that serve to ensure the "transparency" of business.

One of the directions of development of banking services and operations is the participation of banks in e-commerce. E-commerce means the sale of goods and services using electronic means of communication. Internet banking and e-commerce are related to e-commerce. Banks are interested in the development of e-commerce as payment systems, and their payment systems can not be considered in isolation. They work side by side and every flow that occurs in e-commerce will have to be replicated in the banking system. The movement of goods leads to the movement of financial resources. Participation of banks in e-commerce systems has the following advantages:

- attracts customers, their funds and creates more convenient ways of working;
- increase the profitability of the bank through the development of new types of operations;
- increase the volume of traditional transactions and the amount of commissions associated with this process [5].

In addition to making settlements and payments, the bank participates in e-commerce as a guarantee of transaction security. The role of the bank's credit in the online mode (by agreement) is also growing.

A new type of banking service is kiosks. The kiosks are convenient and easy for the user to communicate, and quick access to local and global information resources saves time for bank customers and employees. Information kiosks can be used for operations and information retrieval. It is advisable to install kiosks where it is necessary to make payments online not only in the offices of banks, but also in large shopping centers, airports, railway stations and bus stops. Mass use of kiosks requires the creation of the necessary information technology environment [6].

Getting information and analytical data over the Internet has certain advantages and disadvantages. Advantages of using the Internet:

- access to information on any issue;
- prompt receipt of information;
- extensive information retrieval capabilities;
- unlimited communication and communication opportunities.

Disadvantages include:

- information retrieval takes a long time;

- operation speed depends on the quality of telephone and other communication lines and their workload;
- The high level of "information interference" (unnecessary information) impedes the work, makes it difficult to review important information and slows down the process;
- There is a fee for almost all important information.

Some news will have a positive impact on the consumer's attitude towards online banking services. For example, high-speed Internet access allows you to get the information you need faster and thus increase the value of e-banking services for potential customers.

The introduction of new improved search engines, an expanded range of banking products and services, including customized (targeted to specific users) and competitive prices for all financial services, the proliferation of e-banking services will lead to lower prices and lower costs.

Creating a digital bank is a new organizational culture, flexible IT solutions and process optimization that allows you to personalize offers to bring a product to market. Digitalization tasks revolve around a single banking platform that can respond to the challenges of the new digital economy Today, banks are investing heavily in developing a digital banking business model.

Table 1.

The world's leading digital banks in terms of number of customers

№	Bank	Mother company	The country where the bank is located	Number of customers (million people)
1	ING Diba	ING Group	Germany	8,5
2	CapitalOne360	CapitalOneFinancial	United States	7,8
3	USAABank	USAA	United States	7
4	FNBO Direct	FirstNationalNebraska	United States	6
5	RakutenBank	Rakuten	Japan	5
6	TinkoffBank		Russia	5
7	TIAA Direct	TIAA-CREF TrustCompany	United States	3,9
8	DiscoverBank	DiscoverFinancialServices	United States	3,5
9	AliorBank		Poland	3
10	DKB AG		Germany	3

Source:Frost&Sullivan

The transition from traditional banking to digital banking and in-depth study of customer needs is a trend that has been firmly entrenched in international discussion programs at economic forums and conferences.

Existing digital banks are now offering their products and services digitally through digital channels. The infrastructure of such a bank is adapted for digital communication and is ready to change technologies quickly. The number of these banks is growing, which is especially noticeable in banks that do not have their own offices and representative offices. They are trying harder to learn their customers 'habits, offering a wide range of services, as well as additional non-financial services. Based on the new digital solutions, banks will ensure the popularity and flexibility of services, full functionality, ease of use and security [9].

Today, the younger generation makes up 60% of the workforce. This generation is a generation that grew up with Internet smartphones that can't remember the era before Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon. 33% of these young people think that banks are not needed at all. 75% of young people think that it is better to use Google and Amazon financial services [8].

Juniper estimates that by 2021, 3 billion people around the world will use banking services via smartphones and computers. Research by analysts shows that banks such as BancoSantander, BankofAmerica, Barclays, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Citi, HSBC, JP MorganChase, RBS, SociétéGénérale, UniCredit and WellsFargo have made great strides in digital transformation today [7].

Bank of America tested the first bank branches without service staff. They are equipped with special rooms for videoconferencing communication only with ATMs and bank employees (if some information needs to be discussed in person). First, the bank will test the reaction of customers to such mini-branches, in the future the banks are very likely to switch to robo-banking.

Barclays, which has 6.5 million mobile app users (each logging in an average of 26 times a month), plans to launch another digital service channel on Facebook.

BNPParibas has decided to spend € 3 billion on digital transformation. The replacement of customer service with digital channels has allowed the bank to reduce the number of retail branches in France by 10%.

The development of the Internet, artificial intelligence, mobile solutions and social networks will create ways to enter the digital technology race and help maintain its competitiveness in the smart digital world:

Video integration allows the insurance company to simplify the procedure for submitting reports on damage caused by the accident or to optimize the interaction between the user and the ATM with minimal costs. 80% of financial service providers consider video banking as a tool that improves the customer experience and reduces costs.

The use of chat bots and virtual assistants allows you to interact with customers on any topic, provide them with personal suggestions and recommendations. According to experts, European financial institutions can achieve cost savings of up to 90% by automating business processes using solutions such as chat-bots.

The use of robotic consultants with the help of artificial intelligence allows banks to create an intellectual mechanism that provides consulting services on all issues. This is achieved by creating an open integrated environment in which all customers have the right information [9].

In 2017, Gartner predicted that by 2020, about 100 million people would make purchases in virtual reality, and in the context of the pandemic, we can easily conclude that this figure has increased several times. According to Avaya, virtual reality will also play an important role in banking services in the future.

The main trends in the digitization of the bank are the automation of back-office operations and operational processes, the development of electronic payment technologies, the use of analysis and the transition to cloud technologies.

Let's take a brief look at these trends

1) Digitization of back-office operations will reduce costs and reduce the cost of the product, speed up their commissioning and modification, as well as improve the customer experience and facilitate compliance with legal requirements.

Commerzbank, based in Germany, has launched the Global Payment Plus online application, which helps corporate customers manage all their bank accounts through a single application.

2) Automation of operational processes helps to detect various errors faster, reduce damage from fraudulent operations and save costs. By automating repetitive operations using a large database, an efficiency of 25 percent has already been achieved. A program that modifies loan agreement information and performs checks in seconds has been launched by JPMorgan. COIN (contract intelligence) allows a bank to reduce the number of errors that can occur during the manual execution of banking operations.

3) Significant changes in technology are forcing banks to invest in the digitalization of corporate payment systems. The main focus is on the standardization of corporate payments, their more "smart" processing, ensuring the flexibility of payments in the real time.

4) the use of prospective analysis allows to carry out credit scoring, reduce costs and increase lending profitability, conduct risk management.

Undoubtedly, one of the most important steps in the effective use of digital technologies in the activities of banks is the National Interbank Processing Center and Humo, established in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 19, 2018 No PP-3945 ”Payment system will be launched in April 2019.

The launch of this retail payment system contributes to the formation of a competitive environment in the provision of retail payment services based on bank cards, a significant increase in the volume of cashless payments in the economy and reducing risks associated with the operation of retail payment systems based on bank cards.

In 2019, the Central Bank, in cooperation with commercial banks, installed more than 1,650 ATMs and about 178,000 terminals operating in the Humo payment system in all regions of the country [3].

At the end of 2019, a total of 2.5 mln. More than 512 billion soums have been transferred to the Humo payment system bank cards.

In the network of ATMs of the Humo system, the service of servicing VISA international bank cards has been introduced since August 2019, and Mastercard international bank cards since October. Also, in December 2019, the network of terminals of the system "Humo" introduced the service of international bank cards Mastercard and VISA.

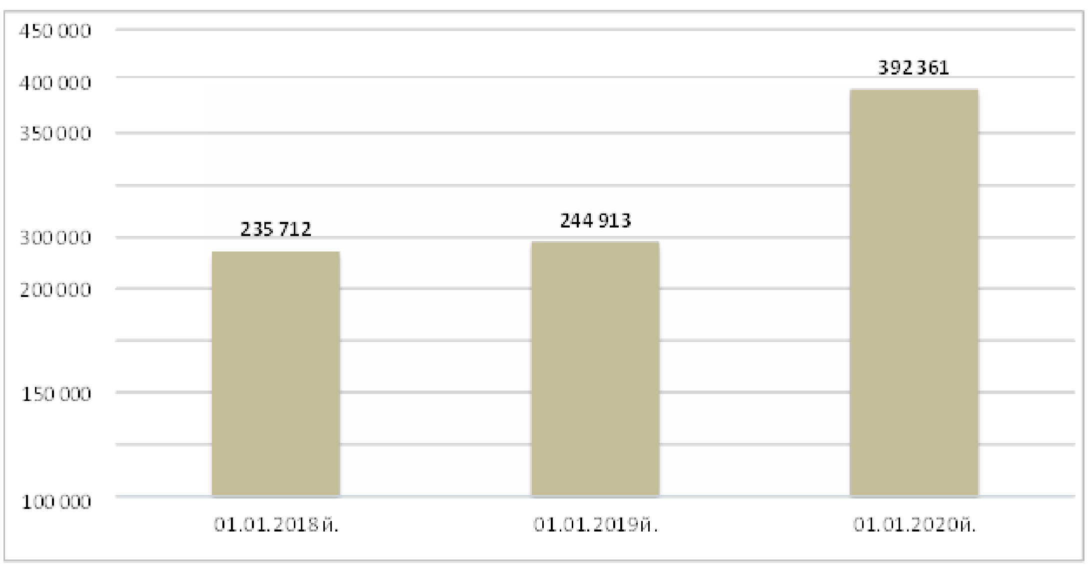
This, in turn, allows the population of the country, foreign guests and tourists to make payments directly through the terminals of trade and service facilities in the territory of the country through their international bank cards (MastercardvaVisa), without any currency exchange operations.

The launch of the Humo payment system creates ample opportunities for the population to make "contactless" payments, which are becoming increasingly popular oday.

In particular, in order to use the opportunities of the payment system "Humo" in the reporting of payments in public transport, a "contactless" system of payment of fares was introduced in the Tashkent metro. As a result, Tashkent residents will be able to use the metro service "Humo" to make timely payments by transferring bank cards or handcuffs and stickers attached to these bank cards to special devices for access to the metro.

Such "contactless" payment technologies are expected to be introduced in the future in public transport systems, trade and service facilities in other cities of the country.

As of January 1, 2020, the total number of issued bank cards (including Humo system bank cards) increased by 16% to 20.5 million as of January 1, 2020. The number of payment terminals installed in trade and service facilities increased by 1.6 times to 392.4 thousand, ATM vacancies kiosk increased by almost 1.3 times to 9.2 thousand.



1-picture. Number of payment terminals in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Source: Report of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019

As a result of the development of retail payment systems, by the end of 2019, the amount of transactions made by bank cards in the national currency increased by almost 1.2 times compared to 2018 and amounted to 71 trillion. soums.

During 2019, the integration of two retail payment systems in the national currency (Humo and Uzcard) with Visa, Mastercard, China Union pay and Mir international payment systems was successfully implemented. This means making payments in the national currency through the payment infrastructure "Humo" and "Uzcard" (network of ATMs and payment terminals), creating a wide range of conditions for users of cards of these major payment systems, ie tourists, guests and investors visiting our country. gives the opportunity. Users of these international payment systems will spend an average of $ 40.1 billion a month in 2019. UZS (equivalent to an average of US $ 4.2 million) were made through the national payment infrastructure [3].

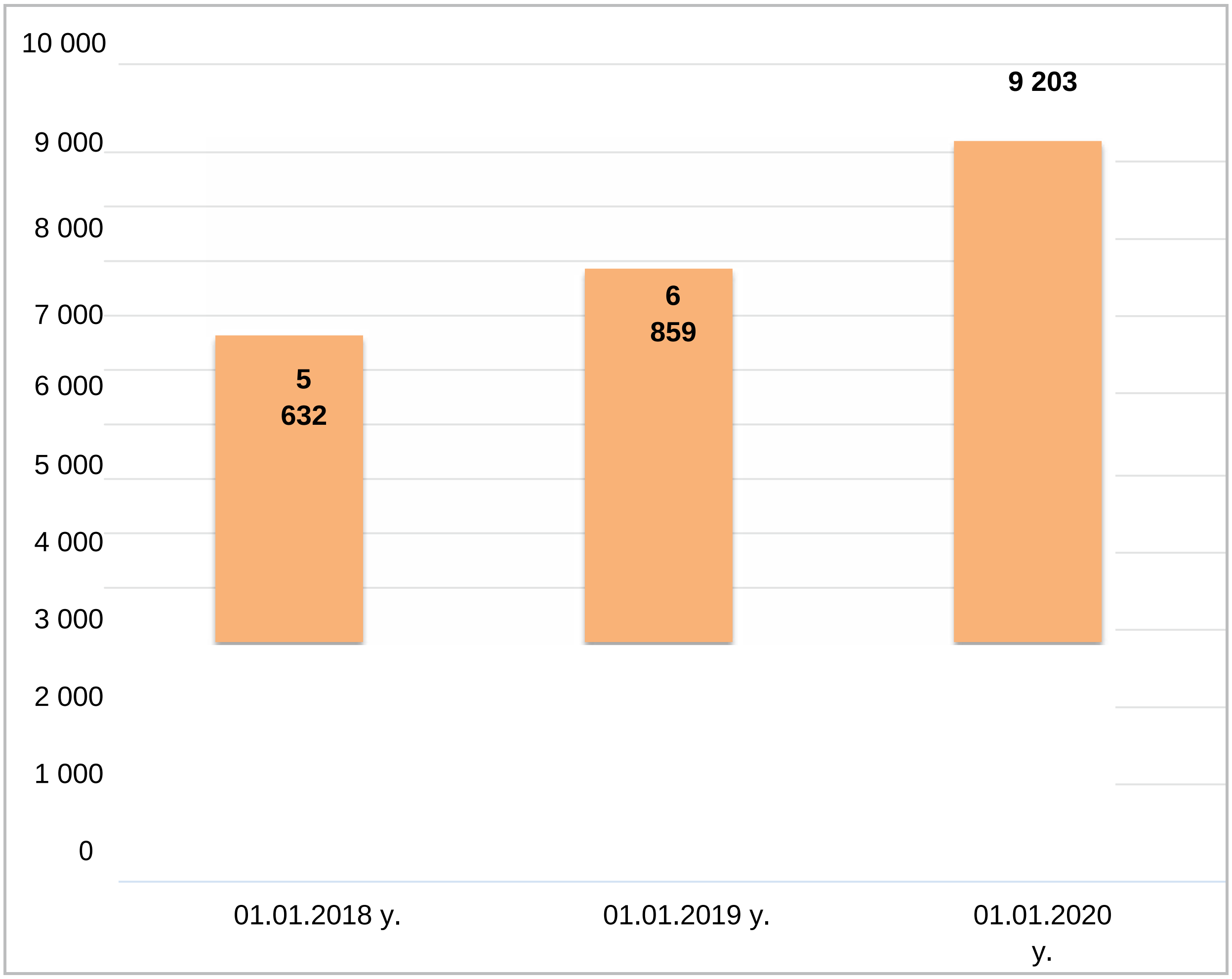


Figure 2. Number of ATMs and kiosks installed in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Source: Report of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019

The development of the national bank card system of the country, its integration with international payment card systems serves as a national infrastructure for processing bank card transactions, ensuring not only the smooth implementation of domestic payment transactions in the country, but also external payment transactions and the widespread introduction of innovative national card services. is coming.

Along with measures to develop the retail payment system in our country, special attention is paid to the development of its regulatory framework.

In this regard, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Payments and Payment Systems" was developed on the basis of in-depth study of best practices of foreign countries, international norms and regulations.

This Law is to create a single information and legal environment in the field of payments and payment systems.

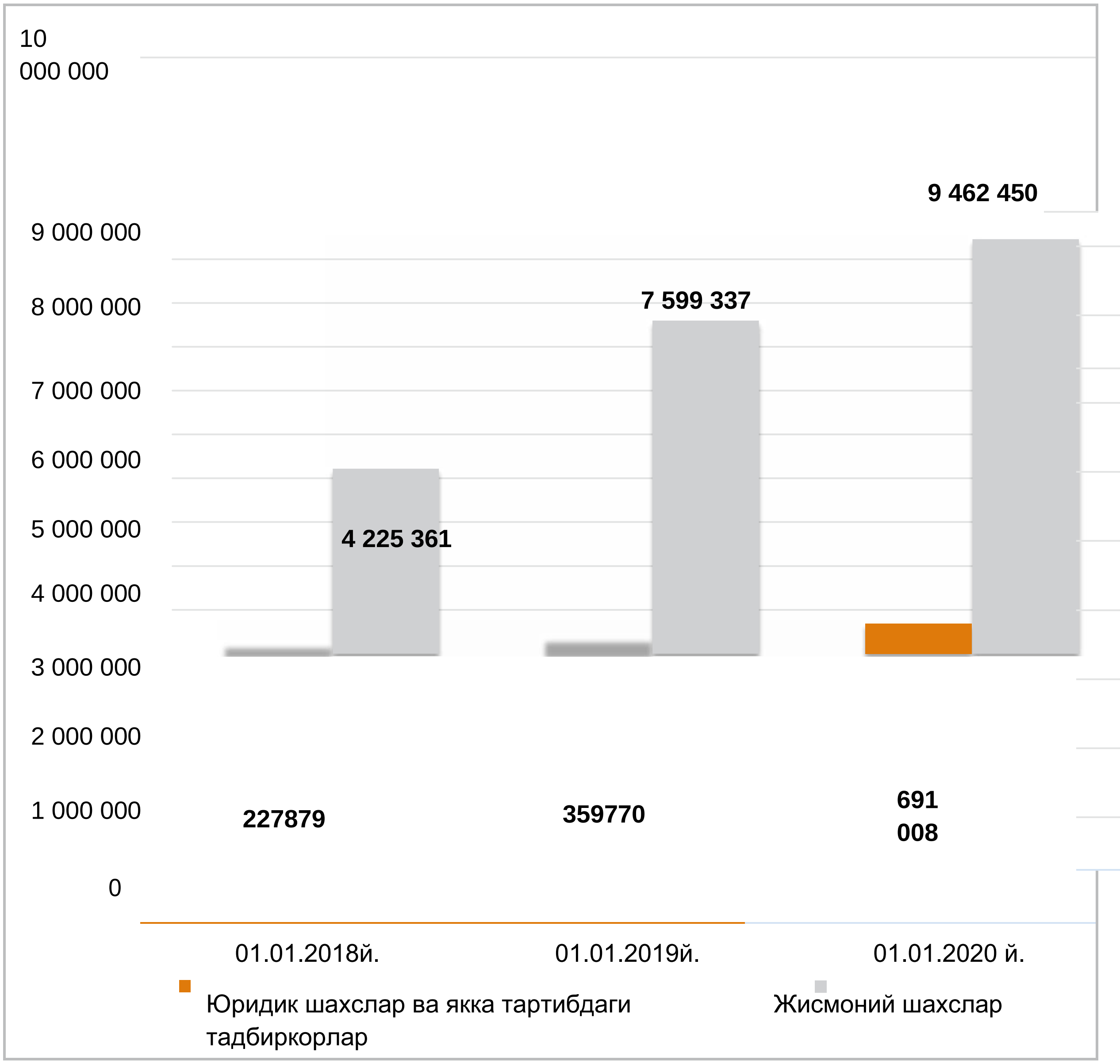


Figure 3. Number of users of remote banking services.

Source: Report of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019

The Central Bank systematically organizes the work on the effective regulation of the payment services market, the operation of payment systems, payment system operators and payment service providers, increasing the popularity and transparency of payment services, as well as relations in the field of electronic money and electronic money serves as a regulatory framework.

As part of the work to develop the national payment system and increase the popularity of financial services, the Central Bank continues to consistently implement measures to expand the range of remote services with the widespread use of information and communication technologies.

Today, real-time card-to-card money transfer (P2P) transactions, tax, budget, utility and other payments, micro-borrowing and repayment of loans, online deposits, deposits and loans (loans) are carried out by commercial banks through mobile applications. remote opening of accounts, making payments from international bank card accounts, online conversion operations and other remote banking services.

In turn, for enterprises and organizations through the remote management of bank accounts in real time to manage and make payments in bank accounts, send an application for the purchase (conversion) of foreign currency in electronic form to the servicing bank, transfer monthly salaries and equivalent payments There are opportunities to transfer an electronic account to the bank and use other services. As a result of measures taken in this direction, the number of customers using the above services as of January 1, 2020 amounted to about 10.2 million. increased 1.3 times during the reporting year. 9.5 million of them or 93 percent (an increase of 1.3 times compared to 2018) of individuals.

The total number of legal entities and businesses using remote management of bank accounts increased by 1.9 times in 2019 and reached 691 thousand as of January 1, 2020 [3].

This allows legal entities and individual entrepreneurs operating in the country, who have bank accounts, to manage their accounts remotely and make payments without visiting the bank.

Conclusions and recommendations

The role and importance of commercial banks in the widespread introduction of digital technologies and tools of the digital economy in all sectors and industries of the economy is enormous. Therefore, as noted above, today in the activities of banks a great deal of attention is paid to the implementation of digital transformation. In this regard, it is gratifying that the first digital bank in the country, Anorbank, has been launched. The use of digitalization in the activities of banks means, first of all, the widespread use of digital technologies in order to provide new banking services, new market opportunities. Today, instead of existing business models in banking practice around the world, digital currencies, R2R-services, mobile and contactless payment systems are widely used. Therefore, the digital transformation of the banking system in our country and the use of digital technologies, which are widely used in world practice, are of great importance in our country.

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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS CONCEPT AND THEIR ROLE IN THE SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the theoretical issues of the economic mechanism concept and their role in the society development. It elaborates on the economic mechanism content and develops this concept definition. It also shows what is included in the economic mechanism and its role in improving the population welfare.

Keywords: *economy, mechanism, economic mechanism, management methods, monetary policy, finance, expanded production, business plan, incentives, wages.*

Introduction

Ensuring the socio-economic development of the country, improving the welfare, living standards and quality of life of the population is considered one of the most pressing issues today. This situation is especially relevant in today's pandemic. There are many ways and factors to achieve this goal. One of them is related to the proper establishment of the economic mechanism in our country.

"Economic mechanism" as a scientific term entered the economic literature in the second half of the twentieth century. To explain the essence of this concept, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that it consists of a phrase. The first part of this word consists of the words "Economy" and the second part of the word "Mechanism".

The word "economy" is defined in the "5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" as follows. “1 ec. A set of production relations corresponding to the corresponding stage of development of the productive forces of society; social production method.

2. Factors that organize production; production complex; production.

3. A network of a branch of production.

4. All material wealth, property, land, water, housing, tools and equipment at the disposal of an individual, organization or people.

5. Every separate production unit, enterprise, which has its own land, property, means of production in agriculture and in general.

6. Every family, apartment with a separate house ”. It can be seen that the word economy is mainly a term specific to the field of economics, which is manifested as an entity that owns its own property and operates independently.

Now, if we pay attention to the word "mechanism", we often understand a system of means of movement, consisting of several parts that move the technique, inextricably linked with each other. This word is explained in the above "5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" as follows. "Mechanism" is derived from the Greek word mechane, meaning "weapon, machine." A number of explanations have been given for this term as well.

1. Machinery, tools, equipment, etc. internal, starting parts, internal structure.

2. A complex machine that does a job.

3. Internal structure system.

4. The interconnected parts of something that make up the whole."[53]. The combination of the words "Economy" and "Mechanism" The word "Economic mechanism" is not defined in the "5-volume dictionary of the Uzbek language". This term is not reflected not only in Uzbek, but also in Russian dictionaries. All this indicates that the term has re-entered the scientific literature. Another proof of this is the term "Economic Mechanism", which includes more than 7,000 terms and concepts concentrated “Big economic encyclopedia” in Moscow in 1980 “Soviet encyclopedia” 1600 pages in print “Soviet encyclopedic dictionary”[54] also not reflected in the encyclopedic dictionary entitled. A number of other dictionaries, including the “Russian-Uzbek Dictionary”[55] and the “Dictionary of Spelling of the Uzbek Language in the Cyrillic and Latin Alphabets”[56] which contain more than 44,000 words, do not include the term economic mechanism. Prepared and published by scientists of our country B.Ergashev, E.V.Golisheva, N.V.Ivonina, I.S.Tukhliev, A.P.Temirkhodjaev, H.M.Mamatkulov. dictionaries of economics do not define this term either[57]. It is obvious that this term is a new term in the economic and social life of our country, the economic mechanism.

But in other dictionaries its content is partially mentioned. In particular, in SI Ojegov's dictionary "Dictionary of the Russian language" he commented only on the word "Economic". Then “1. economic, production management”[58]. The following comments were also made: “2. household equipment required for farming. 3. austerity, accountability ”(translated by us - M.P.). The dictionary contains 6 definitions of the term "economy". “1. A set of methods of production of a society, a method of production. 2. production, economy. 3. equipment of any production. 4. a set of equipment necessary for living. 5. agricultural production unit. 6. housework, household chores to be performed for family living ”(our translation - M.P.).

From the explanations given in the dictionaries, it can be concluded that the "Economic Mechanism" is a set of various tools that motivate farms. Now when it comes to farms, the scope is very wide. We are talking about farms at the macro level, meso and micro level. Based on this situation, it is possible to develop a definition of this concept. If we look at the economic mechanism in the light of today's demand, it is concluded that it can be defined as follows.

An economic mechanism is a set of different tools and methods that drive an extended reproduction process. This definition is consistent with the macroeconomic level of this concept. Extended production includes production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. It is these tools and methods that are involved in all aspects of society. In this sense, the economic mechanism is a broad and complex concept in terms of content. If we look at it at the microeconomic level, it will change a bit. This is because each link of expanded reproduction also consists of a number of economic entities.

To ensure that the economy works smoothly, the economic mechanism must be such that it must also ensure its regular, uninterrupted operation. In this case, along with the human factor (control mechanisms), all the support (technique, technology) must act in the same way in the interaction. This is because the clock mechanism continues to operate unchanged, accurately displaying the time, due to the fact that it operates continuously in conjunction with each other. In economics, too, the economic mechanism must work like

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clockwork. Only then will it ensure sustainable economic growth. It is obvious that the economic mechanism is an important factor in ensuring the stability of the economy.

Simply put, at the microeconomic level, it is necessary to clarify what is included in the structural structure of the economic mechanism. This is reflected in the following figure (Figure 1).

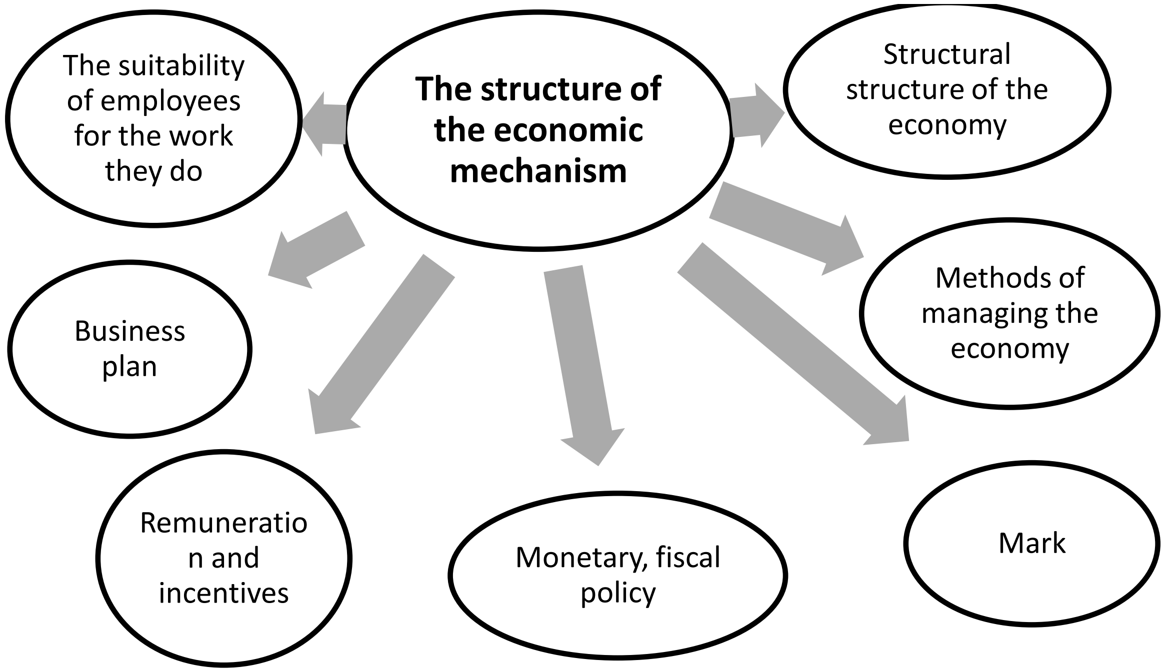

Figure 1. The structure of the economic mechanism in force in economic entities

For the efficient operation of the economic mechanism, the relations of production must correspond to the forces of production. Where these are incompatible, there can be no question of an effective economic mechanism. The economic mechanism must work as accurately and regularly as the clock in the socio-economic life of society. The improvement of production relations leads to the improvement of the economic mechanism, and, conversely, the improvement of the economic mechanism also improves the production relations. Accordingly, the productive forces must be constantly improved.

Improvements in the economic mechanism also improve governance, leading to its improvement based on democratic principles. This is especially important at a time when the liberalization of the current economy is drastically reducing government intervention. As the economic mechanism is perfected, each business entity will move to the principle of self-government. This is a much-needed process for private property-based businesses.

One of the peculiarities of the farming mechanism is that it is very complex compared to machinery. As a result of the sudden operation of the propulsion equipment in the technique can take it to the destination in a timely manner. But there is human participation in the means of mobilizing farms. Because of this, the effective use of the driving force of farms is very complex due to the fact that people are involved. This means that the replacement of human relations in the economy is important in improving economic mechanisms. From this point of view, what is included in the structure of the economic mechanism is also important.

Our research has shown that the economic mechanism is in direct synchronization with production relations and productive forces. Their compatibility ensures the stability of the economic mechanism. Human participation is also important. Because of this, the human factor must always be compatible with the above means. Their improvement directly leads to the development of socio-economic processes in our country. Ultimately, all this is an important factor in improving the living standards and quality of life of the population. The interrelationships of these are shown in this figure (Figure 2).

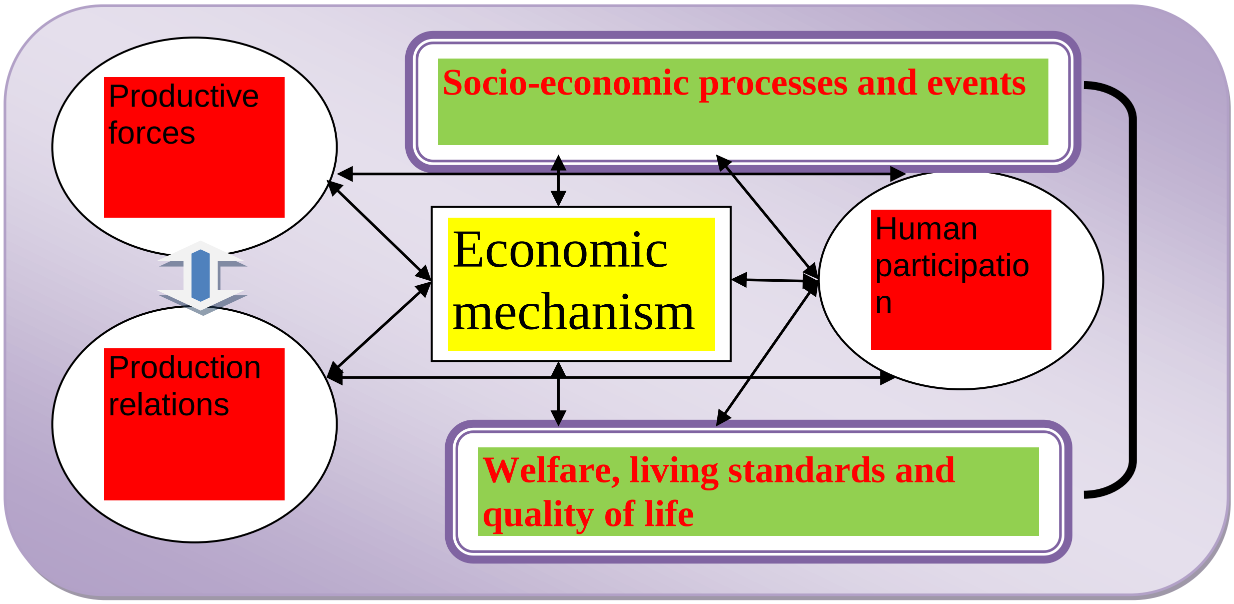

Figure 2. The structural structure of the economic mechanism and its role in the development of the welfare of the population

As can be seen from the picture, the relations of production and the forces of production are interrelated, and both are interrelated by the economic mechanism. There is also human participation in the sustainability of the economic mechanism. It can also be seen that man is inextricably linked with all the elements involved in this process. This means that man, his scientific and qualification potential, requires continuous improvement in accordance with all the elements of society. All of them participate in socio-economic processes and events and ensure their high efficiency by accelerating and improving them. The ultimate goal of all work is to improve the welfare, living standards and quality of life.

In short, the improvement of the economic mechanism as an important factor in the socio-economic development of the country, it is necessary to ensure its smooth functioning. At the same time, each element of economic mechanisms requires improvement in accordance with the socio-economic development of our country. Only then will it be possible to achieve the goal set by the economic mechanism.

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ORGANIZATIONAL-ECONOMIC MECHANISMS, ITS STRUCTURE AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Improving the living standards and quality of life of the population is directly related to the development and efficiency of the economy, the proper use of organizational and economic mechanisms in the implementation of this complex process. These mechanisms will continue to improve as society develops, the economy grows, and the demands of life change. Therefore, the theoretical solution of this problem is one of the priorities in economics today. In this regard, research should begin with disclosing its content.

Key words: economic mechanism, legal relations, management, commercial activity.

Introduction

In order to fully reveal the content of the concept of organizational-economic mechanism, it is first necessary to pay attention to its lexical meaning. The 5-volume commentary on the Uzbek language provides relevant information about these concepts. The word "organizational" is defined in volume 4 of the above dictionary as follows: [related to organization, organization, organization; structure is related to structure.]"[59]. It is obvious that the organization consists of organizing and mobilizing the factors that directly affect the achievement of a goal.

The word "economic" is defined in the 2nd volume of the 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as follows: "Economic, economic; depending on the economy (economy) "[60]. Naturally, we have to look at the interpretation of the word economy as well. "Economy" is derived from the Arabic language and deals with economic issues; economy " [61]. *It* was then given three explanations: "1. The basis of the social system. 2. Production relations corresponding to the state of the productive forces of the national economy. 3. The science that studies the material and financial aspects of economic sectors"[62]. The essence of the economy is the relations of production, which directly correspond to the state of the productive forces. This process involves many aspects. For example, if the preparation of the land for sowing was based on manual labor, his working tool

[59]Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language: more than 80,000 words and phrases. J. IY. Editorial staff: T. Mirzaev (leader) and others.; Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T .: "National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" DIN, 2008. - 22 pages.
[60] see there. – 264 p.
Interpretation of the Uzbek language: more than 80,000 words and phrases. J. II. Editorial staff: T. Mirzaev (leader) and others; Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T .: "National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" DIN, 2006. - 264 pages.
[61] see there. – 264 p.
[62] see there. – 264 p.

consisted of simple ketmen, sickles such as sickles. Working staff will fit in as well. If it was to be done on a mechanized basis, the staff would also need to know how to manage the mechanization accordingly. It is obvious that as the productive forces improve, so do the skills of the personnel who drive them. Correspondingly, the production relations between them also improve in accordance with that process.

The meaning of the word "mechanism" is also given in the dictionary. The word is derived from the Greek and means [mechane - to create a weapon, machine, or mechanic machine], and it is given 2 explanations as follows: "1. Internal, operating parts, internal structure of machines, tools, hardware, etc[63]. Apparently, a mechanism is also a device, a tool, designed to move something. If we look at all this in accordance with the economy, its development is the driving force, the factor that aims to increase its efficiency. Based on this, a definition of the concept of organizational and economic mechanism was developed.

Organizational and economic mechanism is a set of measures aimed at improving the legal relations of production relations related to the organization, organization of production support and management of the economy in accordance with their status, aimed at developing and increasing the efficiency of the economy.

It is clear from this definition that the main **purpose** of the organizational and economic mechanism is to develop the economy and increase its efficiency, which requires the implementation of a number of measures. First of all, in order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to organize the processes associated with it. Second, it will be necessary to improve the relations of production related to the management of the productive forces and the economy in accordance with their condition. Third, to ensure the coherence of these processes, it is necessary to improve its legal framework in accordance with them.. Such a set of measures in the full sense constitutes organizational and economic mechanisms. It should be noted that organizational and economic mechanisms, although theoretically a holistic concept, have different directions in different sectors, industries and links of the economy. Because their nature, management methods, technological process are also different.

In order to evaluate the results achieved in the development of each sector and increase its efficiency, it is necessary to identify indicators that represent it. These indicators assess the level of efficiency, the state of development. The improvement of these depends directly on the measures to be taken. In terms of content, these measures are divided into two groups: measures related to the organizational mechanism and measures related to the economic mechanism. The form and content of these are reflected in the following table (Table 1).

Table 1

Types of organizational and economic mechanisms by classification and groups

Organizational mechanism	Property relations	Private property
		Collective property
		State property
		Private property
		Mixed property, etc.
	business process organization	Specialization
		Cooperation
		labor division Introduction
		multidisciplinary work Organization
	Structural constructions	Independent enterprises
		Associations
		Joint stock companies
		as limited liability companies

[63] See there. – 584 p.

	Regulatory framework	Laws
		Regulations
		Legitimate documents such as norms, rules
Economic mechanism	Management and its functions	Accounting
		Control
		Analysis of financial and economic activity
		Planning
	Financing	At the expense of the owner's own funds
		At the expense of domestic and foreign investors
		At the expense of loans, etc.
	Incentives	Financial incentives (rewards)
		Take various punitive measures
		Spiritual motivation
	Planning	Adoption of long-term programs
		Planning for the current period
		General plan for the enterprise
		Plans for each branch and division, etc.
	Standardization	Cost norm
		The norm of time
		Such as the norm of natural losses

The elements of organizational and economic mechanisms listed in the table apply to all sectors of the economy. Based on this, it is possible to form elements of organizational and economic mechanisms based on the specific characteristics of each industry. In addition to these general elements, specific elements can be developed in accordance with the industry. Because the specificity of each process requires the formation of new organizational and economic mechanisms accordingly.

Due to the importance of services related to the storage of fruits and vegetables in the system of services, the objective necessity of storage of crops to ensure year-round consumption, domestic and foreign scientists E.P. Shirokov, V.I. Poligaev, T.L.Tursunxo'jaev, R.Oripov, I.Suloymanov, E.Umurzoqov, T.E.Ostanaqulov, B.O.Hasanov, V.I.Zuev, O.Q.Qodirhojaev, T.L.Tursunxo'jaev, R. O.Ochilov, R.A.Gulmurodov, H.Bo'riev, R.Jo'raev, O.Alimov, V.L.Peregudov, M.X.Saidov, R.R.Fayziev, T.F.Sokol, M.M. Muhammedov, M.K.Pardaev, J.A.Terovakimyan, F.R.Ismatullaev, O.S.Obidov [64] etc. conducted research to improve it. However, the purely

[64]Shirokov E.P., Poligaev V.I. Storage and processing of crop production on the basis of standardization and certification. M .: "Kolos", 2000. - 253 p.., Tursunxo'jaev T.L. Technology of storage and processing of agricultural products. - T .: Literary Fund of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. –2004. - 111 pages., Oripov R., Suloymanov I. and Umurzoqov E. Technology of storage and processing of agricultural products. Textbook. - T .: “Mehnat”, 1991 - 296 pages., Ostanakulov T.E., Zuev V.I., Qodirkhojaev O.Q. Vegetable growing. Textbook. T .: 2009. - 460 pages., Tursunxo'jaev T.L. Technology of storage and processing of agricultural products. Study guide. - T .: Publishing House of the Literary Fund of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, 2004. - 112 pages., Storage and processing of potatoes, vegetables, fruits and grapes. Edited by Academician VASNILT.F Sokol, Zh.A. Terovakimyan. - M .: "Kolos", 1979. - 335 p., BO Hasanov, RO Ochilov, RA Gulmurodov Diseases of vegetable, potato and melon crops and their control. - T .: “Voris-nashriyoti”, 2009. - 244 pages., Buriev H., R.Jo'raev, Alimov O. Storage and pre-processing of fruits and vegetables. - T .: “Mehnat” publishing house, 2002. - 184 pages, MMMuhammedov, MKPardaev and others. Economic theory. Textbook. - T .: "Science and Technology", Publishing House, 2018. - 272 p., MK Pardaev, IS Ochilov

economic aspects of this issue, the issues of improving the organizational and economic mechanisms to increase its efficiency have not been studied in depth.

The following organizational and economic mechanisms aimed at improving the efficiency of storage and sales services can be included in the following (Table 2).

Table 2

Organizational and economic mechanisms aimed at improving the efficiency of storage and sales services and their content

№	Name of organizational and economic mechanisms	The content of organizational and economic mechanisms
1.	Storage and sale of products on the basis of the scheme "From garden to the table"	It includes measures to increase efficiency by minimizing costs by following a cost-saving regime for sorting, transportation, storage, sales, packaging, etc.
2.	Increase personal responsibility of employees	Increased efficiency is achieved by encouraging each employee to do good and effective work, adhering to an austerity regime by properly punishing indiscipline and ineffective results.
3.	Evaluation of enterprises using a system of indicators	Along with a fair assessment of the company's activities, the situation will be thoroughly studied, ways to use internal capacity will be developed, and opportunities will be created to increase efficiency by making economically sound management decisions.
4.	Implement and improve factor analysis	By identifying the factors that affect the effectiveness of product storage and sales services, classifying them, and calculating the impact of each, internal opportunities to achieve efficiency are found and sound management decisions are made.
5.	Measures to optimize the shelf life of products and reduce the rate of loss	Measures will be taken to extend the shelf life of products in retail enterprises, as a result of modernization of storage processes will reduce the level of loss of products and increase efficiency.
6.	Improving the legal framework for the organization of sales services with fruit and vegetable products	Simplification of permitting procedures for wholesale and retail trade of fruit and vegetable products, ie no need to obtain a license for wholesale trade, reduction of storage costs for retailers by setting standards for storage equipment.

In order to reform the economy of the country and ensure the implementation of the food program, it is planned to increase the share of enterprises in the production, storage and sale of agricultural products from year to year. A number of decisions have been made on this issue, and action plans and programs for the development of the industry have been approved. The measures and programs approved by the government

Ways to increase efficiency in enterprises of the service sector. Monograph .. - T .: "Economy and Finance" Publishing House. - 2011. - 172 pages., Peregudov V.L., Saidov M.X., R.R.Fayziev, F.R.Ismatullaev, O.S.Obidov Management of production quality and competitiveness of production. - T .: «Finance», 2001. - 203 pages.

emphasize the need to prevent the loss of crops and improve the quality of sales services, increase the efficiency of activities through the introduction of organizational and economic mechanisms, along with the development of production and improvement of organizational measures related to its storage and sale.

Therefore, the study explored ways to improve the organizational performance of enterprises, prevent the loss of crops and improve the quality of sales services, as well as increase the efficiency of activities through the introduction of organizational and economic mechanisms.

As a result of research on these issues, a system of organizational and economic factors affecting the volume and efficiency of sales services was identified, and ways to divide them into three groups and calculate the impact of each group of factors were proposed.

Previous economic literature has not identified the effects of consumer, marketing research, and austerity-related factors included in these groups on efficiency changes. Therefore, as a result of the research, the degree of correlation of each of the proposed groups of factors with the outcome indicator and ways to determine their impact were first developed and recommended to the practice of enterprises.

The work is based on a system of factors related to labor resources and material and technical base, which affect the efficiency of sales services. A formula was developed to represent the relationship of this group of factors to the outcome indicator, and ways to determine the effect of each factor using methods of economic analysis using practical data were shown.

A number of organizational mechanisms have also been developed to increase the efficiency of sales services. It is known that in accordance with the current standards, fruit and vegetable products for sale must be sorted in accordance with the requirements of the standards. If the degree of unfitness and yield of products does not exceed 5% for apples and 10% for nuts and grapes, these products can be sold without sorting.

Fruits and vegetables such as apples, pears and citrus from refrigerators can be stored in trade halls for 24 hours, natural decline in production and, in return for deterioration in the quality of products not sold within the specified period and the fact that a part of it becomes unfit for consumption will lead to an increase in the cost of commercial service entities and, accordingly, a decrease in efficiency.

As a result of the study, the following rules were included in the rules of retail trade on the need to equip the shops with special refrigerators in the organization of sales of fruits and vegetables. The volume of the refrigerator may increase or decrease accordingly as the sales volume changes.

For stores that sell fruits and vegetables and melons at the same time, two-compartment refrigerators should be installed to ensure that products are stored separately. As a result of this organizational measure, the shelf life of products will be extended by 3-3.5 times and costs will be saved by 2.0-2.5%.

In accordance with applicable law, wholesale activity is a licensed commercial activity. Wholesale trade in agricultural products will also need to be licensed under this regulation. Licensing of wholesale activities provides for the transfer of funds in the amount of 3,500 times the minimum wage. This rule, in turn, applies to enterprises for storage and wholesale of fruits and vegetables in special refrigerators.

Due to the specifics of the industry, it has been proved that wholesalers of fruits and vegetables do not need to obtain a license for this activity, and this proposal has been implemented.

As a result of these proposed organizational measures, an increase in efficiency will be achieved by reducing the rate of loss of the product, saving on the cost of writing off the product lost during storage.

One of the proposed organizational measures to increase the efficiency of storage and sale of fruit and vegetable products is to create appropriate conditions to ensure the natural quality of products and to determine the level of harmful nitrates. As a result of the experiments, the number of customers increased by an average of 23.4% and gross sales by 20.7% due to additional equipment of trade halls with special equipment and increasing consumer confidence in product quality.

Organizational and economic mechanisms aimed at improving storage and sales of products are reflected in the "Scientific recommendations for the provision of services for storage and sale of fruits and vegetables in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted by the holding company "Uzbek food holding" (Uzbekiston Holding FE on August 30, 2016) signed Order No. 85 and reference No. OR / 11-1742 signed on September 7, 2016). These recommendations were the basis for the measures to increase the holding company's storage capacity by an average of 10.3% annually, exports by 7.4% and profits of refrigeration companies by 16.8% in 2017-2019.

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TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF SAVINGS AND OTHER FACTORS ON HOSPITALITY TO INCREASE COST EFFICIENCY IN HOTEL FARMS

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ABSTRACT

At present, the issue of improving the indicators used by business entities, including hotel management, to achieve savings, thereby increasing cost efficiency, is becoming one of the most pressing issues. Because the issue of cost savings is one of the most important and global issues in countries around the world, in all areas, including the hotel industry. Indeed, in the "Action Strategy" for the development of our country for 2017-2021, the decrees, resolutions, "Road Maps", action programs adopted on this basis, pay special attention to improving the welfare, living standards and quality of life. It is also noted that one of the directions of these tasks is to achieve cost savings. This requires a comprehensive analysis of each indicator related to cost savings.

Key words: hotel management, Road Maps, management decisions.

Introduction

One of its important directions is related to the implementation of factor analysis of each indicator. However, despite the implementation of many cost-saving measures, its factor analysis has not been sufficiently developed in the economic literature. Given this situation, the main goal of this work was to identify the factors influencing the change in costs and show ways to calculate them, as well as to improve their factor analysis.

The literature analysis on the subject. Scientists from around the world, the CIS and our country are also engaged in scientific, theoretical and methodological research aimed at improving the economy in order to develop the economy and achieve cost-effectiveness. From foreign scientists G.A. Avaneseva, A.Ya.Bass, A.B.Balaeva, V.E.Gordin, V.V.Pavlinko, I.A.Skrynnikova, S.N.Diyanova, M.A.Morozov T .A.Burmenk, L.Demidovo, E.N.Valedinskaya, J.A.Ramanovich, studied in the works of cables. Problems related to the service sector and the cost-effectiveness of modernization, diversification and innovative development of the economy in this area are highlighted in the scientific work of economists of our country, such as A.V. Vakhobov, M.E.Pulatov, K.B.Urazov, Sh.X.Khajibakiev, N.X.Jumaev, M.S.Qosimova, A.N.Samadov, B.Ruzmetov, O.Murtazaev, B.A.Abdukarimov, M.Q.Pardaev, M.M.Muxammedov, J.R.Zaynalov, I.S.Tuxliev, B.I.Isroilov, A.X.Pardaev, A.S.Soliev, R.X.Ergashev, B. Navruz-zoda, M.T.Alimova, Q.J.Mirzaev, O.M.Pardaev D.A.Tadjibaeva, R.J.Qurbanova. However, in the work of these authors, the issues of increasing the efficiency of expenditures in the context of innovative development of the service sector and the application of special savings to achieve this have not been studied in detail. This situation not only expresses the relevance of this research, but also allows us to define its goals and objectives.

Research methodology.

When it comes to austerity and the factors that affect it, the focus is on what factors influenced the reduction of costs from the established norm or plan. Savings are understood in two ways, firstly, if the costs are less than the set norm or last year's volume, and secondly, more results with the same cost. This can be illustrated in the following figure (Figure 1).

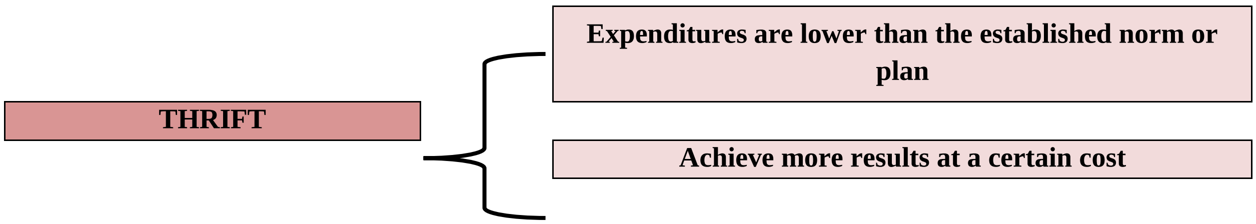

Figure 1. The main directions of savings

As can be seen from this picture, both directions of austerity do not occur spontaneously. In the case of the hotel farms under study, we saw that this change was influenced by a number of factors. In particular, if the factors in the first direction are analyzed, it is necessary to talk about where and how to reduce costs. Another situation is that if more is produced (serviced) than planned, it can cost more. It is difficult to say that there were no savings. Another situation was that the cost was lower than planned, but production (service) may have been correspondingly lower. In this case, it is impossible to say that we have achieved savings. In these cases, the amount of costs taken in relation to a single manufactured (serviced) product would represent a fair situation. This can also be done for the hotel farms being studied directly.

In the second direction, research will be needed on how to achieve efficiency (how to produce more goods, how to increase the volume of services, how to do more work, etc.) in the hotel facilities under study, as well as how to diversify services in an effective way. From this point of view, first of all, it is necessary to clearly indicate which factors affect the direction of the studied hotel farms, whether they can be calculated, and if there are calculated factors, how to make the calculation. It is also important to pay attention to the need to use specific methods.

Admittedly, a number of factors also affect performance in the economy. But it is difficult to calculate the effect of all factors. For example, the impact of rainfall on productivity growth is significant. But its quantity and effect cannot be calculated. Another line, let's take car wash services. Everything is ready, the staff is ready. But when nature is disturbed and there is a lot of rain, no one washes his car. This directly affects the volume of washing services. But it is difficult to calculate the effect of this factor either. Therefore, it is expedient to divide the influencing factors into two groups: the first, calculated factors and the second, non-calculated factors. We are talking about factors that are mainly considered in the research process.

As an object of research, we found it necessary to analyze the savings achieved in the provision of hotel services. We will consider the analysis of this indicator on the example of seven hotels in Bukhara region GRAND BUXORO, SASHA&SON, HOTEL ASIA BUKHARA, MODARIXON, GRAND EMIR RESIDENCE, ZARGARI BUXORO, EDEM PLAZA, which we are studying. The status of expenditures in these hotels for 2015-2019 is given in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1

Comparative analysis of costs and savings in 7 hotels in 2018-2019 [65]

№	Indicators	In the past 2018	In the past 2019	difference (+,-)	Change rate,%
1.	Total expenditures, mln. sum	148,5	151,6	+3,1	102,1
2.	Fixed costs, mln. sum	52,4	56,2	+4,2	107,3

[65] This table was calculated on the basis of hotels GRAND BUXORO,SASHA&SON,HOTEL ASIA BUKHARA,MODARIXON,GRAND EMIR RESIDENCE,ZARGARI BUXORO,EDEM PLAZA in Bukhara region.

2.1.	The share of fixed costs in total costs, % (2p*100/1p)	35,3	37,1	+1,89	105,1
3.	Variable costs, mln. sum	96,1	95,4	-0,7	99,3
3.1.	The share of variable costs in total costs, % (3p*100/1p)	64,7	62,9	-1,8	97,2
4.	The ratio of total expenditures to fixed costs, thousand sums (1p/2p)	2834,0	2697,5	-357,5	95,2
5.	Ratio of fixed costs to variable costs, thousand soums (2p/3p)	545,3	589,1	+43,8	108,0
6.	The ratio of variable costs to total costs, in coefficients (3p/1p)	0,647	0,629	-0,018	97,2
7.	The level of savings in total costs, thousand sums	1005,4	999,5	-5,9	99,4

The table shows that the total cost of the studied hotel facilities increased by 102.1% compared to last year. Fixed costs increased by 107.3% over the same period. Similarly, the rate of change in the share of these costs in total expenditures was 105.1%. However, the share of these costs increased by 1.89 points. The total variable costs are $ 0.7 million. decreased by UZS. The rate of change in the share of these costs is 99.3%. The share of variable costs in total costs also decreased by 1.8 percentage points. Its rate of change is 97.2%.

Our research has shown that a number of factors affect the level of cost savings on the hotel facilities under study. These include:

- ratio of total costs to fixed costs, thousand soums;
- ratio of fixed costs to variable costs, thousand soums;

• The ratio of variable costs to total costs, in coefficients.

The interdependence of these factors is determined by the following multiplicative model:

$$\textbf{Savings} = \textbf{TCRFC} * \textbf{FCRVC} * \textbf{VCRTC}$$

Here: Saving is the level of savings in total costs;

tcrfc – the total costs ratio to fixed costs, thousand sums;

Fcrvc –fixed costs ratio to variable costs, thousand sums;

Vcrtc – variable costs ratio to total costs.

We recommend the use of the index method, which is one of the traditional methods of economic analysis, to calculate the effect of the above factors on savings in the studied hotel farms. To do this, first of all, the difference in the result, ie the sum of the level of savings is determined:

$$\Delta\ \textbf{Savings} = (\textbf{TCRFC}_h * \textbf{FCRVC}_h * \textbf{VCRTC}_h) - (\textbf{TCRFC}_p * \textbf{FCRVC}_p * \textbf{VCRTC}_p);$$

To determine the change in the first factor, ie the ratio of total costs to fixed costs, to the level of savings, the level of savings is recalculated with the actual amount of this factor (tcrfc * fcrvc * vcrtc) and divided by the planned amount of the result (tcrfc * fcrvc * vcrtc). The following formula is used to determine the effect of this factor by the index method:

$$\Delta\ \textbf{Savings}_{tcrfc} = \frac{(tcrfc * fcrvc_p * vcrtc_p)}{(tcrfc_p * fcrvc_p * vcrtc_p)};$$

$$\Delta\ \textbf{Savings}_{tcrfc} = (tcrfc * fcrvc_p * vcrtc_p) - (tcrfc_p * fcrvc_p * vcrtc_p);$$

To determine the change in the second factor, that is, the ratio of fixed costs to variable costs, the level of savings is recalculated by the actual amount of this factor ($tcrfc_h * fcrvc_h * vcrtc_p$) and the result is recalculated by the change in the first factor ($tcrfc_h * fcrvc_p * vcrtc_p$) is lost.We recommend that the effect of this factor be determined by the following formula:

$$\Delta \textbf{ Savings}_{fcrvc} = (tcrfc_h * fcrvc_x * vcrtc_p) - (tcrfc_h * fcrvc_p * vcrtc_p);$$

To determine the change in the third factor, ie the ratio of variable costs to total costs, to the change in the level of savings studied ($tcrfc_h$*$fcrvc_h$* $vcrtc_h$), the level of savings is recalculated with the actual amount of this factor and the result is subtracted from the second factor ($tcrfc_h$ * $fcrvc_h$* $vcrtc_p$) change. We recommend that the effect of this factor be determined by the following formula:

$$\Delta \textbf{ Savings}_{\text{ўжжх}} = (tcrfc_h * fcrvc_h * vcrtc_h) - (tcrfc_h * fcrvc_h * vcrtc_p);$$

The effect of all factors on the change in the level of austerity is equal to the total difference in the result. We recommend calculating this using the following formula:

$$\Delta \textbf{ Savings} = \Delta \textbf{ Savings}_{tcrfc} \pm \Delta \textbf{ Savings}_{fcrvc} \pm \Delta \textbf{ Savings}_{vcrtc};$$

By applying the practical data to these methods, it is possible to identify the factors influencing the level of savings, find the internal possibilities of achieving savings as a result of the calculation, and make appropriate management decisions.

Table 1

Calculation of the impact of factors influencing the level of savings

№	Indicators	Last year	In fact	difference (+,-)	Recalculated under the influence of factor 1	Recalculated under the influence of factor 2
1.	The ratio of total expenditures to fixed costs, thousand sums	2834,0	2697,5	-357,5	2697,5	2697,5
2.	Ratio of fixed costs to variable costs, thousand sums	545,3	589,1	+43,8	545,3	589,1
3.	The ratio of variable costs to total costs, coefficient.	0,647	0,629	-0,018	0,647	0,647
4.	Total cost savings, thousand sums (1p*2p*3p)	1005,4	999,5	-5,9	951,7	1028,1

The table shows that the level of savings in total expenditures this year decreased by 5.9 thousand soums compared to last year. It will be necessary to use the method recommended above to determine what factors contributed to this positive situation. The effect of the three factors under investigation on the change in outcome was as follows.

The first factor, ie the reduction of the ratio of total costs to fixed costs by 357.5 thousand soums, led to a decrease in total cost savings by 53.7 thousand soums. The effect of this factor is determined as follows:

(2697,5 * 545,3 * 0,647) – (2834,0 * 545,3 * 0,647) =951,7 – 1005,4 = -53,7

The second factor, ie the increase in the ratio of fixed costs to variable costs by 43.8 thousand soums, led to an increase in total cost savings by 76.4 thousand soums. The effect of this factor on the change in outcome is determined as follows:

(2697,5 * 589,1 * 0,647) – (2697,5 * 545,3 * 0,647) = 1028,1 – 951,7 = +76,4

The reduction of the third factor, ie the ratio of variable costs to total costs by a factor of 0.018, had a positive impact on cost savings and led to a decrease in its amount by 28.6 thousand soums. The effect of this factor is determined as follows:

(2697,5 * 589,1 * 0,629) – (2697,5 * 589,1 * 0,647) = 999,5 –1028,1 = -28,6

The effect of the total factors is equal to the total difference of the result. This can be calculated as follows:

-53,7 + 76,4 – 28,6 = -5,9

It can be seen that the level of cost savings is 5.9 thousand soums. This change was positively influenced by two factors, the increase in the ratio of fixed costs to variable costs by 43.8 thousand soums, which increased the level of savings by 76.4 thousand soums. If this factor had a positive effect, the amount of savings would have been 82.3 thousand sums (5.9 + 76.4) instead of 5.9 thousand soums. In that case, the actual cost would have been 917.2 thousand sums (999.5-82.3) instead of 999.5 thousand sums.

As a result of this analysis, management decisions will need to be made to achieve savings. To do this, it develops recommendations to keep the two positive influencing factors at the same level. Appropriate measures will be developed to address the negative aspects of the negative impact factors and appropriate management decisions will be made.

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PROBLEMS OF FAMILY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPING AND INCREASING EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME OF THE POPULATION AND REDUCING POVERTY

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the main directions of family business development and employment and income growth in the service sector. It explains the eight main areas of employment and income growth through the development of family business, and pays special attention to improving the welfare, living standards and quality of life.

Keywords: service, family business, people employment, welfare, living standards, quality of life, employment.

Introduction

One of the most important aspects of the development of family business is the possibility of providing employment to the unemployed population, which exists in families. Due to this, in recent years, a large-scale work has been carried out to create decent living conditions for the population by supporting the socio-economic development of the country, the development of active entrepreneurship, in particular, family business. To address these issues, a wide range of innovative ideas and effective use of creative potential, improving the business environment, employment is being carried out. In particular, on June 7, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev issued a decree "On the implementation of the program" Every family is an entrepreneur."[66]

The resolution states that "the results of the analysis show that the involvement of the population in entrepreneurship and the creation of new jobs, employment, practical assistance to citizens who want to earn a living, the rational use of labor resources is not in demand."[67].

It should be noted that we have a hardworking people. Their ancient professional traditions and business potential have been preserved despite the passage of time as a family business. From time immemorial, our people have been constantly engaged in handicrafts, home-based work and other types of entrepreneurial activities. Now is the time to popularize them. Our people have been maintaining the production of agricultural products in a unique way, effectively using the existing arable lands. Today, using the vast experience and availability of resources to expand these types of activities, the door to great opportunities for the development of family business has opened.

Currently, significant work is being done to address the differences between the village and the city, the cross-sectional areas. The establishment of industry in rural areas, the transformation of the labor of the rural

[66]Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on June 7, 2018 "On the implementation of the program" Every family is an entrepreneur ".//" People's Word "newspaper. June 8, 2018. 1-2 pages.
[67] See there.

population from agrarian labor to industrial labor, also serve to eliminate certain differences. The above-mentioned resolution also envisages the implementation of measures "... aimed at radically improving the material conditions of the population, ensuring significant positive changes in the quality and standard of living in every district and city of the country, especially in remote and difficult climatic conditions." [68].

The measures taken under the program "Every family is an entrepreneur" are also aimed at ensuring the well-being of the population, families, regardless of where they live (urban or rural). In order to fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to provide employment and increase incomes through the development of family business in the service sector. Achieving this requires defining the main directions of these activities. These directions are given in the following table (Table 1):

Table 1

The main directions of employment and income growth through the development of family business in the service sector [69]

№	The main directions of family business development	Ways to implement the main directions
1.	Comprehensive support for entrepreneurial initiatives in families	If every family wants to start a business, it is necessary to support their business initiatives, create appropriate conditions, provide them with soft loans and provide systematic practical assistance by the authorities in the organization and implementation of business.
2.	Helping people who want to start a family business to acquire entrepreneurial skills - organizing training courses	If the family is willing to engage in entrepreneurial activities that bring income to the family, and they do not have the knowledge and skills to engage in entrepreneurship, it is advisable to train and train such family members in entrepreneurship and provide practical assistance in organizing relevant activities.
3.	Creating new jobs by helping to expand family businesses	If there are opportunities in family businesses and the need to expand entrepreneurship, it is necessary to help solve the problem of employment by creating additional cues by providing them with practical assistance.
4.	Expanding the source of income through the establishment of family businesses, home-based and small-scale micro-firms	It is necessary to establish home-based employment centers in mahallas to provide employment for family businesses, especially families with young children, and to create small-scale enterprises (micro-firms), to provide them with financial assistance and additional income if necessary.
5.	Organize mini-clusters, taking into account the specialization of each family	Taking into account the specialization of rural and urban mahallas of the country (handicrafts, sewing, cultivation of certain types of agricultural products, the establishment of compact greenhouses, etc.), new

[68] See there.

[69] Based on the main directions specified in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated June 7, 2018 "On the implementation of the program" Every family is an entrepreneur "(" People's Word "newspaper. June 8, 2018. - 1-2 pages.).

		business activities in mahallas attachment to families who have started to engage in - helping to create mini-clusters and achieve entrepreneurial development.
6.	Creation of infrastructure facilities that promote family business	To radically expand the range of family business services in rural areas, to create new jobs through the construction of market infrastructure facilities, service and service outlets, which organize the storage and sale of products of entrepreneurial families, and thus promote the development of family business.
7.	Allocation of vacant land and buildings to the population wishing to start a family business	Creation of additional signs for the population and sources of income for families by transferring vacant land in rural and urban areas of the country to newly established local family businesses without holding an auction;
8.	Legalization of entrepreneurs operating in neighborhoods without state registration	There are many sole proprietors operating in the neighborhoods without state registration. It is also expedient to identify these, to legalize their activities, to register and include them in the employment list, and to take concrete measures from the surface of their financial and economic activities.

As can be seen from the table, first of all, it is necessary to fully support business initiatives. To do this, it will be necessary to fully support the entrepreneurial initiatives of the population who want to start a family business. These activities require a lot of work to be done. In particular, it would be expedient to provide them with soft loans for business organization. Ensuring the provision of systematic practical assistance by the authorities at each stage of business implementation is also one of the most pressing issues. In this regard, various disagreements and disputes between entrepreneurs and bank employees are also prevented.

Another issue related to the implementation of the above work is to help people who want to start a family business to acquire relevant skills and abilities in family business. For this purpose, it is expedient for the local chambers of commerce and industry to organize training courses in these areas in the mahallas.

Family business is definitely a lucrative labor activity. Based on the available opportunities to provide entrepreneurial skills to the population who are not engaged in this work and to organize the relevant type of activity, practical assistance should also be provided in the mahallas under the leadership of local authorities.

New jobs will be created in each established family business, and residents will be able to earn a living every day. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the creation of new jobs, promoting the expansion of family business. Additional signs will be created by providing practical assistance in expanding the activities of family businesses. The most characteristic aspect of this is that the employee was not subordinate to anyone. He takes on all the responsibilities along with self-employment. At the same time, family entrepreneurs work on the principle of "self-responsibility and self-responsibility."

It should be noted that there is a way to develop family business through home-based work and the establishment of small micro-firms. In this way, families should be able to expand their source of income. At present, it is possible to use appropriate opportunities for the establishment of home-based and small-scale production entities (micro-firms). In particular, by organizing home-based work in rural areas where there are no large enterprises, it will be possible to employ the population and generate additional income by providing them with financial assistance.

The majority of family businesses are small enterprises within micro-firms. But processes such as organizing the production of a product, storing it, processing it, selling it, weigh on one family. Due to this, it is also advisable to organize mini-clusters in the villages, taking into account the specialization of each family.

Our research has shown that the specialization of rural and urban neighborhoods can be in different directions. In one place, the population is mainly engaged in handicrafts, while in another village or town, sewing is well established. Today, in rural areas, special attention is paid to the cultivation of certain types of agricultural products, the creation of compact greenhouses. With this in mind, it is advisable to create mini-clusters by connecting entrepreneurs with business experience who have achieved positive results in this area to families who have started new businesses in the neighborhoods. The advantages of clusters are many, one of which is the fact that the process of delivery of agricultural products on the basis of the principle of "from the field to the table" is concentrated in one team. The advantage of this is that the loss of products is sharply reduced, the quality of services in the sales process increases, and most importantly, it serves to ensure food safety..

Today, the issue of creating infrastructure that facilitates family business is also one of the most pressing issues. Currently, family business in rural areas requires a radical expansion of the range of services provided. The organization of storage, processing and sale of products of family entrepreneurs is directly related to the availability of market infrastructure facilities and the establishment of service outlets. Due to this, one of the main directions of family business requires focusing on the construction of service infrastructure for the population, producers. After all, since the service is mainly done by manual labor, the more its subjects, the higher the employment of the population.

It is known that in rural areas a lot of buildings and land are being left unused. Due to this, it will be necessary to introduce the practice of giving vacant land and buildings to the population wishing to start a family business without holding an auction. For this purpose, it is expedient to transfer vacant land plots in rural and urban mahallas, mainly to newly established family businesses. Because if the first steps of entrepreneurship are easy, there will be a good chance that they will grow in the future. These measures will also remain one of the key factors in creating additional signals and sources of income for the population.

Currently, there are enough "entrepreneurs" operating in mahallas without state registration. Now is the time to put an end to their activities. This is because operating without a list is one of the localized elements of the shadow economy. It is necessary to legalize this activity, register it in the appropriate order and turn it into a full-fledged business entity.

Entrepreneurs engaged in the shadow economy are not considered to be engaged in financial and economic activities on the part of the state, even if they earn money and earn working capital. Because its product is not expressed in the gross regional product, nor in the tax base. Due to this, today it is necessary to identify entrepreneurs operating without state registration and take concrete measures to restore and legalize their activities. These measures, along with the elimination of the shadow economy in our country, will create opportunities for increasing the legal income of the population, the emergence of new sources of taxes paid to the budget.

In short, if the main directions of employment and income growth through the development of family business in the service sector are implemented, the problem of unemployment will be solved, incomes will increase, and their welfare, living standards and quality of life will be improved. Accordingly, the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, increasing the efficiency of government agencies to ensure employment, creating favorable conditions for employment, as well as the creation of new jobs it also creates incentive opportunities.

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PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

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ABSTRACT:

The article discusses the practical importance the drinking water supply improving to the population. Great work has been done in our country to improve the supply of quality drinking water to the population. Consistent implementation of critical programs and projects for the development of drinking water supply systems has significantly improved the situation with water supply in cities and districts, including rural areas. The well-being of the population is in many ways directly dependent on the supply of quality drinking water.

Key words: management structures, enterprises, financial and economic activities.

Introduction

In this regard, a number of decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are being adopted to provide the population with quality drinking water. *In particular,* among them is the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 20, 2017 "On the program of integrated development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewerage systems for 2017-2021", the decree PD-5883 on November 26, 2019 "On measures to improve the management of water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the level of drinking water supply and improve its quality", resolution №. PB-4536 on November 26, 2019 "On further improvement of the water supply system of the Republic", the decree PD-6074 on September 26, 2020 "On measures to further improve the system of drinking water supply and sewerage and increase the efficiency of investment projects in the field".

The adoption of these documents is not in vain, of course. Within the framework of practical measures taken to ensure the implementation of these decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consistent reforms are being carried out in the country in the field of centralized drinking water supply, drinking water supply and drainage. In particular, comprehensive measures are being taken to ensure the rational use of water, its quality and safety, as well as the introduction of modern innovative systems for accounting for drinking water consumption.

One of the directions of the measures is closely connected with the quality and systematic organization of water supply, active work on attracting the private sector to the water sector. In this way, new water management structures have been created to ensure effective regulation of water use.

In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 26, 2019 PF-5883 and resolution PR-4536, in order to improve the system of state regulation, management and operation of drinking water supply and sewerage facilities “Uzsuvtaminot” joint stock company was established, as well as the state inspectorate for control over drinking water use under the cabinet of ministers was transferred to the system of the Ministry of housing and communal services. As a result, the control functions of the Ministry of housing and communal services in this area have been expanded, and tasks related to non-specific economic activities have been assigned to JSC "Uzsuvtaminot".

It should be noted that due to global climate change, the duration of dry seasons in the country is increasing, the area of snow reserves in the mountains is declining, the recurrence of poverty is increasing in all regions, which in turn increases the risk of water shortages. But on the other hand, it is impossible to leave the population, which is growing in number from year to year, without water.

In this context, in order to coordinate the activities of the competent state bodies in the management of water balance in the country, to create an effective system for monitoring the quality and safety of water resources, the Ministry of housing and communal services has been appointed as the authorized state body.

In order to ensure the rational use of water resources in our country, to meet the needs of the population and the economy in safe and quality water resources, to create an effective system of water balance management, as well as a number of measures aimed at the timely implementation of the tasks of the action strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

Today, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city khokimiyats are instructed to take strict measures to monitor the financial condition of water supply organizations, ensure their monitoring of financial flows, and collect additional funds for loan servicing and in case of lack of funds, the unpaid part of the principal debt and interest payments is instructed to be financed from additional revenues of the local budgets of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent.

In addition, in order to ensure the timely servicing of loans and credits by foreign financial institutions and organizations involved in projects to provide drinking water to the population of the Republic, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Decree №. 997-PD on 23 November 2018.

It should be noted that paragraph 2 of this Decree sets out a number of tasks in cooperation with the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city authorities.

- current and future years of water supply enterprises, organization of systematic analysis of cash flows on financial and economic activities and income and expenses;

- preparation of calculations on the share of repayment of principal and interest on loans and credits of borrowed foreign financial institutions and organizations, based on the financial condition of water supply enterprises;

- Based on the financial activities of water supply companies, the Ministry of finance and the territorial departments of the competition committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are instructed to submit budget inquiries on the share of enterprises and the budget for repayment of principal and interest on loans and credits of foreign financial institutions and organizations.

In the process of developing a number of decrees and resolutions adopted by the government to improve the supply of drinking water to the population, in addition to analytical analysis of the activities of water supply companies, analysis of timely servicing of loans and credits from foreign financial institutions and organizations.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that under the influence of the following factors, the income of water supply companies has decreased and the debt of creditors has increased sharply:

- due to incomplete inventory of consumers and incomplete formation of a reliable subscriber base on the basis of "Billing" programs, water supply companies **do not fully include the population covered** by centralized drinking water supply;

- lack of accurate calculation of the total volume of drinking water produced and supplied in the country today as a result of incomplete installation of water meters at water treatment facilities;

- lack of metering of electricity actually consumed at some water production facilities due to non-compliance or incomplete installation of electricity meters consumed at water facilities;

- pumping equipment installed in waterworks has reached the end of its service life and / or is in poor condition (*which, in turn, leads to a sharp increase in electricity consumption, incomplete operation of facilities and low or no supply of drinking water to the population*);

- the volume of services actually provided to consumers is significantly lower than the approved feasibility study.

At the same time, these key factors have a negative impact on the financial rehabilitation of water supply companies, attracting investment in the sector, increasing the attractiveness of the industry for domestic and foreign investors. It is necessary to analyze each of these factors and eliminate the negative effects.

In this case, it is worth noting some changes in the direction of changes in tariffs for drinking water supply and sewerage services. This procedure can be analyzed in the change of tariffs for drinking and sewage in Samarkand. In particular, "Samarkand suvtamoti" LLC received a net profit of about 2 billion soums from drinking water and more than 26 billion soums from sewage services. In this case, of course, there will be a shortage of funds, which will make it difficult to allocate funds for the modernization of the enterprise. In fact, not a single sum has been spent for these purposes in recent years. Therefore, there is no choice but to increase the price of drinking water.

The projects included in the "Program of integrated development of drinking water supply and sewerage systems for 2021-2023" of "Samarkand Suvtamoti" LLC, as well as the issue of changing tariffs for drinking water and sewerage services were considered. In the process of revising tariffs:

- **For 1 m^3 of drinking water** 980 sums from consumers in Samarkand, 2,000 sums from wholesale consumers, 680 sums from consumers in other cities and districts, 1,200 sums from wholesale consumers;

- 1 m^3 for sewage services tariffs for the population - 550 sums and for legal consumers - 950 sums.

Such stratification is, of course, due to the fact that in water consumption the interests of the population take precedence over the interests of the enterprise.

The application of these tariffs has been quite effective in the region. In particular, in the first half of 2020, 30.5 billion sums of income will be allocated for drinking water in Samarkand. Its expenditures amounted to 28.7 billion sums, net profit amounted to 1.9 billion sums.

It should be noted that the expenditures were mainly aimed at covering salaries, electricity costs, tax payments, principal and interest payments on foreign loans. Very little money has been allocated for the modernization of the industry, even for current and capital repairs. There are no funds left for the modernization of the enterprise. With this situation, the field cannot be balanced.

In this regard, in order to eliminate the existing systemic problems and shortcomings in the field of drinking water supply and increase the attractiveness of the sector for private investors, was adopted the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 26, 2020 PD-6074 "On measures to further improve the system of drinking water supply and sewerage and increase the efficiency of investment projects in the field".

In accordance with this decree, the following important tasks are envisaged:

First, investment project proposals in the field are discussed and approved by the regional and city

Councils of Deputies, as well as the status of each project is regularly monitored on the spot by deputies of the relevant local authorities;

(For information: Today at the meetings of local councils (sessions) discussions on projects were held in Andijan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya region.)

Second, drinking water supply projects provide for the mandatory installation of meters, as well as **the transfer of drinking water to households**;

Third, in order to reduce state budget expenditures, apply advanced foreign experience in the field, provide the population of districts and cities of the country with clean drinking water, attract the **private sector on the basis of public-private partnership**;

Fourth, prices (tariffs) for water supply and sewerage services will be approved by the decisions of people's deputies, as well as full reimbursement of the cost of services, taking into account the costs of modernization;

Fifth, the Ministry of housing and communal services issues state social orders for drinking water supply to rural settlements that do not have a centralized drinking water supply with the involvement of non-governmental organizations and other civil society institutions on the basis of the goals, conditions and tasks set by the Cabinet of ministers;

Sixth, in order to ensure the financial independence of district (city) water supply companies, emergency response, financial incentives for employees and financing of current repairs, at least 10% of revenues from drinking and sewage services will be transferred to their special accounts.

In short, in order to improve the living standards and quality of life of the population, special attention should be paid to such tasks as in-depth study of many seemingly ordinary services and ensuring their effectiveness. It is impossible to look at the issue one-sidedly. Every reform must ultimately be in the interests of the state, the enterprise and the people.

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THE EMPLOYEE ROLE IN INCREASING THE HOTEL FARMS EFFICIENCY AND WAYS TO EVALUATE IT

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ABSTRACT:

The article discusses the role of the employee in improving the efficiency of hotel facilities and theoretical and methodological issues of ways to evaluate it. It explains the responsibility of the hotel staff, the feeling of being a servant, understanding that consumer demand must be met, improving the quality of services and keeping prices low. It also systematizes the relationships between and with hotel staff.

Keywords: *hotel, hotel management, efficiency, responsibility, employee, consumer, consumer demand, attitude, analysis, evaluation, mental labor, physical labor.*

Introduction

At present, the tourism industry is becoming one of the leading sectors of the economy in the world, as well as in Uzbekistan. Due to this, the attention to tourism is growing everywhere. Today, people are changing their worldview, trying to spend their free time productively, to relax, to restore their health, to see the world, to know the traditions and values of nations. Such services are provided to people mainly by the tourism industry. In some countries, the tourism sector is developing very steadily, with an annual growth rate of 8-10%. This shows how crucial the tourism industry is in the economic system of countries.

Admittedly, today the United States and China have become the most developed countries in the world in terms of tourism. These countries account for 35.2% of the world's gross domestic product of tourism, followed by Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom. “Turkey (+ 15.0%), the Philippines (+ 8.9%), Hong Kong (+ 7.5%), China (+ 7.3%) India (+ 6.7%), Thailand (+ 6.0%), Russia (+ 4.2%) and France (+ 4.1%) are among the 20 countries with the highest GDP growth rates in the tourism sector in 2018.”[70].

Another distinctive feature of tourism is that the production and sale of tourist services are governed not by laws related to the sale of tangible goods, but by a set of other laws and regulations. Currently, Uzbekistan is in the process of forming a national model of tourism. According to experts, the annual flow of tourists in the country is expected to increase by 15%, which is twice as much as the World tourism organization estimates. Tourism is becoming one of the most promising sectors of the national economy, its share in the country's GDP is only 2.4%. But this is still very rare. Uzbekistan has great tourism potential and opportunities. But ways to use it effectively have not yet been sufficiently developed. Tourist routes in Uzbekistan are limited to the ancient cities of the Silk Road. Currently, tourist routes are limited to historical monuments in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, which cover more than 4,000 architectural monuments protected by UNESCO.

In recent years, positive changes have taken place in the field of tourism in our country. It is gratifying that 80 monuments included in international routes have aroused great interest among foreign tourists. However, as noted above, more than 75% of the monuments are located in the central tourist cities of the republic. There are

[70] Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2019. P.6.

114 such monuments in Tashkent, 221 in Samarkand and 310 in Khiva. The connection of Uzbekistan with foreign countries is carried out by air with the city of Tashkent. Due to this, the majority of foreign tourists start their journey from Tashkent. To this end, most hotels in the country are located in the capital.

In order to comprehensively develop tourism in our country, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on January 5, 2019 № PD-5611. According to the document, reforms in the tourism sector have been intensified. The decree envisages important measures to radically reform the tourism sector, and sets a number of targets and priorities. In addition, the adopted Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025 has identified a new path of development in the field.

Uzbekistan, with its long history, unique culture and humanitarian traditions, attracts the attention of many foreign travel agencies and tourists. Due to this, the flow of tourists is growing from year to year. Currently, the largest influx of tourists falls on tourists from Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Turkey, Russia and Central Asian countries. Based on the above analytical data, growth rates are observed in the services sector in the tourism industry. One of the most important tourist infrastructure is hotel facilities.

It is understood to assess the state of personnel management in the hotel industry, to study how it is managed today. In management, every employee has a role in the performance of the enterprise. Therefore, it is also important to assess the role of each individual. Because everyone is positive in many cases to work long hours. First you will have a very large positive experience. The second is also very dangerous. He will also have the ability to constantly make up for shortcomings.

The purpose of personnel management is to organize the effective use of each staff. This is a very complicated issue. Because everyone feels very little about their shortcomings and feels very "great". Guyo operates with the feeling that if he is not in this enterprise, if he does not operate, his work will stop. It no longer thinks about the efficient operation of the hotel, but rather about the attention to itself. In this case, the benefit to that person will be much lower than he thought.

Because of this, the first of the qualities that will always be retained in employees is that a responsible attitude should prevail. A person should always feel responsible for his successes and failures wherever he works, a sense of belonging should always prevail, in a word, he should not “lose himself”. Only then will each employee be able to achieve appropriate success within himself and contribute to the overall work as an individual. Albitta One person’s good performance has a certain positive effect on others as well. But one person has no right to own them all. Because if you leave him alone in this organization, he will not be able to do all the work himself. Everyone should always feel this, work with this spirit. This also requires the responsibility of each individual.

The second aspect can operate with the understanding that it has a place in the success of the enterprise. But one should be aware that one is not the owner of all work or success, but **only one person**. He should feel like a single person.Акс ҳолда у янглишади. Because to say that I am the owner of all success leads the employee to make a lot of mistakes. In a team, he can be a leader. It is also possible to do things that lead to a lot of success. But he must not forget that he has achieved all the successes with his teammates.

Third, I like my work, but it makes sense to be concerned with whether or not the consumer likes it. First of all, the work of service personnel must be liked by the consumer, even if he does not like it. Otherwise its result will not end positively. Every employee should first try to meet the **demand of the consumer**. Because you don’t sell the goods you have in the service industry, you sell the service. It is not possible to move to another market if the consumer is not satisfied. Because only the guests who come to the hotel will evaluate your activity as a consumer of your labor (service).

Fourth, hotel management staff must continue their activities in a comprehensive and multi-purpose manner. They can lose a lot of profits if they operate on the principle of entrepreneurship only for the sake of profit. Because of this, they need to think about how much their **service is needed** and how well they are being served by consumers. If you can provide the customer with the necessary services with high quality, of course, the benefit will come automatically. Therefore, the study of customer demand and the organization of service accordingly should be the main principle of the hotel staff. Otherwise, if the service you are thinking of and you want to provide is not needed by him, it will be of no use to anyone and to no avail. The lifespan of a non-profit activity is definitely short. This is the strict demand and principle of the market.

Fifth, all services must be of **high quality and affordable**. By overestimating that you will get a lot of profit, you can lose the profit altogether. It is important to remember that a person who sells a lot to make a small profit will get a lot of profit. All of these are important aspects in personnel management. Because the services provided to tourists today should not be ordinary services, but quality services. The component of such service is also measured by the language skills and behavioral culture of the employees. Because of this, in the current situation, we need to know foreign languages, especially English, in order for someone to know us and for us to be born.

The interrelationship of these factors is reflected in the following diagram (Figure 1).

Everyone has a role to play in achieving efficiency in the hotel industry. They should not be discriminated against or elevated to a higher level. The role and place of the leader in this is huge. The first thing that is always required of a manager is to treat employees fairly. Justice, fairness and more justice should be the golden motto of the leader.

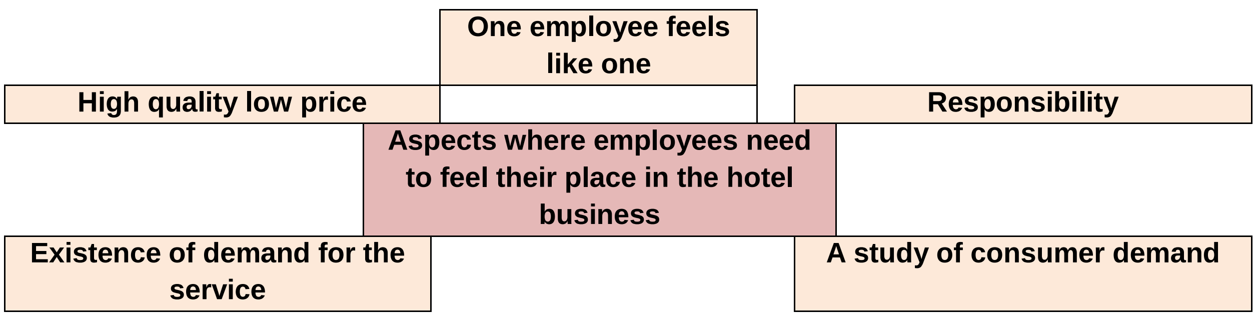

Figure 1. The role of staff in ensuring hotel efficiency [71]

Our research has shown that the role of a hotel manager as an innovative person with a wide range of ideas should be achieved in the first place:

- continuous self-improvement;
- continuously improve the culture of problem solving with customers;
- to increase the ability to communicate in foreign languages as much as possible;
- to maintain a stable moral and spiritual environment in the community;
- to study the traditions of different nations and offer services appropriate to their mentality;
- to set an example in educating others and show them the way to perfection in practice.

It must be acknowledged that the services provided by the staff to the guests in the hotel farms are mainly related to mental labor and, as mentioned above, treatment. Because of this, hotel staff are required to take their duties very seriously and be smart with guests. At the same time, it is necessary to know foreign languages, and even if you know them, it is necessary to surprise them.

A simple guide (beginner) serving tourists should be a speaker who speaks their language to the extent that it enchants them. When he cries, everyone listens, and when he laughs, everyone laughs. So beginners

[71] This picture was formed by the author as a result of research.

should convey their pain and sorrow, joy and laughter to the listener in such a way that when they grieve, everyone grieves. Let every listener be proud when he is proud. To this extent, he must be able to convey his thoughts to the listener.

So far, there is only one doctrine in enterprises and organizations. It is the doctrine of "I am the boss, you are obedient" between the leader and the employee. This is a belief close to our mentality as well. But time demands to look at many things again, with intelligence.

In practice, the intelligence, ingenuity, and knowledge of an employee can be superior to that of a manager in solving a problem. But a manager may offend an employee by ordering him to deal with it in a different way, causing him to feel dissatisfied with his job. This negatively affects the efficiency of the work carried out in the hotel, the service provided. For this reason, it is advisable to use the method of constant **exchange of views** with employees in relation to managers and employees in relation to employees.

The advantage of this method is that in order to do something, executives are asked, "How can we do that?" rather than the question, "How do we do it right?" should be addressed with the question. Once each employee is free to express their opinion, the supervisor should make an offer and create an environment in which the preferred one is chosen to come to an agreement in the discussion. The principle of operation is not "what the leader says", but "this is the best option". Only then will great efficiency be achieved in the hotel. Modern civilization and development demand it.

The following views of the relationship between employees in the hotel industry are available (Figure 2).

Relationship 1	The relationship between manager and employees
Relationship 2	The relationship between employees and staff
Relationship 3	The relationship between employees and consumers
Relationship 4	The relationship between the manager and other business entities
Relationship 5	Relationship with supervisors and staff, supervisors and government officials

Figure 2. Relationships between and with hotel management staff [72]

Apparently, there are a lot of relationships between and with the hotel management staff. In order to be effective in this situation, all relationships must be handled with great care and taste. Because the culture of behavior in a relationship is very important. Through treatment, the relationship can be broken or sustained. Behavioral culture occurs only in cultured people. If the employee does not have a culture in himself, there may be no culture in his behavior. In this regard, in the training of personnel in the field of tourism, great attention should be paid to the culture of communication. They will also have to study the culture of the peoples of the world.

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EFFECTS OF COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON FINANCIAL MARKETS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the specifics of the impact of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic on the financial market of Uzbekistan. The changes in the world and Uzbek stock market indices during the pandemic were also analyzed. Factors that negatively affect the market value of shares of joint-stock companies in the stock market of Uzbekistan have been identified, suggestions and conclusions have been made to mitigate them.

Keywords: *COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, financial market, stock, financial risk, stock company, dividend.*

Introduction

The rapid spread of COVID-19 coronavirus infection worldwide from December 2019 onwards is currently having a negative impact on global financial markets as well. This has created a high level of risk to the economies of the world. Under these circumstances, uncertainties in global financial markets have led to the loss of a large portion of investors ’funds. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus infection a pandemic as it has reached hundreds of countries since march this year.

We know that the stock market is a barometer of the economy, and the capital market to some extent reflects the general state of the country’s economy. Increasing uncertainty in financial markets leads to sharp price fluctuations.

Under the influence of the pandemic, world financial markets have moved at an unprecedented rate. The results show that the risks in the global financial market against the pandemic have increased significantly. As a result, the uncertainty of the disease and the associated economic losses have made markets highly volatile and unpredictable.

In countries, non-traditional political measures involving the virus create more uncertainty and can lead to long-term problems. After all, the trend of disintegration in the global community poses a greater threat than the virus.

A number of measures are being developed to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus pandemic in the financial markets of Uzbekistan and ensure its sustainability.

In particular, on July 6, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-6019 "On additional measures to further develop the competitive environment and reduce state participation in the economy."

According to the decree, from October 1, 2020, the establishment of state-owned enterprises, as well as their affiliates and state institutions authorized to carry out economic activities (except for defence and national security) is not allowed in the following cases:

- in areas where there are five or more private entrepreneurs in one commodity market;
- in the areas authorized by state bodies for licensing, registration, accreditation and permitting.

The strategy for the development of competition in commodity and financial markets for 2020-2024 was also approved.

Thus, the development and implementation of scientific proposals aimed at mitigating the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic on the economy, including the financial markets of countries around the world, is relevant today.

Literature review

Although it has not been long since the onset of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, economists, along with other field scientists, have conducted research on the impact of the pandemic on the economy, particularly the financial market.

Chinese economists Dayong Zhanga, Min Hua and Qiang Jilar studied the scenario of the impact of the pandemic on the financial market in 5 sections [2]. In particular, it first explains the scenario and examines the nature of systemic risk laws in the financial market on the basis of available data and tries to answer the following questions: How can risk in the stock markets respond to a pandemic? Are systemic risks increasing worldwide? What are the potential effects of policy intervention?

In this study [3], Badar Nadeem Ashraf examined the reaction of stock markets to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the author, the growth of confirmed COVID-19 cases had a negative impact on the stock markets, using data on daily COVID-19 approved cases and deaths, and data on stock market earnings from 64 countries from 22 January 2020 to 17 April 2020. That is, as the number of approved cases increases, the profitability of the stock market decreases. The author also points out that stock markets have a greater impact on the increase in confirmed cases than deaths.

Other Chinese researchers HaiYue Liu, Yile Wang, Dongmei He and Cangyu Wang [4] studied the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Chinese economy, particularly the stock market, and the impact of the negative state of the Asian stock market on the Chinese stock market. The Shanghai Composite Index (SSEC), Shenzhen Composite Index (SZCS), CSI 300 Index (CSI300), Shares MSCI, Japan ETF Index (AAXJ) and Japan’s Nikkei 225 Index (N225) were selected as the Asian stock market indices. The study found that the Asian stock market saw a sharp rise in the market price of shares of the pharmaceutical industry and IT companies.

The team of authors Alok Kumar Mishra, Badri Narayan Rath and Aruna Kumar Dash [5] examined the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian financial market and compared it to the results of the last two structural changes in the country’s economy: demonetization and the introduction of goods and services tax (GST). Daily stock yields from January 3, 2003, to April 20, 2020, will be negative for all indices during the COVID-19 spread, in contrast to the post-demonetization and post-GST phases based on net foreign institutional investors and exchange rate data. According to the study, the COVID-19 pandemic will have a significant impact on stock yields relative to demonetization and GST performance in India.

Foreign researchers Kerstin Lopatta, Kenji Alexander, Laura Gastone and Thomas Tammen [6] used data from nearly 300 international companies included in the leading stock market indices in ten countries to assess the impact of corporate reporting practices on stock values and capital market risks during the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. studied the evaluation. The authors draw two main conclusions from the research findings. First, it was found that beta-value declines in the annual reports of firms reporting the coronavirus crisis using the capital market model. Second, comparing earnings before and after the publication of the annual report found that firms that reported coronavirus pandemics in their annual reports had significantly improved their earnings. The authors research shows that investors value the transparency of information about companies and their ability to promptly make global changes in the reporting process.

Authors Arshian Sharif, Chaker Aloui, and Larisa Yarovaya [7] found in their study that lower oil prices had the strongest impact on the U.S. stock market compared to COVID-19, EPU, and GPR. According to the study, the COVID-19 pandemic will also affect oil prices, which in turn can be explained by travel restrictions. Heather Yan, Andy Tu, Logan Stuart, and Qingquan Zhang [8] analyzed the impact of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic on the stock market in their research and found that people in the market affected by the global outbreak of the virus possible methods are suggested. To take advantage of such a market, the authors propose to reduce the areas in which the virus is rapidly affected in the short term and can then be repurchased once the price has dropped significantly. In particular, they see tourism, technology, the entertainment industry, and gold mining as areas that benefit greatly.

Spanish researchers have studied market variability (volatility) and stock market comparisons during the COVID-19 pandemic and formed a number of conclusions. In particular, you should not buy or sell based on news or daily market movements. Fear, speculation and uncertainty increase market volatility [9].

The above foreign economists have mainly studied the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on stock market indices. However, it is expedient to study the market prices of shares of large companies in the stock markets, systematize the characteristics of their activities and develop proposals and recommendations to identify the causes.

Uzbek expert Sh. Egamberdiev [10] enumerated a number of problems in the capital market, including the financial market, and in order to overcome these problems, it is planned to implement the quarantine regime in connection with the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, which currently affects the world community. notes that a number of measures are leading to an extension of the deadline.

After studying the impact of the coronavirus on the world economy, Uzbek economists Professors N. Jumaev and D. Rakhmonov [11] came to a number of conclusions, including a slowdown in economic growth in the medium term, which may make it difficult to attract foreign direct investment. To prevent this, it will be necessary to ensure domestic consumption to maintain the stability of the national stock market. Although foreign researchers have conducted a number of studies on the impact of the pandemic on financial markets in the short term, Uzbekistan has not yet conducted in-depth research on the impact of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic on the financial market and its sustainability.

Analysis and results

The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has had an impact on a number of financial markets around the world. Along with the collapse of the U.S. stock market in the context of the pandemic, stock markets in Europe and Asia were also disrupted. The highest decline in global stock market indices occurred in March. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.3 per cent, the S&P 500 fell 14.98 per cent and the Nasdaq fell 12.64 per cent.

The FTSE (Financial Times Stock Exchange Index), a key indicator of the UK stock market, fell to its worst level since 1987 in March 2020 at 16.99 per cent, while the stock market in Japan fell by an average of 6.4 per cent annually (Table 1). While most stock markets have begun to recover in recent days, many uncertainties remain in the financial markets as the pandemic continues.

Table 1
Changes in world stock market indices

day	*Index change, %*								
	USA				**England**			**Japan**	
	Dow Jones	**S&P 500**	**Nasdaq**	**NYSE**	**FTSE 100**	**FTSE 250**	**FTSE 350**	**Nikkei 225**	**TOPIX**
09.02.2020	1,02	1,58	2,21	1,19	-0,77	1,35	-0,40	-0,59	-1,69
16.02.2020	-1,38	-1,25	-1,59	-0,86	-0,07	-0,05	-0,07	-1,27	-1,70
23.02.2020	-12,36	-11,49	-10,54	-11,41	-11,12	-11,25	-11,14	-9,59	-9,74
01.03.2020	1,79	0,61	0,10	-0,23	-1,79	-3,02	-2,01	-1,86	-2,61
08.03.2020	-10,36	-8,79	-8,17	-12,14	-16,97	-16,99	-16,97	-15,99	-14,26
15.03.2020	-17,30	-14,98	-12,64	-15,84	-3,27	-12,65	-4,89	-5,04	1,71
22.03.2020	12,84	10,26	9,05	11,54	6,16	8,66	6,55	17,14	13,74
29.03.2020	-2,70	-2,08	-1,72	-3,01	-1,72	-4,54	-2,18	-8,09	-9,21
05.04.2020	12,67	12,10	10,59	12,71	7,89	16,37	9,23	9,42	7,92
12.04.2020	2,21	3,04	6,09	0,64	-0,95	-3,34	-1,36	2,05	0,87
19.04.2020	-1,93	-1,32	-0,18	-1,70	-0,60	-1,08	-0,68	-3,19	-1,47
26.04.2020	-0,22	-0,21	-0,34	0,37	0,19	2,94	0,64	1,86	0,70
03.05.2020	2,56	3,50	6,00	2,67	3,00	0,62	2,60	2,85	1,89
10.05.2020	-2,65	-2,26	-1,17	-3,58	-2,29	-3,61	-2,51	-0,70	-0,31
17.05.2020	3,29	3,20	3,44	3,51%	3,34	4,71	3,56	1,75	1,65
24.05.2020	3,75	3,01	1,77	4,16	1,39	3,93	1,81	7,31	5,81
31.05.2020	6,81	4,91	3,42	7,10	6,71	6,96	6,75	4,51	3,12
07.06.2020	-5,55	-4,78	-2,30	-6,12	-5,85	-6,32	-5,93	-2,44	-2,59
14.06.2020	1,04	1,86	3,73	0,95	3,07	3,57	3,15	0,78	0,77
21.06.2020	-3,31	-2,86	-1,90	-3,14	-2,12	-3,25	-2,31	0,15	-0,34
28.06.2020	3,25	4,02	4,62	3,34	-0,03	1,10	0,16	-0,91	-1,59
05.07.2020	0,96	1,76	4,01	0,70	-1,01	-0,71	-0,96	-0,07	-1,10
12.07.2020	2,29	1,25	-1,08	2,71	3,20	0,98	2,82	1,82	2,52
19.07.2020	-0,76	-0,28	-1,33	0,48	-2,65	-0,48	-2,29	0,24	-0,06
26.07.2020	-0,16	1,73	3,69	0,03	-3,69	-1,92	-3,39	-4,58	-4,89
02.08.2020	3,80	2,45	2,47	2,41	2,28	4,08	2,59	2,86	3,39

Source: https://ru.investing.com; https://www.ftserussell.com and https://www.bloomberg.com –based on-site data.

During the pandemic, stock prices also fell sharply in line with indices in major stock markets. In the U.S., the market price of shares, which includes the level of capitalization of all companies, fell to 33.1%, and in Europe to 39.95%. In the Pacific region, the situation was better than in the US and Europe, where the decline in the market value of shares in this region was 26.89% (Figure 1).

All analyzes show that the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has caused unprecedented losses to major stock markets around the world. The question is, how does the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic affect the financial market of Uzbekistan?

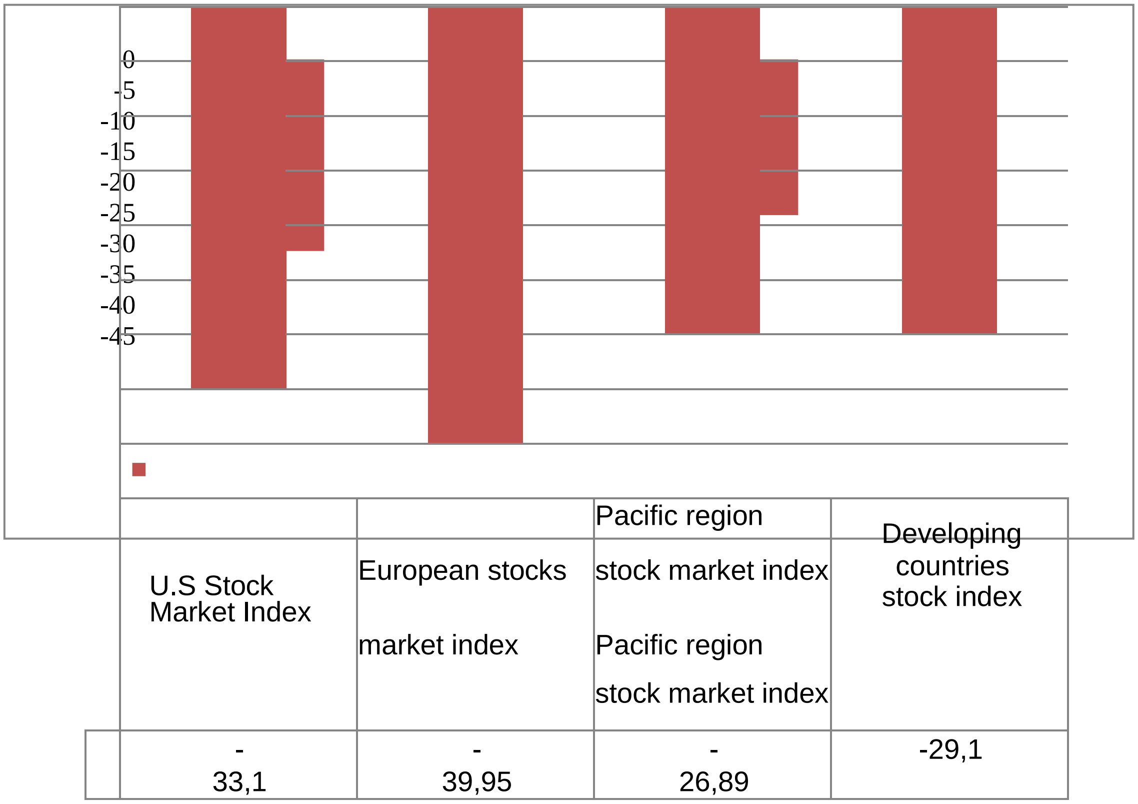

Figure 1. Stock market price change,%
(19.02.2020 - 20.03.2020)

We know that the financial market of Uzbekistan depends mainly on the state of development of joint-stock companies. As of February 21, 2020, there were 586 joint-stock companies operating in the country, and on August 7, 2020, their number increased to 9 and amounted to 595. As of January 10, 2020, joint-stock companies issued 9759.8 billion shares worth 99.2 trillion soums, while these figures as of August 7, 2020, amounted to 10 040.5 billion soums worth 147.9 trillion soums, respectively. (Table 2).

Table 2
On the number of issuers and the total volume of issued securities
Information

№	*Day*	*number*	*Issue volume (billion soums)*	*Number of shares (million units)*
1	10.01.2020	593	99 246,25	9 759 843,41
2	24.01.2020	594	111 808,10	9 851 483,79
3	07.02.2020	594	122 373,07	956 654,30
4	21.02.2020	586	120 382,35	9 951 932,07
5	06.03.2020	587	120 607,11	9 917 296,76
6	27.03.2020	588	120 811,08	9 896 531,63

7	13.04.2020	590	120 818,37	9 898 227,22
8	01.05.2020	590	137 310,95	9 957 114,46
9	29.05.2020	591	141 864,42	10 001 361,70
10	08.06.2020	592	143 888,80	10 003 422,19
11	26.06.2020	593	144 729,86	10 004 266,90
12	03.07.2020	594	145 419,49	10 034 087,96
13	10.07.2020	595	147 975,45	10 060 462,86
14	07.08.2020	595	147 987,80	10 040 458,18

Source: http://www.deponet.uz - Based on the data of the unitary enterprise "Central Securities Depository".

In particular, in March, before the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, the shares of JSC "Kyzylkumsement", which makes large trades on the Republican Stock Exchange "Tashkent", had a market value of 1510 soums and a trade turnover of 343.3 million soums. During the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, the trading volume of JSC "Kyzylkumsement" decreased by 99.7% to 71.1 million soums with a market price of 1479 soums [13].

The market value of shares of Hamkorbank JSC before the pandemic was 37.5 soums in March, the trading volume was 123.9 million soums. The volume of trade decreased by 99.8% and amounted to 26 million soums.

The market value of shares of JSC "Uzbekistan Metallurgical Combine" in March before the pandemic amounted to 32,000 soums, after the introduction of quarantine restrictions, the market value of shares of the joint-stock company decreased by 15.6% to 27,000 soums.

In conclusion, before the pandemic in our country, the volume of trades on the Republican Stock Exchange "Tashkent" was high, and during the pandemic, the stock market index had a significant impact on the stock market as a result of a sharp decline in market value.

Also, the introduction of quarantine has led to a slowdown in the activities of the company. More precisely, as a result of the non-sale of products produced by the joint-stock company and storage of products in the warehouse, the financial activity of these companies was negatively affected. This, in turn, led to a decrease in the interest of investors in the shares of the joint-stock company of the country on the stock exchange, which led to a decrease in the market value of shares.

Conclusions and suggestions

As a result of the analysis, the conclusions on the negative impact of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic on the market value of shares of joint-stock companies in the financial market of Uzbekistan, in particular the stock market, and suggestions for mitigation are as follows:

First, the sharp decline in the market value of stocks during the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic in our country led to a change in the stock market index. During this period, a number of large joint-stock companies in the country were suspended and their products were not sold on the market, as a result of which the financial performance of these joint-stock companies decreased. This, in turn, led to a decline in the market value of the shares of joint-stock companies.

In order to overcome this problem, it would be appropriate for the state to provide temporary subsidies to joint-stock companies whose products are left in warehouses and whose financial condition is unstable, in order to revitalize the activities of joint-stock companies in the country and improve their financial performance.

Second, due to the sharp decline in the market value and trading volume of shares of large joint-stock companies in the stock market, the annual audit of joint-stock companies until November 1 and the extension of stock meetings and dividends until November 1 led to a decline in the market value of almost all stock companies.

To overcome this problem, the allocation of at least half (50%) of the net profit of joint-stock companies to the payment of dividends will allow the value of the shares of these joint-stock companies to reach pre-pandemic value.

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GLOBALISATION AND FLEXIBLE EMPLOYMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Focusing on two main models of economic development – transformation and crisis models – and their impact on flexibility, this paper analyses the efficiency of state influence on the flexibility of labour market in transition economies of post-soviet countries. The research on the relationship between poverty, minimum wage, GDP and level of social benefits concluded about discrepancy between the minimum wage and GDP dynamics, and between GDP and social benefits. The conclusions indicate the inefficiency of state regulation in mitigating the negative effects of price competition in the labour market and the importance of transition from a crisis to a transformational model.

Keywords: *Institutional crisis, regulation, globalisation, labour market flexibility, Commonwealth of Independent States.*

Introduction

The connection between the flexibility of the labour market and globalisation in the modern scientific discourse is researched primarily as an intrinsic property of the global economy, which is determined in terms of rapid technical development, a large number of international economic relationships, and many kinds of complex transactions and activities depending on the latest market requirements. Globalisation can lead to the emergence of new forms of work organisation, such as technological progress (the ability to work remotely with modern devices anywhere in the world); the liberalisation of labour laws (which allows the worker to create a balance between private life, education and work); technological revolution (which results in the mechanisation of the most onerous physical tasks); and a rise in the standard of living (which allows for the transfer of accumulated capital in human development).

But the impact of globalisation on labour market flexibility in developing countries is more often associated with a huge number of negative trends and risks. In this paper, we focus specifically on the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Firstly, CIS countries have not yet completed their post-Soviet transformation, greatly reinforcing their dependence on developed countries. CIS countries are thus unable to win the price war, and this puts them in a disadvantageous position, increasing the negative effects of flexibility on the labour market. Thus, in many developing countries it is low-skilled and/or low-paid labour that is preponderant.

Furthermore, these countries' high standards of social security, largely inherited from the Soviet Union, do not in fact increase the security of their workers, but merely inhibit the development of the economy and, through the mechanisms of labour flexibility, keep the workers from being provided with even a minimal amount of financial security. This is because the companies in the CIS countries can no longer afford to pay the high level of taxes required to provide pensions for 55- to 60-year-old workers, paid sick leave and the minimum wage. So if those companies are not to go out of business, they have to use labour market flexibility or break the law. As a result, corruption and a significant informal sector contribute to the discrimination and criminalisation of labour (Auer & Leschke 2005). That is why we focus on the relationship between the effects of globalisation on the labour market in developing countries and the transformation of the labour market through the tools of market flexibility.

Methodology

We primarily analysed the impact of globalisation on the internal processes in the labour market from an economic point of view. The reasons for the extent and nature of these effects were studied from the perspective of institutional theory. The results were verified using existing statistical studies and through comparison with results from developing countries, searching for correlations and the nature of the links between them. We obtained the regression equation for the impact of the minimum wages on poverty rates and GDP which has shown the exact level of state policy efficiency on labour market.

Results

We have shown and measured a high degree of dependence of developing countries between the globalisation process and its effect on the labour market flexibility. Due to institutional crises, these countries mostly suffer from the negative effects of globalisation on flexible labour market such as precarious work, lack of social security, and an inability to transform the economy in response to global competitiveness. We have also underlined the negative role of government in addressing the problems associated with the flexibility of the labour market. We have described the degree and measure of well-being indicators depending on the success of state policy in the sphere of labour protection. As a result, we have obtained a clear link between the quality of state protection and labour market effectiveness. This is a response to our hypothesis about the roots of the impact of globalisation on labour market flexibility, as well as a good basis for further research.

DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Flexible employment development models

During the collapse of the USSR and the concomitant structural economic crisis in the CIS countries, market flexibility instruments were used more to diminish employees' rather than to develop the relationship between them and employers. Trying to avoid the significant financial benefits connected with their dismissal, especially in the crisis period, and to retain the qualified personnel, many businesses have used (and still use) various forms of part-time and precarious work in their practice. As a result, the crisis in production flexibility requires constant flexibility in the use of manpower and working hours (Rutkowski 2006). Unusual working-times here refer to regimes that go beyond the 8-hour workday and 40-hour working week normative.

Non-standard working arrangements in developing countries usually include part-time work and its variants (shorter working week, job-sharing, flexible working hours, different variations of shift work, and so on). According to research, during the crisis of 1998–2000, approximately 30–35% of workers in Russia were involved in non-standard modes of working (Vishnevskaja et al. 2001). In crisis conditions, the part-time mode has become very beneficial for employers, as it gives them the opportunity to save qualified staff and resources for new staff recruitment procedures during the expansion of business activity. For employees, it is a choice between 'bad' and 'worse' – you can have a poor job, or no job at all. Although, for trade and service enterprises with their uneven workload during the working day, part-time mode working is often seen as reasonable.

The nature of labour market flexibility in developed countries has a completely different background, which is based on an increase in effectiveness and human capital value. The tendency to reduce working hours in Western Europe can be traced in terms of the actual working hours during the year per worker. In the second half of the nineteenth century, there were about three thousand hours per year for one worker. Under the influence of scientific and technological progress and productivity growth, the average annual fund of working time spent per worker during the period from 1879 to 2000 declined by 50% in the UK, 46–47% in the USA, Germany and France, and 36 % in Japan, which reflects not only the reduction of the working week, but also an increase in the duration of holidays (Vishnevskaja et al. 2001). Today, a number of European countries are working twice as less. In Germany, this figure was reduced from 2,300 hours in 1950 to 1,397 hours in 2002 (Shevchuk 2007). Compared to the level of GDP (gross domestic product) per capita, the dramatic difference in labour effectiveness between developed and developing countries leaves the latter very little chance on the global market.

In industrialised countries, under-employment is common for every fourth worker. In particular, such workers make up 33% of the workforce in the Netherlands; 26% in Norway; more than 20% in Australia, the UK and Sweden; and from 10 to 20% in Germany, Belgium, Canada, the USA, France and Japan (Council of Europe 2005). Discussions about the four-day working week are widespread in Sweden and many other countries.

In both developing and developed countries, flexible employment under normal conditions has common advantages and disadvantages. The main advantages include:

- working time regulations to meet the needs of workers;
- The ability to respond to economic changes;
- cost savings due to increased shifts;
- labour productivity growth (the use of flexible forms of employment leads to its increase by up to 20 % (Tangian 2007);
- rapid and effective responses to any changes in supply and demand in the labour market;
- minimising output problems employees' pensions by the transition from full-time to flexible working; and increasing (or decreasing when reduction in output) the number of employees, without increasing the number of jobs at the individual level – the ability to meet the needs of individuals working in conjunction with the implementation of other social responsibilities.

The common disadvantages for both developed and developing countries include:

- the poor corporate atmosphere;
- a lack of vertical connections; and workers might suffer from a 'sweatshop' effect.

Describing the state of the labour market and its trends, most economists use the term 'flexibilisation' to describe the situation when the new balance of demand and supply is now stabilised by means of the flexibility of labour (Serageldin & Grootaert 1998). Flexibilisation of the labour market means increasing economic adaptability, expressed in a general decline in labour costs by employers, labour laws for the benefit of employers, encouraging the creation of jobs with part-time and hourly wages, increased employer's flexibility for managing employees, removal of restrictions on hiring, changes in working conditions, and easy dismissal procedures for employers.

Analysing theoretical and methodological approaches to the characterisation of flexible employment and flexible labour markets in developing countries, our view should be positioned at the crisis and transformational models of flexible employment. This should be seen through a system of inter-related institutional and functional competencies of the subjects and objects of market relations, ensuring the adaptation of employment in current and long-term fluctuations in demand and labour supply at macro- and micro-economic levels. This means that, in the global economy, developing countries suffer from the disadvantages of flexibility and experience a lack of 'flexicurity' – the leading model in developing countries that aims to find a balance between social care on all levels and flexible forms of employment (Bauer & Zimmermann 1999).

Unlike the crisis model – which focuses on quantitative changes in employment at the macro-economic level, with a possible reduction of labour productivity, a low level of restructuring of employment and the underfunding of human capital development – the transformational model is focused on the growing impact of the use of labour resources at the micro-economic level, that provides increased productivity and growth of economic and social responsibility for the results of economic activity (Dutz et al. 2013).

Transition to the transformational model for developing countries involves not only the reform of labour market institutions but also a change in industrial relations that define the configuration of the domestic labour market. For this purpose, the means on the macro-economic level should be used; that is, the protection of property rights, the fight against corruption, reform of tax legislation and effective anti-monopoly policy. The features of both transformation and crisis models in developing countries are analysed in Table 1.

Table 1
Units for Magentic Properties

Criteria of analysis	**Crisis model**	**Transformation model**
Aim	Ensuring efficient allocation of resources and their redistribution in establishing new market equilibrium at the macro-economic level	Ensuring efficient resource allocation by adjusting the direction and goals of the economic agents at the micro level
Subjects of flexible employment mechanism	Meeting the needs and interests of employers mainly through the use of short-term flexible employment mechanisms	Meeting the needs and interests of both employers and employees through a balanced use of short-term and long-term flexible employment mechanisms
State regulation impact	Limited government support for the unemployed, encouraging search of jobs, limited barriers to the growth of workers' mobility	State support for the unemployed through active social programs to improve their competitiveness in the labour market
Factors of demand for flexible employment	Effects on market conditions, changes in demand for goods and services	Factors of technological, structural, social, economic fluctuations and production
Features of reproduction processes	Employment adaptation is mainly carried out by a quantitative increase in the number of workers and working time	Employment adaptation is mainly carried out via changes in quality employment options, as a result of the introduction of innovative technologies, new forms of work organisation, trainings, changes in industrial relations

Effect of cycles on employment	Depending on the phase of the economic cycle, changing the level and scope of use of flexible employment (maximum use occurs during crisis)	Sustained level of use of various forms of flexible employment, regardless of the economic cycle phase

Source: Based on Hinrichs & Jessoula 2012, Gimpelson & Lippoldt 2001, and Cazes & Nesporova 2001.

All tables and figures will be processed as images. You need to As we can see, the biggest problem of developing countries is the constant use of the crisis model on demand of short-time business actors. But in normal conditions, the high level of flexibility of employment provides a balanced use of both types of mechanisms aimed at both the interests of the workers and the interests of employers. Countries that have achieved a high level of employment flexibility show the ability to demonstrate a combination of practical mechanisms that reflect the interests of the two entities of the labour market – employers and employees. In other words, the flexibility of employment and social protection of workers do not resist and do not exclude each other (Hinrichs & Jessoula 2012). This provision is very important in terms of policy on the regulation of the labour market in developing countries, who remain prisoners of an overtaking development paradigm. Globalisation in this case rather exacerbates the gap, because it is advisable to consider the regulation of the employment of the state of the market as a mitigating measure to the global competition.

Thus, in general, flexible forms of working belong to the phenomena that characterise the new stage of development of the global economy. The transition from egalitarian distribution to the differential market type of society is widespread in developed countries.

However, for developing countries, the transformation of social and labour relations, unfortunately, does not have only positive effects. Modern labour markets in developing countries are characterised by discrimination of representatives of its individual segments in hiring and in the workplace. Under these conditions, it is important to develop measures for the protection of workers and potential workers both at the state and at the enterprise level.embed the images in the paper itself. Please don’t send the images as separate files.

3.2 Institutional problems in developed countries and labour market flexibility

Full implementation of the concept of a flexible labour market in the formal structure of labour market institutions in developing countries has not yet happened (Bajkov 2011). For example, considering the labour market in times of crisis, we can notice its absolute ‘rigidity’. We could speak only about the individual specific elements of labour market flexibility, which have taken in many unique features. Among them are no alternative system of part-time employment, which is mostly forced by employers, and unpaid wages in many enterprises, and so on. Another feature of the labour market in developing countries is that often the employer and employee are not interested in the legally precise registration of labour relations (such a trend can be seen in the private sector in the first place).

An analysis of the social and labour sphere in developing countries allows us to highlight the following causes of such employer behaviour:

- by not placing an employment contract with the employee, the employer is evading compulsory payments to social funds, thus reducing labour costs. In particular, it is about the widespread practice of performing certain types of work at home. Today, domestic work has a complex structure: from the low-paid workers employed in manufacturing and processing of home goods of daily demand to highly skilled employees;
- the lack of sufficient information about the employee (skill, motivation, loyalty, ability to work);
- underdevelopment of the legal institutions of the labour market, including the arbitration court governing the contractual employment relationship.

That is why the employer wants to make these relations as flexible as possible, and invisible to a third party, as well as to minimise the potential costs of possible termination of that relationship. In many cases, these motives correspond to the interests of the employees themselves. In an effort to get the maximum benefit in the shortest possible time (especially in a volatile economic situation), many of them prefer the possibility of the current wage eventual profit in the future. All these factors stimulate their agreement to be flexible, 'invisible' labour relations.

On the other hand, it is necessary to ascertain the presence of an institutional crisis in developing countries, which significantly reduces the positive effects of globalisation and increase the negative. Formation of the institutional environment in the CIS countries takes place in an almost spontaneous mode, under the influence of decisions made independently of each other by the state, employers and workers. Changes in the system of labour relations, in particular – rise in unemployment, deepening differentiation and reduction of real incomes – are characterised by complexity and ambiguous estimates. In general, the situation on the labour market of the CIS countries is characterised by institutional instability, which manifests itself in the absence of effective institutions that could provide the conditions for market equilibrium (Cazes 2001).

One of the main obstacles is the institutional inertia of employment. This phenomenon manifests itself in the non-compliance of the production dynamics of employment dynamics. We can clearly see that in the first transformation, the dynamics of employment clearly coincided with the dynamics of production (CISSTAT 2015). However, since 2012, this trend has changed, and the dynamics of production in unstable employment has grown steadily. Almost half of this increase, though, is a statistical artefact associated with the change in the methodology for calculating the number of countries, particularly in Russia (Gimpelson 2001).

The inertia of employment and the slowness of the market to adapt to changes in the demand for labour is affected by the high costs of labour mobility, which is a kind of brake on its targeted redistribution; that is, the high costs associated with hiring and firing, and excessive regulation of labour relations restrict the flexibility of the labour market institutions.

A vestige of the socialist planning model of the economy and, as a consequence, a high level of paternalism in the CIS countries is a trend that is difficult to retract. Due to the excessive regulation of labour relations in the formal sector, jobs are often created on an informal or semi-formal basis. That is why the seemingly positive changes in the employment structure of the population camouflaged processes which testify to their primitivism.

Despite the high costs of hiring and firing, the whole labour market of the CIS countries shows an intense 'idling' of labour, in which high mobility does not lead to improving the utilisation of labour potential. One of the paradoxical features of the labour market of the CIS countries, generated by this trap, was the dominance of voluntary redundancies, while in Central and Eastern Europe, the bulk of the care workers accounted for the forced dismissal.

Another 'institutional trap' is an imperfect institutional mechanism for wage formation. One manifestation of this trend is the constancy of the existence of an extremely high elasticity of wages instead of high employment elasticity.

A characteristic feature is the institutional fixed attachment of wages to the minimum wage. A natural tool to support the lower threshold wage is its statutory minimum. However, this has a positive effect where control over observance of legislation on minimum wages is quite effective, and the mechanism of its definition reflects the real situation.

A significant factor in the formation of wages in the labour market is the lack of an institutionalised system of pricing information in the labour market when the information is a 'private' matter of the individual companies and is not made public. This leads to a distortion of the situation in the field of remuneration. So it is a vicious circle, where the possibility of co-ordination on the market is limited by the lack of information, and a lack of co-ordination is not conducive to the emergence of the information (Lehmann & Muravyev 2012).

Economic growth and modernisation processes that took place in the CIS countries, accompanied by an unprecedented increase in inequality in the distribution of economic performance, has caused the situation where society in fact accepts the growth of wage inequality. Inequality in the distribution is observed from an inter-sectoral and inter-regional perspective. Rising inequality is not conducive to economic recovery, and, on the contrary, gives rise to shadow distribution processes. We also see the connection between the level of income and labour protection in developing countries (Table 2).

Another institutional 'trap' is the inefficiency of labour law institutions. It is well known that a special role in the formation of labour market institutions is owned by formal institutions. However, institutional weaknesses in labour law include the existence of a number of contradictions, examples of which are long-standing labour laws. (For example, in the Ukraine, the basis of existing legislation was taken from the Labour Code, adopted on 10 December 1971 by the Ukrainian SSR.) In actual fact, modern labour legislation in most CIS countries is a mixture of legal norms, which are introduced in different periods of political, historical and economic conditions; a certain part of it meets the needs of the time, but the other part is hopelessly outdated.

To the problems above are added the weakness of institutions and the conclusion of the contract negotiations. It is quite obvious that we observe the weakness and complexity of the social dialogue, when in fact the nominal attributes and institutions of social partnership, in most cases, 'make out' the solution prepared by the executive authority; or narrow issues proposed in the social dialogue, in particular, taking into account only the social and labour relations, and so on. Social dialogue is also characterised by selectivity in attracting participants. We must add that the incomplete process of institutionalisation of trade unions, and their dependence on government or business, does not allow them to effectively counter the dominant role in the labour market demand by employers.

Table 2

Connection between level of income and labour protection in developing countries

	Average per capita transfer, daily $ppp	Coverage, %	Beneficiary incidence in poorest quintile, %	Benefits incidence in poorest quintile, %	Adequacy, %	Poverty level reduction, %	Gini indicator reduction, %	Poverty gap reduction, %	Cost-benefit ratio, %
Low income	0.2	16.8	12.6	6.6	9.1	6.7	0.4	14.0	0.2
Lower-middle income	1.3	30.8	20.0	3.0	29.8	18.1	-1.0	37.9	0.4
Upper-middle income	2.0	64.4	21.2	6.2	22.4	33.1	7.2	52.5	0.2
High income	6.0	57.9	21.5	11.8	37.4	50.9	19.1	75.6	0.3

Source: World Bank: Social Protection and Labour Indicators 2015.

The objective function of the institutions of labour market regulation is to promote the development of human resources and their adaptation to structural changes to improve the opportunities for economic growth in a globalised economy. In fact, systematic government policy in the labour market in most countries is not adequate and random, only able to response to global changes.

According to a study by the International Labour Organization (ILO), labour reform – involving the use of mechanisms such as the simplification of recruitment rules and dismissal, the weakening of the role of workers in determining the content of the employment contract, the revision of minimum wages, and the limiting of focus on living standards – has been fully or partially implemented in 89 countries in 2012–2015 (Ortiz 2015).

As the results of the study of ILO, elements of such labour policy are characterised as suitable for a country with developed economies and the less developed societies of Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. A further legitimising factor in favour of deregulation in developing countries is the excessive bureaucratisation of the labour market (World Bank 2015). This creates space for speculations regarding the necessary empowerment of employers, and limits the impact on the definition of working conditions of workers and trade unions as a method of clarifying and improving the efficiency of the economy, rather than improving the current system of state guarantees. And although, according to the World Bank, more than 100 countries have ratified the ILO convention at the level of the minimum wage, and many others have established a minimum wage, even without ratification, economists are still divided on the advisability of the financial protection of workers (World Bank 2013).

According to the World Bank, there is a clear negative correlation between the level of employment and the level of the minimum wage, observed only when it reaches a certain point (the 'edge of the plateau'), which is individual for each company and depends on its socio-economic characteristics. In this case, it is impossible to develop a universal mechanism, as the fluctuations in unemployment vary in different sectors of the economy and depend on many factors. In addition to wages, these include the conditions of a globalised economy – the possibility of transferring production abroad or replacing workers through automation, as well as the existence of effective mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the rules of the employers, the volume of the shadow economy and the number of employed involved to precarious work (Tangian 2005). Therefore, there is a strong connection between flexibility and precarious work in both developing and developed countries. The more flexible a labour market is, the more precariously work is spread there (according to the trend graphs). Furthermore, we have two different trends for developed and developing countries – the less the country is developed, the more precariousness and flexibility are connected. This kind of connection clearly proves our hypothesis about the institutional nature of the labour market flexibility problems.

Although the research findings are quite mixed, the fact that the increase in wages has a negative macroeconomic effect only when reaching a certain point is an important argument in favour of the usefulness of such a policy, as opposed to increasing the flexibility of the labour market and the expansion of influence on employers.

That is why an analysis of the macro-economic impact of the minimum wage should take into account the diversity of institutional models. Without this assessment, the impact of labour market regulation in general and minimum wages in particular will be based on false assumptions (Standing 1997). Thus, liberal market economies such as the US, UK and Australia have weaker trade unions, fewer guarantees for workers and more flexible forms of employment, compared with European coordinated market economies, such as Germany or the Scandinavian countries (Hall & Soskice 2003).

Based on the statistical analysis of the average indicator dynamics (in %) for 10 developing countries (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Moldova, Romania, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of the World Bank data during 2000–2014), the level of wages and the poverty rate are inversely proportional: an increase in the minimum wage is accompanied by a decrease in the number of poor. With a correlation (R2 = 0,93) the middle level of dependence is following:

$$Y = - 0{,}37x + \varepsilon$$

This correlation and the level of impact shows that state policy in all of these countries is rather reacting to the development of the economy, rather than strategizing social and labour policy. This is a strong evidence of the lack of ability to reduce the impacts of globalisation. Furthermore, we cannot state that these countries have enough will and resources to use the transitional model in order to catch up in the global competitiveness race.

The dependence of wages and social benefits is sharply segmented and clearly expresses the attitude of the poorest segments of the population, with the growth of economic globalisation of the aforementioned countries (stated on the dynamics of the growth of foreign trade and its relationship to GDP, R2 = 0,96).

Thus, the institutional crisis in the transformational model of economic globalisation in developing countries has rather negative effect – an increase in social insecurity, a growing gap in income and inefficient policies to mitigate these shocks.

Although these calculations do not provide a basis for firm conclusions on the impact of various macro-economic indicators of labour policy mechanisms, analysis of previous research suggests that the choice in favour of regulation and increasing labour market flexibility is risky. However, these risks in the two cases are fundamentally different in nature. If, in the case of improvement of legislation on the protection of workers, the main burden falls on the employer, the increased flexibility of the labour market, on the contrary, limits the rights of workers, creating the most favourable conditions for their over-exploitation.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The impact of globalisation on developing countries can be characterised as extremely strong. In terms of price competition, labour market flexibility is seen in these countries as a way to reduce production costs, since, as shown by calculations, the negative role of the instruments of labour market flexibility contribute to the polarisation of income and the exploitation of workers. The reason for the lack of mitigation of this impact is an extensive institutional crisis and the inability to build a balance between workers and employers. Under these conditions, the transition from a crisis to a transformational model of the labour market is important, and the most effective remedy can be the search for an effective balance between all the actors of the market.

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THE METHODS AND TOOLS OF STATE REGULATION OF THE LABOR MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The article studies the content of the state regulation of the labor market, its functions, factors affecting the level of employment of the population, organizational economic and administrative methods of regulation, as well as the main directions of the implementation of public policy in the labor market.

Keywords: *labor market, regulation, unemployment, employment, demand and supply to the labor force, jobs, organizational and economic impact, economic activity, employment rate.*

INTRODUCTION

Economic liberalization, which represents a new stage of market reforms, involves the further development of a system of means and methods of state influence on the economy, in particular, on the processes of development of the labor market. It is necessary to complete the formation of a new employment structure, create new job places, and modern approaches to solving one of the important social problems of reforms – unemployment.

Problems of unemployment and employment of the population and the efficient use of human resources have always been the focus of attention of scientists, economists, they all come down to one thing - they reflect the need, possibility and degree of government participation in the regulation of labor processes in the labor market. In this sense, throughout the historical development of civilization, the cyclical views of scientists are traced: from the complete rejection of state intervention in the employment management process to its planned by the government [7].

Without theoretical, methodologically, and methodologically justified regulatory tools, market entities are deprived of effective and efficient levers aimed at ensuring the balanced functioning of the labor market and eliminating its “failures”. In these conditions, the study of problems associated with the development of relations of a specific regulatory impact on the processes of the labor market, with the improvement of measures and instruments of regulation, is important. Based on its movement towards a socially-oriented market economy possible and a transition from spontaneous vital activity of the market to targeted regulation carried out in the interests of the whole society and each of its members.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The socio-economic essence of the labor market, its components, main functions, demand and supply for the labor force, the segments of the labor market, the regulation of the labor market, the models of the labor market, the main directions of the state policy in the field of employment, its goals and objectives, the measures to be taken by the state are studied by J.M.Keys [6], Marshall A. [8], Pigu A. [9], Chijova L., Sergeeva G., Kulagina N. [12] and Abdurakhmonov K.H. [1].

The labor market, development of its infrastructure, the state regulation of the labor market, employment of special population groups in the labor market, and methods of determining criteria affecting employment are discovered by Arabov N.U. [2], Gubanov S. [3], Lvova D.S. [4], Kolosovsky V.V. [7], Kiyan L.P. [5], Marsinkevich V., Soboleva I. [11], Bulanov V.S., Volgin N.A. [10].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is based on a dialectical and systematic approach to the study of economic systems and proportions for the regulation of the labor market, comparative analysis, a statistical and dynamic approach and grouping methods were used, as well as the need to use organizational, economic, and administrative methods for regulation of the labor market.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The content of the mechanism for regulation of the labor market is the way its subjects (mainly the state, trade unions, or employers) influence the imbalance in the supply and demand of labor services. This impact is carried out through forms, methods, and tools aimed at coordinating the interests of labor exchange partners. In this capacity, the regulatory mechanism is the relationship and relationship between the subjects of labor market regulation regarding employment and unemployment. These relationships ensure the achievement of market equality. The method of influence in this mechanism is formed by organizational and economic relations of the labor market, which are based on the division of labor, cooperation, combination, and integration. The forms of these relations are planning, organizing, and stimulating the activities of labor market participants in the processes that ensure the conclusion of labor transactions.

Labor market regulation expresses the relations between the subjects of its regulation, which form a system with an asymmetric impact on the objects of this market. Thus, when trade unions dominate the regulatory processes, their main impact is on labor contracts, and when employers ' regulation prevails – it affects the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of demand, and so on.

The essence of the mechanism for regulating the labor market is manifested in the process of regulating this market.

Thus, appearing in economic and administrative forms, the mechanism of labor market regulation provides planning, organization, and stimulation of the activities of its subjects in the regulatory processes (Fig. 1).

Thus, the ratio of elements of the regulatory mechanism expresses the predominance of forms and methods. The regulation of the labor market is not identical to its management. Labor market regulation is one of the functions of the management system [4]. The goals of the system are implemented through management. In the most general form, labor market management is the transfer of the labor market system to its new state by affecting its functional elements or subsystems. Labor market regulation is involved in this process as the main management function.

To reveal the content of management, it is necessary to highlight its main property, which most fully reflects its nature and the nature of labor market management. In our opinion, this property is an integrative property of management-its efficiency. It is the integrative quality of efficiency that makes management system-forming. Since regulation is a control function, it also has this property. Labor market regulation can be effective or ineffective.

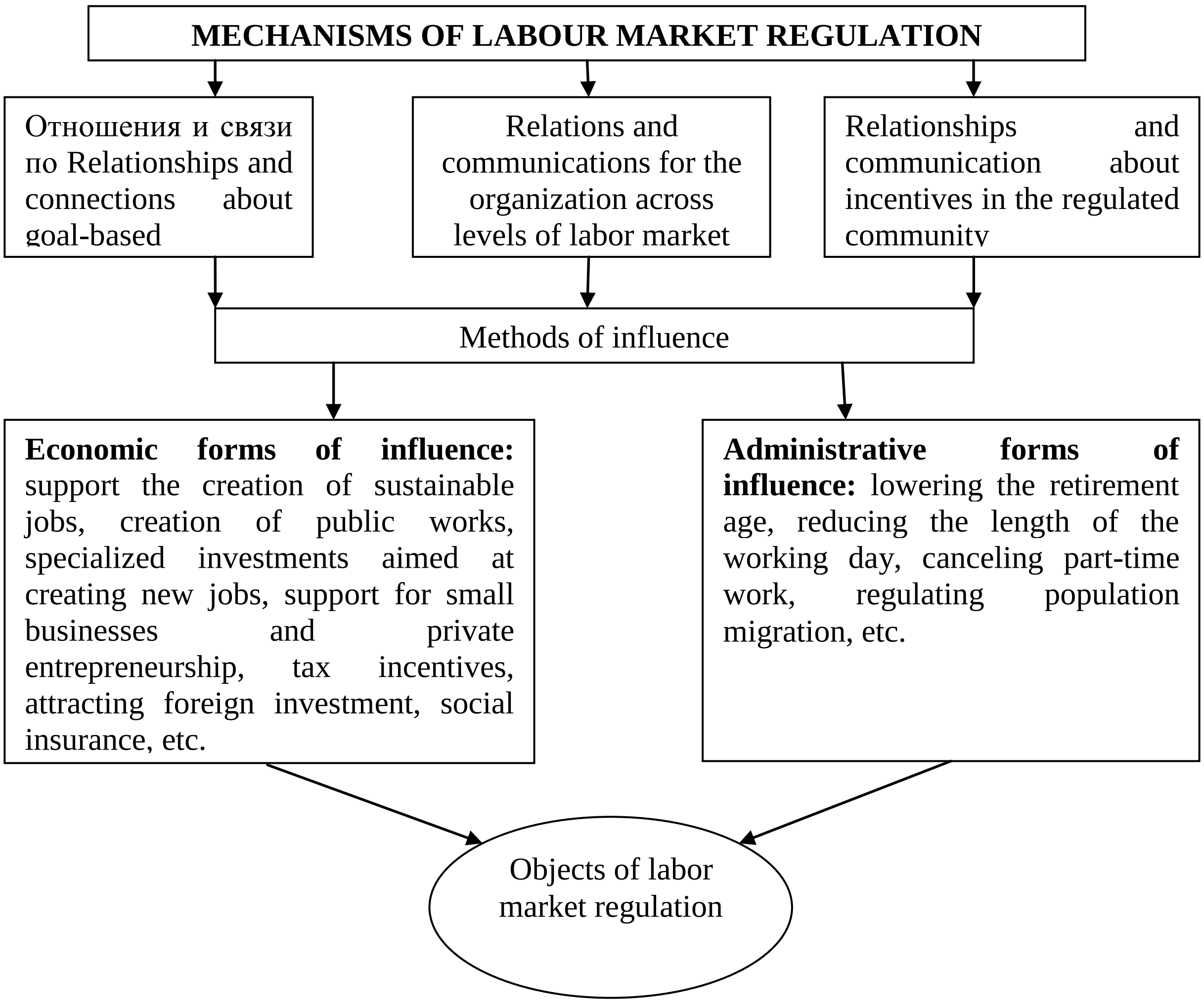

Fig. 1. Economic and administrative forms of influence on the labor market

Since management can only be performed in systems, regulation as one of its functions can also not exist outside the system. If the labor market were not a system, there would be no management and regulation of it. Important properties of the labour market administration are the focus, the presence of feedback, information, and resource security.

The system approach to labor market regulation that we have justified allows us to classify the economic system under study according to a structure-forming criterion.

Thus, the mechanism for regulating the labor market, as a system, performs various functions. The literature usually defines only the functions of the labor market [10] or the functions of the mechanism for regulating the economy [3] as a whole. The functions of labor market regulation are not identified. We have identified the following functions of the labor market regulation mechanism:

1. Controlling.
2. Social.
3. Organizational function.
4. Redistributive

5. Stimulating function.
6. Information.
7. Price-forming (performed only by the government).

Specific measures of state regulation of the labor market should be developed taking into account the stage of socio-economic development of the national economy (table 1).

Table 1
State regulation of the labor market taking into account the stages of economic development of the country

Stages of economic development	State strategy on labor market management
Crisis	Based on a survival model, with active actions to influence the Demand for labor and increase the investment attractiveness of the region, support for jobs and active measures to create jobs in "new" industries. The main tasks are to support social stability, the standard of living of the population, preserve the country's labor potential, and contain the unemployment rate. Main methods: active measures in the labor market with the use of flexible forms of employment and hiring, while respecting the rights of entrepreneurs to freely manage the labor force (hiring and firing) to increase production efficiency.
Depression	Focus on maintaining a balanced labor market, namely, the supply and demand of labor. The main focus is on labor market research, forecasting the development of labor demand, and planning the development of professional and other structures of labor supply, the development and implementation of strengthening measures in the labor market.
Revival rise	Focus on maintaining a productive employment model in the labor market, regulating the supply and demand of labor, its prices, taking into account the prospects for socio-economic development of the region.

Thus, the state's policy on the labor market should be related to the problems of using and improving labor efficiency. This should also be the focus of structural shifts in employment: industrial – due to an increase in the share of advanced technologies, vocational-qualification – due to an increase in the share of skilled labor, demographic – due to an increase in the share of young people.

Trade unions have more opportunities to operate at the regional level than at other levels. They can impose restrictions on the dismissal of certain groups of employees, or in some enterprises, they can take part in the organization of public works.

Employers have a more visible influence on demand dynamics, more widely implement informational methods of regulation such as, for example, holding job fairs, providing information to the state employment service and commercial employment intermediaries, and so on. In the domestic labor market, the main subject of regulation is employers, they will determine the terms and content of contracts with employees, and trade unions perform a controlling function here. They monitor the fulfillment of employers' obligations and compliance with labor laws. At the internal level of regulation, the state determines only the legal framework for contractual relations and punishes non-compliance with legal norms.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis reveals that the mechanism of regulation of the national and regional labor market has a lot in common: similar areas and tasks of regulation, methods, and measures. The regulation of the internal labor market has its specific features, and the world level of regulation from the position of a separate country can not be considered as a mechanism, since all economically open countries participate in it. One country cannot regulate the world economy. The state's policy in regulating the international and domestic labor markets depends on the mechanism for regulating national and regional labor markets. When regulating the regional labor market, the General directions for all regions should be specified, taking into account the specifics of their development.

Determining priority areas for regulation of regional labor markets is based on taking into account the relationship of indicators that characterize their state with several socio-economic indicators that reflect the structural transformations of the regional economy and the living conditions of the population.

Priority areas for regulation of the labor market are: creating and maintaining jobs; organizing public works, vocational training and retraining of unemployed citizens; restructuring employment; ensuring effective use allocated budgets in implementing employment promotion programs; coordinating the actions of the labour market entities; and developing the non-productive sector.

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ANALYSIS OF THE METHOD OF RESEARCH OF THE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN THE SERVICE SECTOR ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the features of effective formation of the management system of personal in service enterprises are covered, the factors affecting it are identified and the classification of methods of formation and analysis of the management system of personal in the enterprises of the industry is developed and the description of these methods.

Keywords: *service, personal management, economic effectiveness, economic factors, legal factors, labour productivity, labour efficiency, effectiveness.*

Introduction

At the beginning of the XXI century, the development of market relations required revision of the concept of management of enterprises in the service sector and led to radical transformations of the directions and mechanisms of structural changes in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The operational activities of service companies depend most on the appropriate use of all available resources, including labor. In connection with a General modernization of the economy and, consequently, facing new goals and objectives, preference is given, of course, not just economic growth and development, and, at least, to ensure efficiency through the implementation of innovative strategies and tactics and behaviour of providers on the market in the context of process improvement methods and technologies of human resources management taking into account the objective and subjective changes of opportunistic nature.

In modern conditions an important direction of successful work management system services is the development of staff, this is particularly significant in the context of rapid obsolescence of professional skills and knowledge lose their relevance with significant speed. This creates conditions for accelerating the pace of development of a context-competent approach to the modernization of the personnel management system. The success of the economic activity of service companies depends on the ability and ability of staff to both gain new knowledge and information, and further apply them in the workplace. Non-compliance of personnel qualifications in the service sector with the constantly changing needs of consumers negatively affects the financial results of companies.

Nowadays human factor is the most important structural element of the production process, and human resources are becoming a strategic resource and a factor of competitiveness of enterprises in the service sector. At the same time, HR management is particularly valuable for enterprises in various industries and spheres of activity, because without proactive, highly educated, purposeful specialists who can promote innovative ideas, it is impossible to ensure the dynamic stability and efficiency of service enterprises in the market environment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic growth, management of high-tech development in the service sector, achieving production efficiency, development of modern service sectors, ensuring the growth of labor productivity, the fundamental basis of the problems associated with the development of innovative activities are reflected in the books of Keynes J.M. [4] Marshall A. [8], Pigu A. [11], Shumpeter Y.A., [13], Porter M., Kramer M. [12].

The main directions and mechanisms of development of the service sector, management of human resources, the forms and methods of constructing a personnel management system, the problematic aspects of the study of the personnel management system in terms of an innovative approach, the regulation of the market for the services sector in the development of an innovative economy, the principles and functions of the personnel management system for enterprises, the role and importance of human capital in production, the methodology for assessing the competitiveness of personnel in enterprises in the service sector are studied by the following authors: Bazarov T.Yu. [1], Genkin B.M. [2], Erofeeva A. [3], Kibanov A.Ya. [5], Kulkov S.V. [6], Lavrina T.B., Tyutin A.A., Bogomolova N.V. [7], Mordovin S.K. [9], Odegov Yu. G., Abdurakhmanov K.X., Kotova L.R. [10], and others.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article is based on a dialectical and systematic approach, statistical and dynamic approach, and grouping methods for the study of economic systems and proportions for improving the management of personal in service enterprises.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

At the stage of modernization of the economy of Uzbekistan, the problem of providing highly professional labor resources becomes especially urgent, which is associated not only with natural causes, aging and labor migration, but also with the changing requirements for the quality of manufactured products and the positioning of service enterprises in the market. A shortage of necessary human resources (manager, specialist, and other personnel of all sectors) can lead to a decrease in financial and economic indicators and a decrease in the competitiveness of enterprises in the service sector.

The personnel of service enterprises is an integral part of the enterprise management system, a necessary element of interaction in the production process. The personnel management system of service enterprises is an important component of the implementation of strategic goals. The personnel management system determines the success of the organization's development. To achieve the desired results of functioning in a market environment, the personnel management system is based on scientific principles, uses modern methods and innovative new technologies that do not contradict the General concept of development of service enterprises.

Modern concepts of personnel management contain the basic principles of personnel management and developed regulations in a single organization, but the content of personnel management includes elements that are common to many companies. These elements include:

- technologies for determining the need for personnel taking into account the strategic development of the organization; formation of quantitative and qualitative staff composition (recruitment, selection and placement of personnel);
- personnel policy (principles of recruitment and placement of personnel, terms of employment and dismissal, training and professional development, evaluation of personnel and their activities);

– personnel development system (training, career planning, etc.).

Thus, for the effective functioning of the personnel management system, it is advisable to develop taking into account scientifically based principles, using advanced methods and modern technologies, consistent with the principles underlying it, and not contradict the concept of organization development.

The effectiveness of the socio-economic system is presented to us as a state of compliance with its intended functioning from the position of economic, social, financial, investment, innovation proportions of development, reflecting the expectations, goals and objectives set by the civil society, business community and the state as a whole.

It is taking shape as an integral indicator of the effectiveness of the socio-demographic, market, and financial-investment proportions of the expanded reproduction, being the final characteristic of the functioning of the national economy. в in a broad sense, the effectiveness of the socio-economic system is considered as the degree to which the socio-economic indicators achieve a goal-oriented, normative level; в narrow sense - the ratio of the result of the functioning of the system and the costs necessary to achieve the specified results. Thus, the efficiency of the socio-economic system in the broad sense is a qualitative category, and in the narrow – quantitative [1].

At the same time, the effectiveness of the socio-economic system в in a wide and narrow sense may not coincide. The effectiveness of the functioning of any system depends to a large extent on the influence of external factors. These include, for example, not only the external economic situation, the dynamics of interest rates, etc., but also the nature of the mutual relations of business entities.

The verification of the main factor factors and the results of achieving a high level of efficiency of the socio-economic system is of fundamental theoretical importance.

Thus, as a result of the analysis performed, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the socio-economic system is a state of the correspondence of the functioning of the system from the position of its basic proportions of development: economic, social, financial, investment, demographic. The presented assessment of the efficiency category makes it possible to lay the foundation for the formation of a conceptual model of a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of a socio-economic system of a market type, which takes into account the variability and inconsistency of proportions in the process of developing a country's economy.

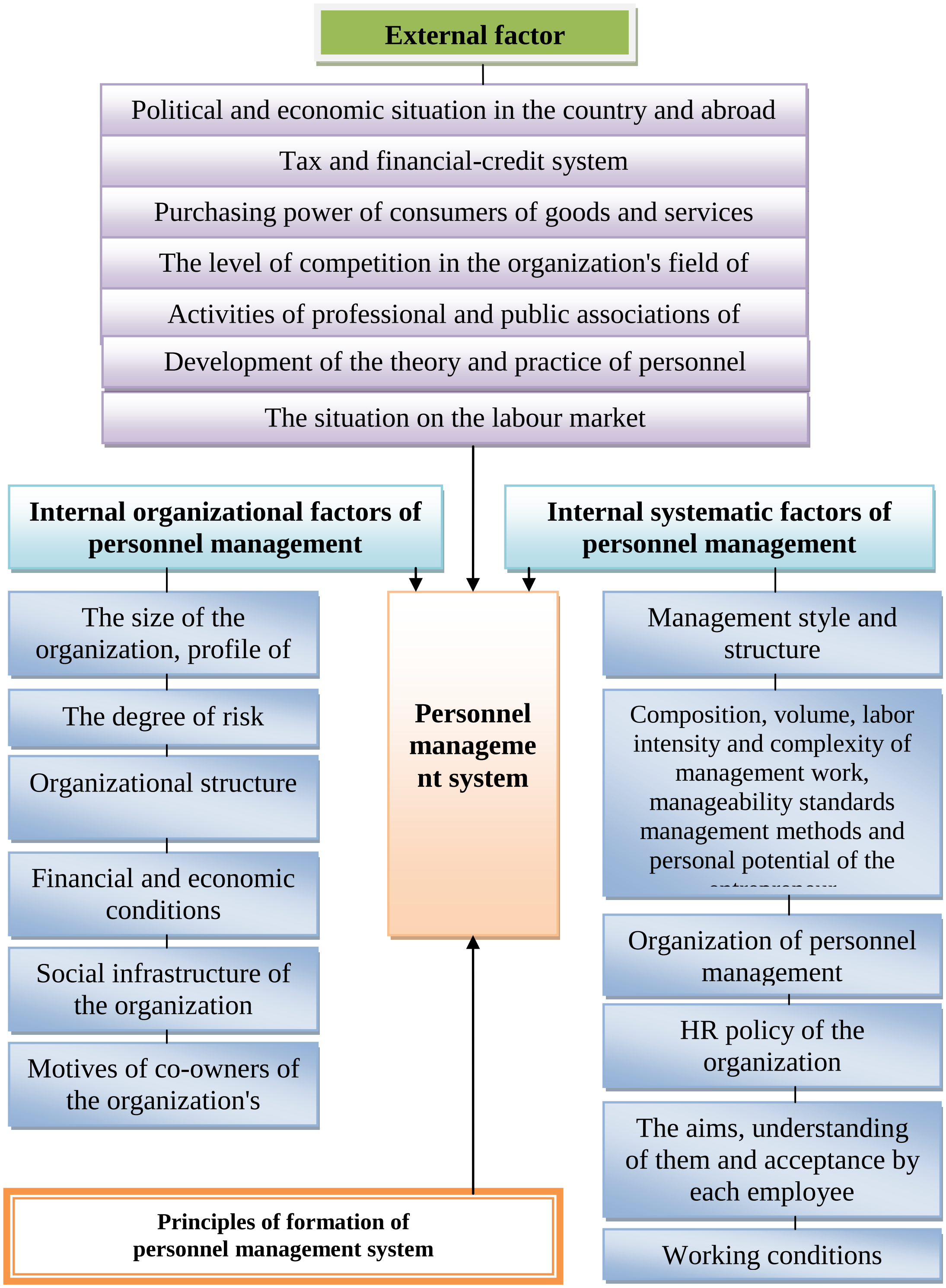

Fig. 1-Factors that influence the formation of an effective personnel management systems in the service sector [73]

[73] Compiled by the author.

The key factors influencing the formation of the personnel management system at service enterprises are given in Figure 1.

In the context of the general modernization of the economy of the country, the goal of creating a personnel management system at service enterprises is to create workable teams in which employees can act following their interests and ensure the competitive advantages of the enterprise in the market using the knowledge economy.

The formation of goals in the personnel management system, on the one hand, seeks to provide for the specific needs of employees, and on the other hand, personnel solve the problem that the organization's management sets itself.

Based on the dynamic development of scientific and technological progress, one of the basic components of the effective work of service enterprises is to increase attention to human resources and their management methods in the context of the development of innovative technologies.

The study identifies the basic concepts of personnel management at the present stage:

- social innovation is as important as technological;
- investments are necessary not only in technology, but also in human resources;
- employee activity should be ensured through mutual understanding and means of communication;
- teamwork on solutions for the problems that the organization faces.

We have determined that the relationship between the personnel management strategy and the organization's development strategy plays a large role in the activities of service enterprises.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Successful development of production in modern conditions depends on the competitiveness of personnel, which is achieved through continuous training of personnel and the development of their quality characteristics, improvement of motivation systems, strategic determination of the number, and professional orientation of personnel. Development of specific ways to improve management and search for organizational reserves to increase the effectiveness of the organization determines the need for innovative development of personnel in the competence paradigm, the essence of which is the formation and development of professionally significant competencies of a specific group.

As a result of the research the following functions of personnel management are highlighted which ensure the strategic development of service sector enterprises:

- Strategic and operational planning of the use of personnel in the development of the enterprise, determining the need for the number and quality of employees and employees, as well as the period for their use.
- Attracting staff members to the process of strategic development of the enterprise, forming a plan to attract additional employees from the external environment, and planning to ensure professional and career growth within the enterprise.
- Ensuring the necessary selection, selection, evaluation and recruitment of employees following the growing cost of labor and increasing requirements for working professions, as well as management personnel.
- Training and adaptation of management personnel and employees to the changing market requirements and conditions of the current environment, professional development of employees to ensure the innovative development of the enterprise.
- Planning and monitoring of career development activities for management personnel, as well as ensuring professional growth of working professions.

- Motivating senior employees in the HR management system, encouraging employees to take initiative to implement strategic goals.
- Personnel cost management involves comparing expenses with the profit per employee, calculating the cost of attracting highly qualified employees and high-level managers, structuring training costs, paying staff, social expenses, and evaluating the employee's stay at the enterprise.
- Rational organization of the workplace, allowing optimal use of the employee's potential in ensuring the competitiveness of the enterprise and allowing them to express themselves in innovative activities.
- Improvement of personnel records management: accounting, storage, and processing of personal data, experience, professional development, ensuring the strategic development of the enterprise.
- Formation of information management system and information management of strategic development and competitive character and innovative directions of enterprise development.
- Assessment of the personnel's labor potential and the level of its use in production and market activities.

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DIRECTIONS FOR INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The essence and content of the competitiveness of higher education institutions, trends and features of the development of the market of educational services of higher education and conceptual approaches to the mechanism of increasing the competitiveness of higher education organizations in the market of educational services are considered in this article

Keywords: *market of educational services, competitiveness, organizations of higher education, demand and supply of specialists, competitive advantages, education system, national system of higher education.*

Introduction

The market of educational services of higher education is a source of formation of personnel potential for the development of the country's economy and its specific industries. High dynamics and characteristic changes in demand, supply, and market infrastructure require studying, identifying cause-and-effect relationships between market participants, and determining the mechanism of interaction between them.

Improving the structure of higher education institutions has led to the development of state universities, the purpose of which is to promote the system modernization of higher education based on the integration of science, education, and production, training qualified personnel to meet the long-term needs of the innovative economy.

The task of improving the competitiveness of higher education institutions involves the study of its essence, the study of the interaction of participants in the market of educational services, and the formation of a mechanism for improving competitiveness, which determines the need to develop appropriate methodological tools.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The formation and development of the market of educational services, the essence of educational services and interaction on the educational services market of higher education, the formation of competitiveness of higher education organizations in the market of educational services based on the dynamics of the contingent regulation of the market of educational services in the conditions of development of innovative economy, modern state, tendencies, and peculiarities of development of educational services market of higher education, the role and importance of state universities in higher education, methods for assessing the competitiveness of higher education organizations in the market of educational services are covered by the following scientists: Gubenko A.V. [1], Lazarev V. A., Mokhnachev S. A. [2], Korchagova L. A. [3], Lipkina E. D. [4], Savina A. G. [5], Polishchuk L. I., Livni E. [6], Romanova I. B. [7], Fatkhutdinov R. A. [8], Yudina A. S., Pavlova I. A. [9] and others.

Despite a large number of studies in the field of competitive relations at various levels, the developed theories and mechanisms for ensuring competitiveness are not exhaustive and universal. The ongoing scientific discussions on the essence of competition and competitiveness, the features of its formation, and evaluation in the service sector indicate the need to develop adequate methodological tools for the formation, evaluation, and improvement of the competitiveness of higher education institutions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article uses a dialectical and systematic approach, statistical and dynamic approach, and grouping methods to study the economic systems and directions of improving the competitiveness of higher educational institutions in the market of educational services.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The educational service of higher education is a service provided by an educational organization of higher education in the course of educational activities, the result of which is the acquisition of certain competencies, qualifications, and skills, confirmed by the diploma on education and qualifications of the established sample [8].

Higher education is aimed at providing training of highly qualified personnel in all major areas of socially useful activities by the needs of society and the state, meeting the needs of individuals in intellectual, cultural, and moral development, deepening and expanding education, scientific and pedagogical qualifications" [4].

The specifics of the activities of higher education institutions in the market of educational services are determined by the specifics of their activities, which is reflected like the services provided; in the composition and features of the influence of specific factors in the formation of competitiveness; in the interaction of parties interested in the results of educational activities.

Educational services of higher education have the following characteristics:

- services are not socialized and do not accumulate, but their results are accumulated and summed up, aimed at building intellectual potential;
- the service is provided for a long period, determined by the standard period of preparation;
- the consumer of educational services of higher education must have a certain level of basic training;
- the service is produced and consumed simultaneously, without intermediaries;
- high interest of the state in the results of providing services, as they affect the development of society and the formation of its intellectual potential.

The high social significance of the education system in general and higher education, in particular, makes serious demands on the organization of educational institutions: it sets conditions for participation in the educational process and requirements for evaluating its effectiveness, as well as determines the need to take into account the interests of a wide range of stakeholders, public institutions and organizations.

The nature and specifics of relations determined by the interests of various participants in the educational services market affect the formation of the competitiveness of higher education organizations in the educational services market. First, these features are manifested in the context of meeting the needs of customers of educational services and society. The goals pursued by various participants in this market impose restrictions on the organization, which prescribe a certain model of behavior, following which it creates the prerequisites for the formation of competitiveness, which leads to the need to determine the strategy of behavior in the market.

Following criteria's are the influence of participants in the market of higher education services on the formation of the competitiveness of organizations;

1. Ensuring the competitiveness of the national system of higher education, compliance structure, and scope of training needs of the economy, as well as their compliance with qualification requirements of Federal state educational standards, is the basis of innovative development and competitiveness of the economy as a whole. The state, evaluating the education system and the activities of specific higher education institutions using a set of indicators and criteria, regulates it through several specific tools and thereby affects the behavior of higher education institutions and the process of forming their competitiveness.

2. The nature of competition in the market (including educational services) implies competition for various types of resources and is reduced to the active use of image tools. Educational organizations with higher status, with better material, technical, scientific and production bases, are gaining a large share of the market both at the national and regional levels. At the same time, the key success factor is the reputation and brand positioning of the educational organization. An integral element of creating its image is participation in national and international ratings, which forms a tool for creating and improving the competitiveness of higher education institutions in the market of educational services.

3. The main criteria for households to choose the higher education institution is the expected return on investment in education. Stable positions in the market, an effective marketing strategy, and the innovative nature of educational programs convince households that a particular institution provides greater opportunities than another, which forms its competitiveness.

3. The main goal of business structures is to meet their needs for qualified personnel whose level of training meets modern technological requirements. Interaction between business and educational organizations, or rather, the degree of such interaction, is also a tool for forming the latter's competitiveness. The direct connection between economic relations subjects and higher educational institutions allows to adapt educational programs, formulate profiles, carry out specialization, and practical training based on the real needs of the national economy.

4. Students, making demands on the level of innovation of educational programs, academic mobility, relevance, and applicability of the obtained knowledge, encourage educational organizations to constantly introduce and improve innovations. The key source of competitiveness formation, in this case, is the possibility of professional implementation of graduates within the chosen field of specialty.

5. Fundamental to the formation of the competitiveness of higher education organizations in the market of educational services is their positioning. Through the marketing strategy they implement, they take the necessary actions to occupy a larger market share, attract sources of investment, and attract human resources. Universities not only participate in the distribution of state budget funds aimed at their financing, but also enter into competition for applicants in the open market, and in this aspect, the key factor is the public and professional recognition of the University's position and its position in national and international rating systems.

6. Public institutions in the framework of informal procedures can respond with a significant degree of responsiveness to various deviations of the educational system from standard parameters. By addressing their signals to the direct participants of educational relations, they stimulate the necessary actions, primarily on the part of educational organizations and the state, to prevent damage to the reputation as a basic element of the image of an educational organization, which is a source of forming or maintaining its competitiveness at a high level.

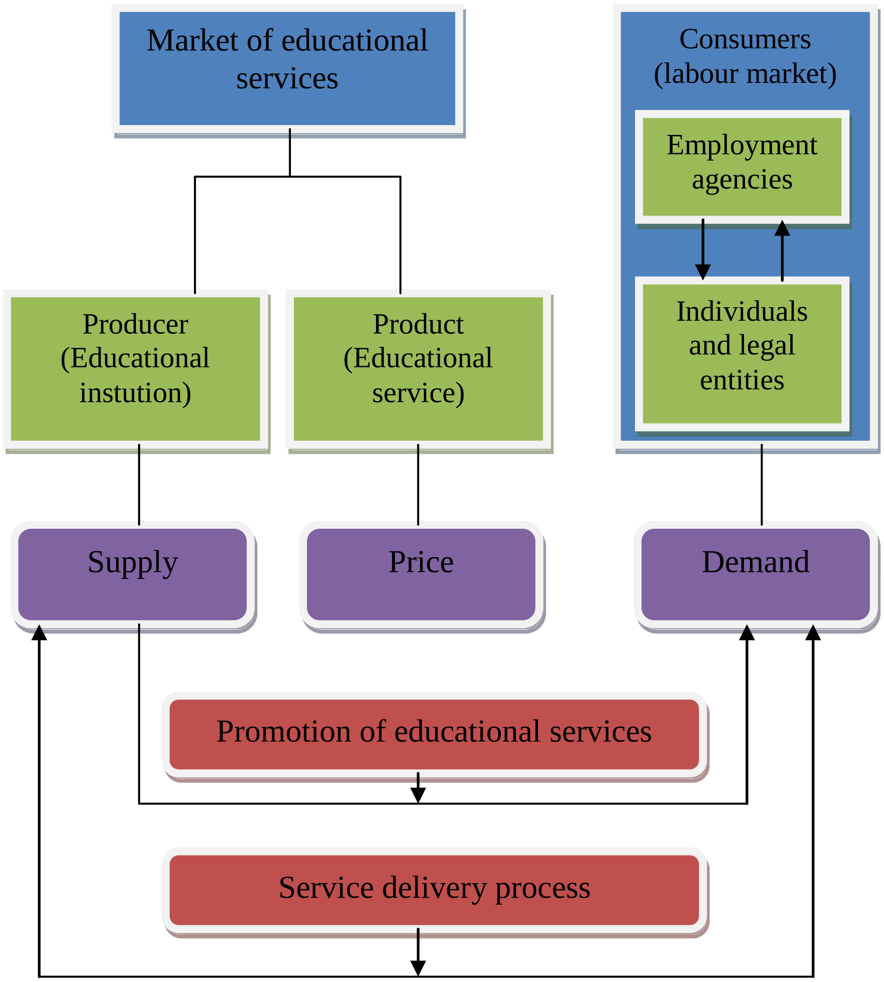

Fig.1. Diagram of interaction of educational services and labor markets[74]

The competitiveness of higher education organizations in the market of educational services is a qualitative characteristic of their activities, while various participants in the educational process have their specific interests and, accordingly, the criteria for its effectiveness.

Under the market conditions of educational services should be understood as a set of conditions that develop in the markets of educational services and labor at any given time, at which the process of selling and buying educational services occurs. A clear knowledge of the market conditions described above will reduce the risks of its participants.

Figure 1 illustrates the mechanism of interaction between the educational services market and the labor market, which is based on the principle of "compliance" (supply - price - demand). This mechanism can be figuratively represented as a "traffic light". The figure shows: "offer" is associated with a yellow traffic light as waiting for "demand" (green) needs of the labour market. "Price" becomes a regulator of demand and supply of the structure of qualified personnel. Considering this principle, it is possible to forecast long-term demand for professional personnel that are formed in the labor market, and allows you to form offers to educational institutions for training and retraining of personnel.

[74] Compiled by the author.

As a result, taking into account their specific "requirements" allows the author to formulate an approach that consists in considering the competitiveness of an educational organization of higher education as an integration of its resource potentials that provide competitive advantages in the market of educational services in the process of interaction of its participants. The definition proposed by the author reflects the integral nature of competitiveness, the source of its origin – the potential of an educational organization and the basis for its formation-effective partnerships of participants in the educational services market.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study of the essence of educational services of higher education and the analysis of public relations arising in the process of their provision, their features and interaction of participants in the market of educational services of higher education are identified.

The study of the nature of competitive relations and features of competition in the field of higher education allowed us to determine the competitiveness of an educational organization of higher education as an integration of its resource potentials that provide competitive advantages in the market of educational services in the process of interaction of its participants. This definition reflects the integral nature of competitiveness, the source of its origin-the the potential of an educational organization, and the basis for its formation-effective partnerships of participants in the educational services market.

The activity of educational organizations involves the use of all known factors of production, so it is advisable to determine the competitiveness of labor as the ability of an educational organization to effectively attract leading scientific and pedagogical personnel, the competitiveness of capital as the ability of an educational organization to effectively attract financial resources, the competitiveness of placement as the ability of an educational organization to determine and effectively use the advantages of placement.

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THE NOTION OF THE NEW QUALITY OF THE WORKSHOP IN THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE IN THE INTERMITATICAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to a question of the creation of a modern system of public administration based on the newest scientific researches in the field of state management, a creative search of optimum management decisions, the attraction of the most prepared experts in various areas of management. The author describes the characteristics of such a system of public administration and concludes the necessary changes that will allow achieving such a condition. The author concludes that it is necessary to reform the system of training civil servants based on innovations.

Keywords. Personnel management, labor quality, public administration, modern technologies, innovation.

Introduction

One of the acute problems of modern statehood is the increase of efficiency of processes of formation, distribution, exchange, and use of personnel potential of the system of state management. The current system of training qualified civil servants shows a certain growth (formation of a reserve for public sector organizations, creation of a personnel monitoring system, implementation of computer literacy programs, etc.). However, in the imperatives of actively developing information society, as well as in the conditions of emergence of new forms and technologies of the interaction of economic entities that are objects of state regulation, this growth is insufficient and does not fully correspond to the key trends and strategic objectives of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan.

RESULTS

Intensive and full-scale penetration of information and communication technologies in all spheres of economic activity determines the importance and makes natural various state initiatives that define a new vector of interaction between state and society. This vector is focused on the development of modern forms of social reproduction in the global information environment with a new philosophy of inter-subject relations.

At present the following main priorities of the state policy in the sphere of state and regional management, oriented to the improvement of conditions for business development in the information society, are highlighted:

development of services for simplification of procedures of interaction between the state and business using information technologies;

formation of a common space of electronic interaction at the level of subjects of the republican level and regional entities;

creation and development of state interdepartmental information systems designed for real-time decision-making;

creation of directories and classifiers, used in state and regional information systems;

increasing the efficiency of information technology implementation at the republican and regional levels;

creation of spatial data infrastructure;

ensuring the conversion into an electronic form of state accounting activities;

improvement of special information and IT systems to support the activities of public authorities, including the protected segment of the Internet and the system of interdepartmental electronic document flow.

According to several specialists in this field, "the formation of a highly professional and highly potential personnel corps of the state is now a priority direction in economic and social transformations taking place in our country. This can be considered a national priority and the most important task, which largely determines the competitiveness of society in the new world order. The state has faced a necessity to solve current and perspective tasks of social development proceeding from new requirements of personnel maintenance in all spheres of display of business activity, in social, cultural and other spheres of vital functions of society, in the system of the state and regional management" [1].

The solution of the mentioned problems is directly connected with the necessity of modernization of the labor resources management system in the sphere of public administration, which is expressed in the change of requirements to the qualitative characteristics of the labor of state bodies' employees (republican, regional, management levels), adequate to the forming specific environment of information society and new conditions of management both on local and international markets.

Taking into account the peculiarities of modern society, in the conditions of which the system of public administration and economic subjects, on which its regulating influence is directed, the tasks of development of the given system more and more begin to match the tasks of formation of a new quality of a labor force, expansion of forms and technologies of information interaction of workers of the public sphere with various groups and layers of society, including the enterprises and the organizations of various organizational-legal forms. Some scientists consider the specified interaction as the effective mechanism of the social partnership directed on improvement of quality of life of the population [2]. In this regard, it is necessary to implement a targeted government program aimed at reducing the shortage of qualified users of information technology, to provide training for employees in the use of information technologies and to improve the computer literacy of civil servants.

This is especially important in the conditions of constant complications of the business environment in the regions, which leads to the transformation of organizational business models and determines the modernization of mechanisms and technologies for the implementation of sectoral public policies under new tasks and priorities of the national economy. This is because the regions are more mobile compared to the macro level in the implementation of national objectives, as well as the fact that "the effectiveness of regional economic management as an open social and economic system directly correlates with the development of a mechanism of interaction between government and business, providing in the process of development and implementation of strategies to integrate the potential and combine the efforts of government agencies and commercial companies to achieve the goals of individual economic sectors [3].

The above-mentioned leads to a series of theoretical, methodological and practical questions, among which:

Essential and conceptual interpretation, structural certainty, economic content of the synthetic category "quality of labor in the system of state management" in the context of a new emerging mo-delegation of socio-economic and social and labor relations;

research of the economic content and essence of the concept "information competence of the employees of the sphere of state management" as the most important characteristic of the "new quality" of the state employees in the system of relations "state - business" taking into account actively developing new forms of business organization;

definition of the role and place of information and communication technologies in the system of formation of a new quality of labor force in the sphere of public administration;

development of model-methodical and information-technological tools to support decision making in the system of communications of civil servants and management (and other employees) of companies;

defining the directions for increasing the "new quality" of the workforce of government agencies as a factor of increasing, on the one hand, the efficiency of public administration and, on the other hand, the activity of the business environment in the region.

Theoretical and conceptual study of the terminological conception of the "new quality of labor in the system of public administration" seems expedient to begin with the analysis of one of its most important characteristics in modern conditions of informatization and innovation - "information competence of employees of the system of public administration" based on the results of the analysis of the concept of "information competence" as a whole.

In this context, it should be noted that the term "key competence" as a characteristic of professionally significant qualities of a specialist in any field of activity was introduced into wide scientific circulation in the late 90s of the twentieth century and, despite numerous studies, to date has not been unequivocally interpreted. So, for example, in works of some domestic scientists competence is considered as "property (quality) of the person", expressed in aggregate of knowledge, abilities, and skills" [4]. Other researchers emphasize the activity component of competence as "a measure of a person's ability to engage in a certain type of activity" [5]. For example, according to E.V. Bondaryeva, "competence is the ability of an individual or a public body to correctly assess the situation and make an appropriate decision in this regard or achieve practical or other results" [6]. At the same time, it is common for all researchers to identify in the terminological structure the concept of "competence" cognitive, value-motivating, technological (practical-applied), communicative, and personal components.

As noted above, information competence has been viewed in recent years as one of the most important professional and personal characteristics of a civil servant. However, in the definition of the economic content of this term the approach according to which under information competence the ability of an employee to use information technologies for the decision of a certain circle of socially-professional problems, designated in job descriptions, decreases continues to prevail. The information competence of civil servants should be understood as "elementary skills of computer literacy of civil servants, their ability to use a personal computer, other information technologies, including such basic Internet services as e-mail, and use them in their professional activity" [7]. Subsequently, the list of information technology knowledge and skills included in the concept of "information competence" has been slightly expanded, while remaining in the framework of "computer literacy".

Today, in the conditions of economic and technological modernization of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the systems of public administration are being improved, and human resources are being modernized and managed.

One of the main factors in improving and strengthening the statehood is the formation of professionally trained and dynamically developing cadres of civil servants. Accordingly, an important component of the civil service is the development of its human resources potential and professional level.

The development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to a greater extent predetermined by the results of the work of government agencies. Accordingly, the efficiency of public administration to a greater extent depends on the professional competence of persons employed in the civil service. More than any other civil servants participate in the development of national goals and priorities, the formation and implementation of various spheres of public policy. Therefore, improvement of efficiency of the professional activity of civil servants becomes one of the main tasks of improvement of the civil service.

According to the findings of analytical studies, in the current economic climate, the level of efficiency of the civil service is considered to be extremely low. The main problem is a significant gap between the goals, objectives, and performance indicators declared by public authorities in reports on the results and main activities of public bodies, on the one hand, and the functions performed by individual civil servants, on the other. Also, the systems of regulation, planning, and stimulation are not sufficiently developed; the majority of civil servants are not interested in the performance of agencies and are not responsible for changes in the situation in the subordinate structure. Methods that link individual incentives and performance of civil servants with the goals and objectives of government bodies have not been developed, and the existing mechanisms for solving this problem have not deserved a large-scale spread; there is no interrelation of "processes - results". Under the existing conditions, goals, tasks, and performance indicators of government bodies are not related to the duties of civil servants who are to carry them out. This situation weakens the effectiveness of the civil service and leads to the exercise of private interests by the public sector civil servants.

In this regard, in the process of improving and reforming the civil service system in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to make the following important improvements in this area:

- Establishment of a proper system of material and non-material incentives for civil servants, taking into account the results of their professional career;

- Increasing the level of legal and social protection for civil servants;

- Introduction of results-oriented principles into the system of organization and planning for the professional careers of civil servants;

- creation of more effective conditions for civil service and sustainable motivation of civil servants to perform their duties.

It can be said that in terms of public administration efficiency and quality of public services, the current economic environment is among the countries with lower levels of economic development and human potential. Reforming the incentive system for civil servants and the correct application of types of material and moral incentives can lead to positive results and make the system more efficient.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of theoretical aspects of the technology of human resources management of the organization in the modern economic conditions allowed to formulate the differences in terminological approaches to "personnel management" and "human resources management". Based on the analysis of the human resources management elements of the organization the main features of the impact on the personnel with the help of innovative technology, which includes various forms, processes of impact on the human development to achieve a positive effect between the organization and employees working in it based on the justification of conceptual approaches and principles of human resources management were identified. The specificity of the maintenance, forms, and directions of management of human development in establishments of the system of public administration taking into account the influence of modern personnel technologies of influence on the personnel of civil service for the achievement of the set purposes of state policy is revealed and studied.

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DIRECTIONS OF STATE REGULATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the main directions, principles, and mechanisms of the development of the regional tourism sector and elaborates scientific-based proposals and recommendations on the regional features of improving the system of state regulation of sustainable development of tourism.
Keywords: *state regulation, economic supports, regulatory supply, organizational factors, software-project approach, resource capacity, infrastructure.*

Introduction

Dynamic and rapidly changing world requires an increase of the responsibility of the governments for the sustainable development of tourism, which is one of the priority sectors of the "green" economy, which is making a significant contribution to the achievement of sustainable development goals. Many countries consider improving legislation, developing national development strategies, programs, and projects.

The need to overcome Uzbekistan's lag in implementing value-based approaches in tourism requires making adequate management decisions in the context of increasing its sustainability, with an emphasis on solving socio-economic problems at all levels of economic development.

Tourism is becoming a significant factor in the development of human potential, including at the regional level: The need for tourist services is steadily increasing as the material well-being of various social groups of the population increases, which has led to an increase in household spending on paid services in the share of tourist and excursion services from 2.3% to 5.2 % over the past ten years.

There is a significant territorial differentiation in the provision of the tourism sector with social and industrial infrastructure. Regional features of forming the resource base of the tourism sector and the possibility of attracting additional investment for the development of its infrastructure are poorly taken into account. In the new economic conditions, the center of gravity in making decisions on tourism development is increasingly shifting to the regional and municipal level, which requires clarifying the methods and functions of managing tourism enterprises in the field. Program methods of state regulation of tourism at the regional level are not used enough.

The solution to this problem is based on improving the system of state regulation of sustainable tourism development based on a systematic approach with the development of a set of legislative, organizational, and economic measures aimed at improving the regional market of tourist services.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical approaches on sustainable tourism development, the implementation of the global criteria for sustainable tourism, the evolution of the theoretical foundations of the concept of sustainable development, the development of the theory and practice of sustainable tourism development, territorial organization of tourism and recreational activities, zoning, and tourist and recreational design, tendencies of development of tourism in the green economy are reflected in the works of the following authors: Aleksandrova A. Yu. [1], Alimov M. T. [2], Dunets A. N. [6], Markov I. S. [9], Morozov M. A. [10], Novikov V. S. [11] and others.

The works of the following authors as Bardakhanova T. B. [3], Bogolyubov V. S. [4], Velichkina A.V. [5], Ivanov N. N. [7], Kleiman A. A. [8], Shimova O. S. [12] and others are devoted to state regulation of sustainable tourism development at the state and regional levels, improvement of legal support for tourism and recreation activities, program and project approach as a tool for state regulation of sustainable tourism development, methodological support for managing the implementation of investment projects in the tourism sector through the development of road maps, a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of placing tourism infrastructure facilities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The authors used dialectical and systematic approach, analysis, statistical and dynamic approach, and grouping methods to study economic systems and proportions to improve the system of state regulation of sustainable development of tourism.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Modern trends in the development of tourism indicate that its influence on the world economy as a whole, as well as on the economy of individual countries and regions, is increasing. Tourism is a major area of the national economy, which, on the one hand, is aimed at meeting the specific needs of the population during travel and recreation, and on the other hand, it can provide a boost to the region's economy by creating an effective system of regulation of this industry [9].

In addition to the multiplier effect, tourism has a great social significance, expressed in the rationalization of the use of free time, filling it with activities aimed at restoring and expanding the reproduction of spiritual and physical forces of a person. Its development strengthens the orientation of the economy to human needs in addition to the economic multiplier effect, tourism has a great social significance, expressed in the rationalization of the use of free time, filling it with activities aimed at restoring and expanding the reproduction of human spiritual and physical forces. Its development strengthens the economy's focus on demographic needs.

With the transition of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a market economy, there have been radical, but at the same time contradictory changes in its tourism sector. On the one hand, the domestic tourism industry has adapted to market conditions faster than other industries. Many private companies have been formed that not only meet the needs of our citizens, especially in foreign tourism, but also involve a large number of employees in this work, which has had a significant positive impact on the labor market. On the other hand, the development of tourism in the country has remained without serious state support, which has led to the almost complete disappearance of social tourism, and the chances of survival have remained mainly commercial forms and types of tourism. At the same time, outbound tourism has increased enormously, which in terms of volute costs has significantly exceeded foreign exchange receipts from inbound tourism. Adverse changes have occurred in the economy of the country's hotel industry. Due to the growth of transport tariffs and the reduction of social tourism, the load factor of the vast majority of national hotels has also sharply decreased.

Many issues of regulating the activities of national tourism organizations and firms, including licensing, certification, etc., are fully resolved at the state level. There is no real mechanism for attracting investment in tourism facilities, and extensive methods of using resources, including labor, remain. Many important theoretical and practical issues of tourism marketing remain undeveloped, and there are many shortcomings in the organization of advertising activities [11].

Based on the generalization of international documents, literature sources, and practical experience in this study, we have identified the problem of development of tourist and recreational activities, which are characterized by insufficient development and require a serious and comprehensive methodological justification.

In this regard, the structure of the study, schematically presented in figure 1, includes consideration of conceptual approaches to improving the system of state regulation of sustainable tourism development, which will allow us to propose approaches and main directions of tourism based on international experience in implementing global criteria for sustainable tourism, as well as taking into account the existing specifics of organizing tourist and recreational activities in conditions of restrictions set by the requirements for sustainable socio-economic development of vulnerable territories.

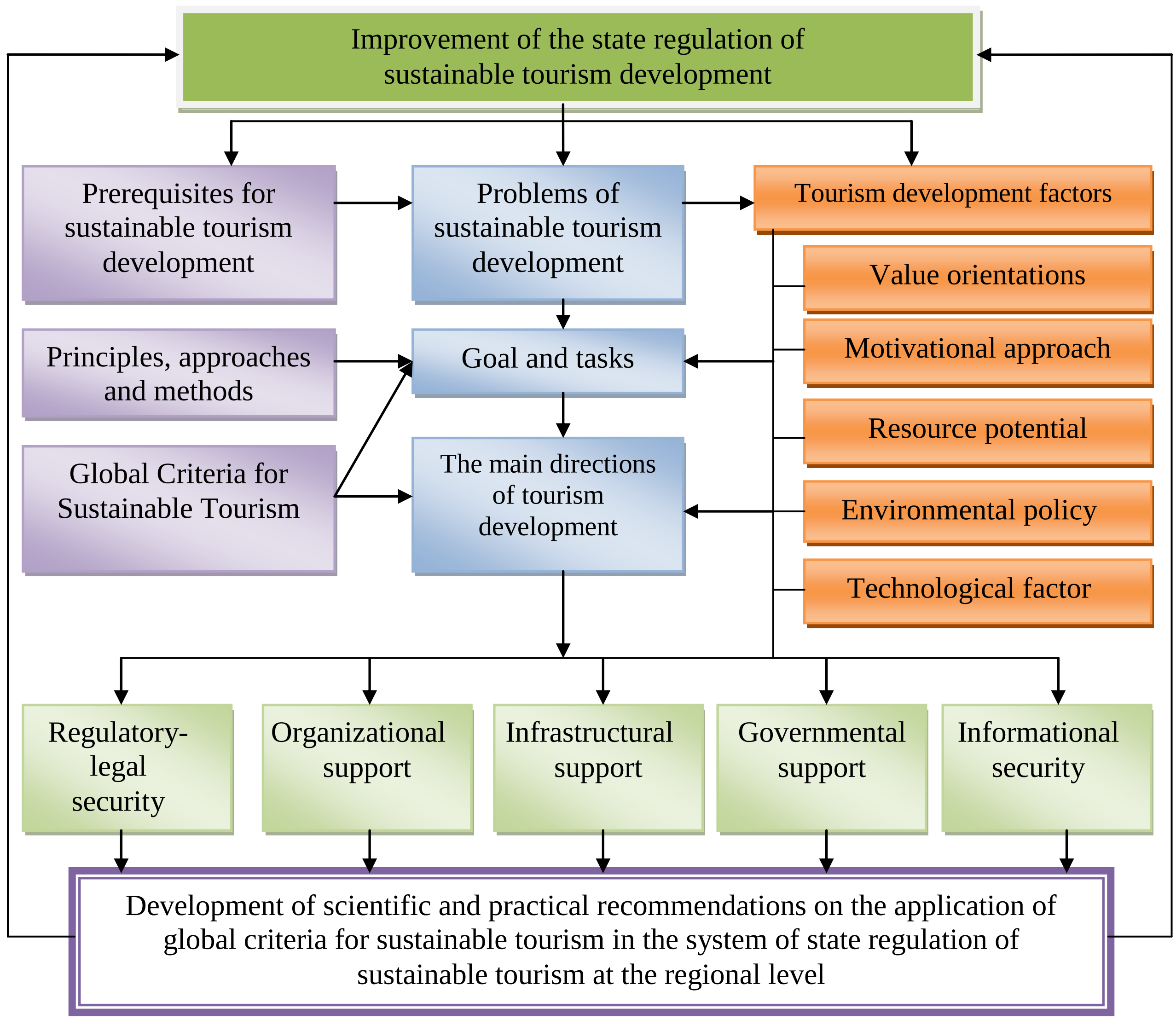

Fig. 1. Structure of research on improving the system of state regulation of sustainable tourism development at the regional level [75]

Improving state regulation of sustainable tourism development implies the following issues:

[75] Compiled by the author.

– application of global criteria for sustainable tourism in the system of state regulation of sustainable tourism development;

– identification of priority types of tourism and directions of tourist and recreational activities;

– formation of a balanced territorial structure of tourist and recreational activities;

– organizational, legal and infrastructural foundations for sustainable tourism development;

– justification of the use of the methodology of the program-project approach to the regulation of sustainable tourism development;

– information and statistical tools for regulating sustainable tourism;

– formation of state support for tourist and recreational activities.

Considering that issues of tourism development are within the competence of both state and regional public authorities, the regional level takes into account both the principles of state regulation and the principles whose significance is due to the territorial origin of tourist services and responsibility for their quality and safety. These principles guide the development of regional tourism policy:

1. Principle of moving the consumer to a specific place (region, tourist destination, national park, etc.). The specific feature of market relations in the field of tourism is the fact that the active participant in the choice and consumption of tourist products is the tourist himself. To satisfy their consumer needs, it is the tourist (and not the goods and services) who should be sent to the “area of consumption of the tourist product”;

2. Principle of meeting the diverse needs of tourists, which underlies the region's offer of unique, diverse, original tourist services and products that meet international quality standards;

3. Principle of territorial localization of tourist services within the borders of a specific region, destinations, tourist centers, etc., which contributes to the emergence of advantages in terms of transport accessibility, reducing the cost of creating infrastructure, increasing the manageability and self-regulation of business, etc.;

4. Principle of the complexity of services, which involves the formation of a basic set of services provided during the trip on an individual or group plan, which has a serial character (package tours);

5. Principle of resource availability associated with the availability of tourist resources, which involves monitoring, quantitative and qualitative assessment of resources, the formation of a tourist resource inventory;

6. Principle of improving the safety and quality of tourist services, involving a complex of actions of classification of tourist industry, the introduction of quality management system on conformity to requirements of international standard ISO 9001:2000, certification guides, trainers guides, etc.;

7. Principle of accounting of subjects of tourist activity for state regulation of the tourism industry, organization of statistical accounting, state support, etc.;

8. Principle of raising awareness of tourists about the safety rules on tourist routes of both international outbound and domestic tourism, about risk factors, measures to prevent injuries and to take emergency measures in case of emergencies.

Measures of state regulation that embody the state policy of tourism development in the country contain a wide range of legislative, organizational, financial and economic, information, infrastructure, and personnel measures to achieve the priorities and goals stipulated in strategic and management documents. Each of them provides the solution to specific aspects of tourist activities in the context of the current and prospective tasks of the state administration for the development of entrepreneurship, culture, sustainable development of rural territories, working with children and youth, sports, employment promotion, protection of the environment, collectively contribute to achieving the long-term interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan to develop a modern economy innovative development.

In the strategic industry document, tourism is assigned the role of a locomotive for regional development, a link between the commercial interests of various business areas, priorities of state policy, and cultural needs of society. Priorities for the development of domestic and inbound tourism, unification of the quality and bringing tourist services in line with international standards, creating a comfortable tourist information environment, increasing the educational and enlightening role of tourism, coordinating the efforts of regions to promote the tourist product [2].

It should be noted that the guidelines set by the strategy are far from achieving sustainable tourism development, since they are formulated without taking into account the environmental factor, which can lead to adverse consequences if ignored. The strategy states that in the context of environmental sustainability, tourism contributes to the maintenance of the ecology of living systems and rational use of natural resources through balanced consumption, the development of advanced technologies, and the appropriate reproduction of the country's natural resource potential.

A similar situation has developed at the regional level, since the content of state regulation of regional tourism development is determined by strategic goals and tactical tasks that stand at a certain stage of formation, development, and functioning of the tourist and recreational complex of the region and correlate with state targets.

The results of the analysis showed that the common goal for almost all regions is the formation of a modern competitive tourist complex. The targets are related to increasing the profitability of the sector and creating jobs. The most important factor is attracting investment. To increase investment attractiveness and create a favorable business climate, subjects use such progressive tools as special economic zones and tourist clusters. The study of existing regional practices of tourism management and development allowed us to formulate the following conclusions:

– regional strategic and policy documents in the field of tourism attempt to reflect regional tourism policy in terms of the concept of sustainable tourism. However, in practice the tourism industry is far from achieving sustainable tourism;

– business entities in the field of tourism and recreation are largely focused on obtaining economic benefits, paying attention to social and environmental aspects, only if it is necessary to comply with legislation and promote a tourist product;

– the impact of tourism on the environment (natural, social, cultural) is much faster than decisions are made to ensure environmental sustainability;

– achieving the goals and objectives of sustainable tourism development requires environmental features of tourist and recreational activities;

– the main directions of tourism development are not only in the system of tourist activity but are in the General plane of implementing values and requirements in all spheres of life and life support.

When defining the key terms of improving the system of state regulation of sustainable tourism development should take into account international experience of sustainable development of tourism, providing self-organization of the business, coordination with infrastructure sectors, involvement of population, increase of responsibility of tourists, stimulating tourism, promoting tourism and education.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis of the current state of world tourism, trends, and prospects for its development, it is shown that tourism has significant potential as a catalyst for the growth of the world economy. At the same time, the development of tourism is accompanied by global challenges in the environmental, social, and cultural spheres, the overcoming of which largely depends on state regulation.

In the context of global competition, it is necessary not only to develop and implement plans and programs to reduce emissions within a particular country, but also to develop a coordinated position on the development of certain types of tourism that correspond to the climate and natural resources of the territories, and do not require an increase in energy consumption.

We have identified the following conclusions: regional strategic and program documents in the field of tourism attempt to reflect regional tourism policy in terms of the concept of sustainable tourism. However, in practice, the tourism industry is far from achieving sustainable tourism; business entities in the tourism and recreation sector are largely focused on obtaining economic benefits, paying attention to social and environmental aspects only if it is necessary to comply with legislation and promote a tourist product; the impact of tourism on the environment is much faster than decisions are made to ensure environmental sustainability; the main ways of environmentally sustainable development of tourism are not only in the system of tourism activities but are in the General plane.

Based on the analysis of theoretical and applied research in the field of studying and implementing global criteria for sustainable tourism we have developed the following conclusions:

- methodology for improving the system of regulation of sustainable tourism development at the regional level can be based on a system of global criteria for sustainable tourism for destinations;
- criteria can serve to set the goals of state policy, determine priority areas for tourism development, and create a list of regulatory, incentive, and control measures;
- criteria can serve a dual role: on the one hand, they are an important tool for planning, managing, and monitoring sustainable tourism development, as well as a tool for determining methods, methods, and tools for achieving planned results. On the other hand, the criteria serve as an information reference point, providing data management structures on the changes achieved, as well as on existing or emerging issues;
- the problem of developing criteria for sustainable tourism in the Republic, including at the regional level, is an urgent task in nature management today due to the need to develop environmentally safe tourism in environmentally vulnerable regions.

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AREAS OF REGULATION FOR ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING RURAL EMPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article defines the principles of state regulation of rural employment, considers the main directions of activity of the Employment Promotion Centres and effective organizational and economic mechanisms for regulating rural labour markets.

Key words: *rural labour market, employment promotion centres, labour force demand, labour supply, competition, unemployment, active policy, passive policy, employment*

Introduction

The level of employment is one of the indicators of economic development of any state. The development of market relations in the sphere of labour and employment requires a new and unique approach, regularity in the study of labour market elements, updating the methodological base of market categories and concepts. Implementation of measures for restructuring and formation of the economy will require further acceleration of the activity of institutional structures in the sphere of employment and development of the legal and regulatory framework.

Literature review

Scientifically, theoretically, methodically and practically the formation and development of the labour market in the Republic and foreign economic literature, the mechanism of its functioning, the principles of its development, the causes of unemployment and ways of its reduction and regulation, some aspects of the main activities of state and non-state employment services.

In the article published by Kolesnikova [4, 55-56p] the essence of the concept of labour market infrastructure is highlighted, its functional elements, classification and interrelation of its components are singled out, as well as the levels and functions of labour market infrastructure are scientifically researched. Academician K. H. Abdurakhmanov and Professor Yu. G. study guide published by Odegova [5, 38-62p] formation and development of the labour market, its types and forms, mechanism of functioning, models of labour market mechanization, ways to reduce unemployment and regulate employment.

Research Methodology

In the course of the research, a systematic approach, comparative and analytical analysis, a dynamic approach and methods of grouping together the effective organizational and economic aspects of the regulation of state organizations promoting rural employment were used.

The effective organizational and economic implications of regulating the activities of State organizations promoting employment in rural areas include the creation of new modern jobs in rural areas, active and passive activities related to the orientation and retraining of the unemployed for the profession, regulation and stimulation of migration processes in rural areas, and the introduction of new forms of employment.

Analysis of and results

According to the International Labour Organization, the global unemployment rate currently stands at 5.8 per cent. More than 80 workers are employed with low social and economic prestige, many of them due to the contribution of developing countries. The layer of those who are not very well protected by work is 11 million dollars a year. This situation creates serious problems and limits their chances of having a reliable job with a steady income and adequate social protection [10, 65-75p].

The challenges that our Republic expects practical solutions in ensuring employment, especially in rural areas, are not uncommon. Consequently, the share of labour resources in the structure of a rural population is high, the level of economic activity and employment is low, most of the jobs created in rural areas are short-term and seasonal, a significant part of the employed population is occupied in areas with low wages, employment in the informal sector and other sectors of the economy. It is noted that external and internal labour migration is poorly organized [7, 24p].

Labour promotion centres are an important element of government employment regulation. The experience of organizations that carry out labour intermediation in the labour market shows that to improve the effectiveness of the emerging relations between the demand and supply of labour, there is a need for developed infrastructure. For the interests of both parties to be compatible, there is a need for an independent external regulatory structure that acts on behalf of the state. In most countries of the world, the main organizational form of regulating relations between labour market entities is the Public Employment Service (employment promotion centres).

The structure of the State Employment Service consists of three levels: the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, its regional directorates, centres to promote employment at the level of cities and districts, implementing the state policy in the field of social and labour relations at the level of the country.

Table-1

Main indicators of the current state of the labour market in the Republic of Uzbekistan [11]

Years	The number of those who have applied for employment at the Employment Promotion Centres is in the thousands.	Number of employed in the thousands	Percentage of employed compared to applicants, %	Number of officially registered unemployed, in thousands
2001	421,4	280,6	66,6	35,4
2002	462,8	318,1	68,7	37,5
2004	430,5	317,4	73,7	32,2
2006	410,3	325,1	79,8	27,7
2008	557,4	486,5	88,5	27,4
2010	658,5	565,3	85,8	29,5
2012	661,4	595,7	90,1	25,3
2014	462,2	423,5	91,6	24,6
2016	300,2	284,1	94,6	7,5

2017	266,2	248,1	93,2	5,0
2018	271,9	229,9	84,6	14,4

In 2018, the total number of people employed in our Republic through the Employment Promotion Centres was 229,900, and in 2001 it was 280,600. Compared to the number of applicants to employment assistance centres, the number of vacancies was 66.6 per cent in 2001 and 84.6 per cent in 2018 (Table 1).

Employment of those in need of employment in our country is directly related to the number of new jobs created. In 2018, the number of jobs created in the country amounted to 336146, the largest number of new jobs were created in the industrial network (101.5 thousand), service sector (66.2 thousand) and agriculture (51.6 thousand). Also at the expense of restoration of activity of the enterprises which are not operating in the republic - at the expense of rent and privatization of 14,7 thousand and 12,0 thousand workplaces were created at vacant state objects.

In analysing the work of the Rural Employment Promotion Centres, some areas are important and there is scope not only for assessing the effectiveness of the employment service but also for developing these policies and proposing new solutions to employment problems.

Helping young people in rural areas to find jobs. The main category of people applying to the country's Employment Assistance Centres is young citizens who have graduated from educational institutions (38%-40%) and those who change jobs (45%-48%).

At present, rural areas of the Republic face problems in finding job opportunities for employees of educational institutions in various areas. This condition is likely to continue in the next 3-5 years. Employment assistance centres need to monitor the labour market to scientifically substantiate the demand for this or that speciality on the labour market. Such monitoring makes it possible to develop scientifically substantiated conclusions on preventing unemployment of graduates of educational institutions. Because when graduates of educational institutions become unemployed, it is ineffective to finance the expenses they have incurred for their education. At the same time, the issue of employment of graduates with higher education is relevant. Because in rural areas the demand for manpower in various higher education occupations is insufficient.

According to the results of the monitoring, a Fund for the Promotion of Employment of Graduates of Higher Education Institutions should be established as a multifunctional system to improve their professional development and competitiveness in the labour market. It is necessary to carry out the activities of this fund by the requirements of district authorities and employment services to promote the employment of graduates, as well as to develop measures to regulate vocational and educational services on the labour market based on the current legislation of employment assistance centres.

From our point of view, these measures consist in the following: An annual analysis of the professional composition of graduates, monitoring of the number of unemployed graduates and their recruitment; formation of a databank on the structure of vacancies for young specialists; organization of relations with employers to provide graduates with jobs; incentives for graduates of higher educational institutions to enter the rural areas; creation of a databank on the structure of vacancies for young specialists; introduction of requirements in the rural labour market.

The mismatch between the growing demand for labour and the highly skilled workforce currently available in rural areas is a major challenge. The main way to address this problem is through a system of training and retraining of personnel, through which it is possible to improve the quality indicators of the labour force. It is known that providing the unemployed army with state benefits, training and retraining them by profession is relatively expensive in comparison with financing. Activities in this direction are much more effective. For example, in Samarkand region, 89 per cent of the unemployed who were sent for re-training through the Employment Promotion Centres in 2018 was hired after the training period.

Unemployment is a low level of wages, a deterioration in health resulting from the fact that most of the working hours are spent in the household.

Many years of experience have shown that the cost of active employment measures also reduces the cost of social contributions by reducing the number of unemployed people. Therefore, the development of employment costs (information services, computerization, equipment and machinery) will ensure faster employment and reduce unemployment. Reimbursement of the costs incurred for vocational training has shown that the contribution of those who are employed after vocational training has increased by 1.9 times compared to those who are employed without vocational training, and the seasonal orientation of public works has been reduced by 3-5% of the costs incurred for each unemployed person.

The costs of active employment activities are as follows: a refund of each amount will give 1.1-1.2 Soum[76], which will reduce the cost of social contributions to the unemployed in that amount.

Vocational guidance and psychological support are provided to the rural population on the rural labour market, taking into account socio-economic conditions, opportunities and needs, and special measures aimed at social assistance from the state and civil society in choosing and professionally establishing optimal forms of employment.

The Employment Service is a new and non-traditional method of vocational guidance which is a vocational guidance and retraining programme. The programme includes counselling by a psychologist on occupational guidance and lectures describing the psychological impact.

Similarly, vocational guidance and psychological support are aimed at increasing individual flexibility by creating optimal conditions for a professional career in the new market conditions, taking into account the needs of the labour market, the possibilities for optimizing the employment of citizens according to their characteristics, and the activities of the professional community. As a result, vocational guidance, retraining and psychological support from the employment service are needed to prepare specialists for psychological training. These include mental opportunities, an individual's internal resource potential, his or her hidden potential, the ability to enter a profession and gain professional superiority, psychological and technological knowledge of counselling, and the ability to communicate with clients following moral principles require knowledge [5, 76p].

The main problem in the implementation of this program of social adaptation with long-term unemployed is the lack of a regulatory framework for organizing new courses and training for job seekers. Analysis of the implementation of the program in practice shows that these programs are not a social adaptation or education, but programs of professional orientation and psychological support. However, the position of these aspects was not taken into account on the existing normative basis. Therefore, in this direction we propose the following improvement of normative documents:

– Include the status of vocational guidance and psychological support in these programmes under the reporting forms and cost estimates in the sections of state statistical reports on vocational guidance;

– Comprehensive measures to implement this program for specialists in the field of vocational guidance and psychological support, development of a regulatory document.

[76] According to aurhor's calculations

Conclusion

In our opinion, to provide employment it is necessary to take the following measures in this direction: the creation of departments of vocational guidance and psychological support in the state employment service; development of scientifically grounded programs of psychological support of vocational guidance; attraction of mature specialists and psychologists in this area; consulting psychologists on vocational guidance of the unemployed, etc.

In our opinion, the results of regional employment activities show that in regulating the labour market active employment policy should focus on the following issues:

- developing a system of vocational guidance and psychological support for rural youth;
- development of targeted programmes on the employment of rural youth and assistance in the employment of rural residents in need of social protection, including the development of public works;
- maintenance of effective jobs and creation of new jobs, including the promotion of entrepreneurship and support for small businesses among the unemployed rural population;
- developing preliminary measures for retraining and employment of dismissed agricultural workers;
- monitoring labour market research in rural areas;
- adjusting the direction and scope of future training in educational institutions, prevention of unemployment among graduates of educational institutions;
- developing a mechanism for social cooperation in the area of employment.

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STATE REGULATION OF LABOR MARKET IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the general objectives of state regulation of the labor market; main trends and factors stimulating employment.

Keywords:labor market and its regulation, employment, incentives, financing and lending; tax policy; system of encouragement of investment activity.

Introduction

To date, there is no consensus among researchers on the nature and principles of labor market regulation. In some economic literature, the concept of "employment regulation" occurs. It envisages the implementation of an operational and forward-looking description of complex socio-economic issues.

The solution of the tasks of an operational nature is to develop measures to prevent real unemployment and mass layoffs. Future tasks include the implementation of anti-crisis policy related to labor demand and its steady growth. As employment serves as a final parameter of the labor market. In that case, in our opinion, it is fair to talk about the regulation of the labor market, not about the regulation of employment.

The logic of the approach to the problem of labor market regulation is determined by the objective tree and subordination of social, economic, financial and political aspects of the development of society. Consideration of them in a complex way allows to form the concept of regulation of the labor market and on this basis to develop a strategy with a specific system of employment and tasks.

The degree of regulation of the labor market largely depends on the nature of the social functions of the state. For example, the "Swedish" model of the labor market implies a certain role of the state in the redistribution of national income, maintaining a high standard of living of citizens, training and retraining of employees. The social responsibilities assumed by the state determine the direction and principles of labor market regulation. At the same time, the regulation of the labor market is necessary regardless of what social model society chooses.

The scientific essence.

In the economic literature, the labor market and its regulation, employment, unemployment problems, institutional aspects and solutions of the labor market and employment, as well as some aspects of the activities of organizations to promote employment are studied theoretically and practically.

The famous economist J.M. Keynes [3, pp. 112-162] in his work "General Theory of Money, Interest and Employment" states that the state regulation of the economy, the regulation of socio-economic relations in the labor market, forced unemployment, full employment, employment with a special focus on the mechanisms of state regulation of employment and the fundamental aspects of the relationship between employment, national income and savings.

Russian scientist O.A. Nijegorodtsev [2, pp. 22-105] in his work on the components of the labor market infrastructure and their interrelation, foreign experience in the development of non-governmental employment services, the classification of non-governmental employment services on various criteria and their activities, the activities of recruitment agencies , explored some aspects of the relationship between government and non-government employment services and the mechanisms for establishing virtual agencies.

Academician Q.X.Abdurahmonov,Odegov K.H., Rudenko GG et al. In the textbook "Labor Economics" [1, pp. 86-131] the socio-economic essence of the labor market, its content, its formation, mechanism of work, unemployment and ways to reduce it, the regulation of employment mechanisms of employment, types of unstable employment, innovative forms of employment, freelance activities, labor mobility and labor migration.

In his monograph N.U. Arabov [4, pp. 10-155] scientifically and theoretically analyzed the socio-economic significance, features and principles of improving the efficiency of labor market infrastructure development, infrastructure components and their effective relationship, their criteria and indicators and developed a methodology for integrated assessment of its development effectiveness and scientifically and practically studied the main directions of development of state and non-state employment services. Accordingly, this article examines the important conditions for the development of regional labor market regulation and its specific features.

Research Methodology

The study used a systematic approach, comparative and comparative analysis to improve the socio-economic mechanisms of state regulation of the labor market.

Analysis and results

The common goals of state and territorial regulation of the labor market are to maximize the potential of the labor force, to further increase it and to ensure effective employment. It is no coincidence that K. McConnell and E. Brue believe that the most important economic function of the state is control over the level of employment.

In our opinion, the tools of labor market regulation are:

1. Legal support (legal and other normative acts providing employment, education, training and retraining, skills development, quality assurance and capacity of labor resources in the sectors and industries of the economy) The following main priorities for the need to improve labor legislation harmonization of the Law "On Employment" and labor legislation with international standards; improving the boundaries of powers between state and territorial authorities, local governments in the field of labor market regulation; vocational training of workers released from production due to structural changes or other reasons; formation of a regulatory framework for the employment of retraining and advanced training workers, improvement of the mechanism for implementing state guarantees for the employment of persons with disabilities; regulatory support for the implementation of professional standards; reforming the system of state support for the unemployed in order to encourage them to actively seek employment.

2. Economic tools of regulation: forecasting and programming; financing and lending; tax policy; investment activity incentive system; antitrust policy and others.

The economic mechanism of labor market regulation is reflected in the effective use of economic programs, in particular, first, the taxation of enterprises and individuals, and secondly, unemployment benefits, targeted subsidies and pension payments. In our opinion, employment is the highest priority of state policy, which is to influence the demand for labor by creating new jobs in rural areas and to create conditions for the development of small business. The theoretical and conceptual solution to this problem is to create non-agricultural jobs in rural areas and to ensure the scientific basis of employment, which characterizes the balanced development of the labor force and jobs.

3. Organizational tools of labor market regulation: state order in the training of personnel in various forms; vocational guidance, the disabled and other labor market actors; contract system; labor rehabilitation; labor marketing; expert council on employment issues in the employment service; support of activities from youth, women and other public organizations, ensuring rational forms of their interaction with official public authorities, improving the mechanism of social cooperation.

The organizational mechanism is the coordination of all branches of government. In our country, the regulation of employment at the regional level is directly entrusted to the activities of employment centers in cities and districts. At the regional level, the main goals, objectives and priorities of public policy are expressed in the program to promote employment.

4. Social guarantees - employment quotas for citizens in need of social protection.

5. Information provision is a policy that provides information support and equal rights for citizens for socio-demographic groups, including feedback.

6. Social psychological elements - affect the relationship between employment and labor market entities. As a result, the movement of these elements will lead to the formation of effective motivation for work among young people, the activation of the motivational mechanism of remuneration, the use of socio-economic incentives to achieve high productivity, the development of traditions of independent team formation; as can achieve the effectiveness of public policy in the field of employment.

Given the essence of the above, among the measures of state regulation of the labor market, the last group of regulatory tools can be called micro-level regulatory tools that directly affect the parameters of regional labor markets. Currently, the regulation of the labor market is carried out in the following areas (Table 1).

Table 1

The main directions of labor market regulation

Directions	Contents
1. Creating conditions for effective employment	Stimulating the activities of economic entities with economic incentives, ie tax and investment incentives; eliminating the process of dismissal of employees and creating new jobs.
operational measures	Overcoming staff turnover and downsizing.
future measures	Ensuring socio-economic development and development and implementation of anti-crisis programs.
2. Improving the activities of the State Employment Service	Optimization of labor market infrastructure components, rational organization of management functions, improvement of labor market analytical database.
3. Development of targeted employment programs	Selection of priority measures for each section of targeted employment programs, rational allocation of financial resources based on the goal.

4. Development of a flexible labor market	Ensuring regional, occupational and economic flexibility of labor, creation of new forms of employment in line with the development of modern sectors and industries of the economy, to determine the flexibility characteristics of employment at the micro and macro levels, to expand non-standard forms of employment.
5. Formation of labor supply and demand and wage regulation tools	Encouraging the creation of new jobs, creating a database of jobs, introducing modern methods and techniques of employment, encouraging change of jobs by industries and sectors.

Many domestic and foreign scholars in the study of emerging processes in the field of labor relations focus on the issues of state employment policy and the means of its implementation.

As a result of the ongoing reforms in the country, the development of new forms of management plays an important role in the implementation of effective public policy in the labor market. The emergence of new forms of management is accompanied by the processes of diversification of the economy and modernization of emerging industries.

In our opinion, when developing a strategy for regulating the labor market, first of all, all processes should be subject to the requirements of progressive development of society and the economy, subject to encouraging positive change, prioritize measures to ensure socio-political stability in society.

Secondly, it is necessary to pay attention to the formation of an "active society". This will create economic opportunities and encourage the active participation of every citizen in building a democratic society based on the rule of law. Labor market policy is also based on the recognition of the responsibility of every healthy member of society for the well-being achieved through their labor.

Third, an “active society” and the corresponding active labor market policy must be combined with the principle of equal opportunities. Its main essence is to eliminate or minimize inequality in owning and maintaining a job. Such inequality can be caused by disability, family circumstances, lack of skills, and so on. [5, pp. 10-155]

Table 2 classifies the factors in the labor market in terms of employment and job incentive levels.

Table 2

Factors in terms of employment and job incentive levels

Degree	**Area**	
	The public sector of the economy	**Private sector**
Macro level	Establishment of a system of preferential taxation and lending for industries and sectors of the economy based on the maximum possible demand for labor, elimination of legal restrictions on employment (individual regulation of working hours, etc.), employment of low-competitive groups in the labor market creating conditions for the economic interests of enterprises in providing.	Establishment of a minimum level of non-taxable profitability in enterprises, tax incentives for enterprises in the early stages of their activities, benefits (income) tax incentives for job creation and expansion of production, government support for small businesses, small business creation of appropriate conditions for lending.
Mezo level	Reimbursement of enterprise costs related to job search, training and employment of workers, assistance to enterprises in providing	Creating a regional fund for small business development at the expense of local budgets, developing a

	material resources, guaranteeing the sale of products in the context of creating new jobs.	methodology for selecting a business plan for small business and private entrepreneurship.
Micro lavel	The system of incentives for the enterprise, the introduction of paid and unpaid leave, the creation of working conditions, organizational support of trade unions, personnel departments, corporate training centers, staff activities, Personnel management in enterprises, selection systems and training and retraining in a wide range of specialties within the firm, an internal source of investment in the enterprise.	Measures of financial assistance, adaptation to labor activity, creation of opportunities to combine work with educational process, social development of labor reproduction process, kpersonnel planning, formation of innovative teams, stimulation of creative activity of workers, enterprise-wide cooperation of innovative labor.

Active employment policy is manifested, first of all, in the creation of new jobs and the preservation of existing ones, the acceleration of enterprises, the development of small business, self-employment, vocational training of the unemployed. In Japan, for example, the number of people employed in small business is 58% of the total number of people employed in manufacturing. If private business is also taken into account, this figure will increase to 80.6%.

Table 3
Stratification of regional labor market regulation

Socio-demographic	Stabilization of the demographic situation, regulation of migration processes, forecasting the dynamics of the able-bodied population and labor force, health, employment assistance to the population in need of social protection, social support for the unemployed, ensuring the primary and secondary flexibility of hired workers.
Economic	Providing credit and tax benefits to enterprises, supporting economically viable jobs, encouraging small business and self-employment, guaranteeing jobs in the event of bankruptcy of enterprises, specialized investments to create new jobs, development of home-based work, remuneration of labor removal of excessive differences and improvement of the tariff system.
Organizational and legal	Job quotas, incentives for certain areas of stagnation, development of vocational training and retraining, vocational guidance of the unemployed and the unemployed, the organization of public, seasonal and temporary work, the use of flexible forms of working hours, the skilled labor market and ensuring a balance between the education services market.
Structural information	Creation of a single classification of specialties and occupations, creation of regional information systems, creation of a bank of vacancies, modeling of regional labor markets, monitoring of the labor market, iinformation and scientific-methodical support of employment policy, marketing and forecasting.
Socio-cultural	Creating conditions for the realization of the labor potential of the labor force, raising the professional level of the labor force, ensuring the compliance of the quality structure of the labor force with the requirements for the work performed in hiring.

The global share of small business in budgets at various levels is 50-60%. Small businesses account for 50% of Japan's exports and 40% of imports. This means that small businesses, which include the service sector, have a great potential to increase employment.

If the experience of other countries is used, then the unemployed who want to start their own business in Sweden can get financial assistance. Subsidies are paid to those who are registered as unemployed under the age of 20 and older and are unable to find work.

The conditions necessary for the growth of self-employment are more in line with the conditions for the effective growth of a free market economy. In practice, the very existence of self-employment depends on the private sector, so the political and economic conditions that promote the growth of the private sector also contribute to the development of self-employment.

Table 3 shows the differentiated directions of regulation at the micro level that are common to regional labor markets. At the same time, each region has its own differences in terms of demographic situation, economic and geographical location, sectoral structure of production and employment. Therefore, an important condition for the development of areas of regulation of a particular regional labor market is to take into account its specific features.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The common goals of state and regional regulation of the labor market are to maximize the potential of the labor force, to further increase it and to ensure effective employment. Recommendations for improving the legal, economic, organizational, social, information, socio-psychological tools and elements of labor market regulation were developed and the factors on the level of employment and job incentives were classified. Systematic regulation of the labor market, the interdependence of its constituent elements and its components, the functions of the elements and the classification of forms and means of development factors and regulatory mechanisms of the labor market as a system have been developed.

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FOREIGN TRADE AND ITS ROLE IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY AND ISSUES OF DIVERSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

Today has become a country with an independent voice in the international community and a member of authoritative international organizations. Established political, diplomatic, trade, economic and cultural ties with the leading industrialized countries of the world. Bilateral and multilateral mutually beneficial relations are developing.

Under these conditions, the country's foreign economic potential is determined by the availability of natural resources, production and scientific and technical potential, infrastructure, social services, the export of goods and services to foreign and domestic organizations, enterprises and organizations, as well as joint ventures in the country.

***Key words**: foreign trade, economic development, diversification issues*

Introduction

The most important economic indicator that determines the foreign economic potential of the country is the volume of GDP, including per capita, the share of exports of goods and services, as well as the total volume of exports of industrial goods in GDP. Foreign trade is the process of mutual trade between countries. Foreign trade consists of the export and import of goods and services. In turn, the country's foreign trade turnover is made up of exports and imports. The development of trade between countries can bring them mutually beneficial benefits.

Foreign trade is the simplest and oldest form of interstate economic relations. The Silk Road, linking the countries of the East and West, established intercontinental trade for the first time in the history of mankind. This road led to a widespread growth in trade between cities located in the territories of the ancient lands. Export (English export, lat. Export) is the export of goods, services, investments, securities, technologies and others to foreign markets[5.231-479].

Main part

The structure of exports of goods varies under the influence of scientific and technological advances and the intensification of the international division of labor. Currently, the share of industrial goods dominates in the structure of international trade, with 3/4 of the world trade turnover. The share of foodstuffs, raw materials and fuel is only one fourth of the total turnover. The export of services is different from the export of goods. Serving foreign clients is associated with the purchase of foreign currencies at the national border (for example, postal, telegraph services for foreign companies, travel services for foreign citizens, etc.).

Export of shares (capital) also has specific features. Capital is exported in such forms as lending or targeted stakes in a foreign enterprise, while capital outflows require a flow of funds from the country, thereby reducing the amount of resources available to it.

Import (English import - "to bring in", "to bring", "to enter") - the import of goods, works, services, results of intellectual activity, etc. to the customs territory of the country from abroad without obligations for return export. Imports are subject to customs duties, quantitative restrictions, a licensing system and other non-tariff options.

Export potential (export opportunities) is a part of a product that can be sold on the world market without affecting the interests of the economy. Re-export occurs when a country's production company receives a product from a consumer, i.e. not for its consumption, but for resale to a third country, re-import means that the consumer buys re-exported goods from his country[3.67-98].

First of all, it affects:

on the volume of gold and foreign exchange reserves. Since we sell exports for foreign currency, we also buy imports for it, and, therefore, the excess of exports over imports is a net inflow of foreign currency into the country;

Second, this net foreign exchange inflow has an impact onthe exchange rate of the national currency, the scheme of which is as follows;

Thirdly, this affects inflation in the country generated by a favorable foreign economic environment, i.e. the creation of conditions for international economic infrastructure affects inflation in the country as follows;

Fourth, this affects the volume of public debt (with a positive balance, the country can easily borrow in foreign markets and pay off the external public debt in foreign currency);

Fifth, all this has a positive effect on the investment climate (investors look at this situation very positively).

The importance of any exchange is judged by its effectiveness, including the effect that the parties will receive from internationally agreed participation. In other words, whether they are traded or not, each participating country will benefit from such an exchange, and, therefore, the entire world community will benefit from it.

Speaking about the importance of globalization in international trade, countries in international economic relations with each other traditionally exchange material wealth in the form of finished products and various resources. Meanwhile, the volume of turnover largely depends on the level of development of productive forces and an increase in marketable output. Production growth, on the one hand, contributes to the expansion of economic relations between. The importance of any exchange is judged by its effectiveness, including the effect that the parties will receive from internationally agreed participation. In other words, whether they are traded or not, each participating country will benefit from such an exchange, and, therefore, the entire world community will benefit from it[2.39-79].

Speaking about the importance of globalization in international trade, countries in international economic relations with each other traditionally exchange material wealth in the form of finished products and various resources. Meanwhile, the volume of turnover largely depends on the level of development of productive forces and an increase in marketable output. The growth of production, on the one hand, contributes to the expansion of economic relations between the two countries, on the other hand, an increase in demand for various raw materials and other resources is a necessity.

The formation of globalization in the world economy has led to the development of trade and economic relations between countries. The first stage of globalization was formed between 1870-1913, during which the turnover increased up to 20 times, or amounted to 33% of the total world production. The second stage of globalization dates back to 1950-1973 and is a golden age in world production and trade. The third stage of globalization has been going on since 1983, the main goal of which is to enter world markets through the production of competitive goods; on this basis, large integration areas appear in the world economy. For example, the Japanese block[1.56-79].

In turn, the development of international trade is the result of its regulatory regulation by the World Trade Organization (WTO), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or providing for the elimination of discrimination against several countries. In the CIS countries, international trade and economic relations began in the Middle Ages, which are still in the process of integration. Especially after the country gained independence, its membership in international economic organizations and the activation of processes within these organizations became an important key factor in the liberalization of international trade. For example, today Uzbekistan is an equal member of such organizations as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Central Asian Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, World Bank (WB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, UNESCO and others, and is also an observer of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) plays an important role in the integration of Uzbekistan into the world community. The foreign policy pursued by our state in all aspects has its place in the world and is an example of the establishment of international economic relations.

Thus, while meeting the requirements of legislative and regulatory acts of international trade, what opportunities can the economy of Uzbekistan have through the development of exports and imports?

Firstly, manufacturers entering the external market with their finished products gain incentive by obtaining stable foreign exchange reserves. This means that by exporting their products, they will have foreign exchange reserves.

Secondly, manufacturers now have the opportunity to buy equipment and technologies in order to increase production based on their own needs.

Thirdly, monitoring foreign markets allows the creation of new enterprises that will begin to produce import-substituting and export-oriented goods, as well as create new jobs both domestically and abroad.

Fourth, the technological modernization of the national economy will be carried out, new modern equipment will be installed in the national industrial production, which, ultimately, will produce national products that can compete in the world market.

Fifthly, it is the further consolidation of the integration of the national economy into the world economy through the development of international trade and economic relations in our country.

In other words, the importance of exports for the country's economy is expressed as follows:

1. This contributes to the growth of GDP and creates new jobs for enterprises and organizations. The larger the volume of exports, the more funds will go to the state budget.

It also creates a need for more production, which requires a significant recruitment of personnel. Therefore, export is not only a way to improve the economy, but also an important way to combat high unemployment.

2. This situation contributes to an increase in the flow of foreign exchange into the country. By selling goods abroad, the company and enterprises in Uzbekistan earn US dollars or euros. This is why export is an important source of attracting foreign exchange to the country. Export growth could strengthen the national currency and balance trade relations. However, it should also be noted that a sharp increase in exports may have a negative impact on the trade balance. If the exchange rate of the national currency is steadily increasing, then, as a result of rising prices for goods and services, their demand and competitiveness will fall in the external market, which will lead to a decrease in exports. Therefore, countries are trying to maintain a balance of exports and imports.

In recent years, due to radical changes in industry, agriculture and service structures in our country, foreign trade has been eliminated through the use of raw materials. In particular, the share of cotton fiber in exports fell sharply (by 27.5% in 2000), and by the end of 2017 this figure was 3.4%. In addition, the share of other commodity groups in the export structure has a significant part (35.7%), while the volume of textile products in this group reached USD 1133.2 million and, compared to the same period last year, increased by 22. 8%, services - by 25.2%, of which 11.6% - for transport services, 11.4% - for travel services, energy and oil products by 13.8%, food products - by 6.3%. This, in turn, reflects the trend in the development of the country's export potential.

As the results of the analysis showed, there are very promising opportunities for further export of our country's products.

It:

- political and economic stability in the country;
- availability of infrastructure in our country that fully meets the development of trade;
- despite the fact that there are no direct sea routes in the country, this is an advantageous geographical position - the Silk Road connecting East and West;
- high productivity of agriculture and processing industry, as well as various mineral resources of the country;
- providing exporting enterprises with additional privileges and preferences;
- diversification of export geography from traditional markets, revitalization of industrial enterprises, promotion of local brands;
- localization of finished products, components, materials, etc.

Conclusion

In general, each country strives to achieve sustainable international economic relations, since they, firstly, at the international level, increase national output and income; and secondly, this efficient use of existing resources based on supply and demand in the market; thirdly, it is the growing influence of domestic producers in international economic relations. In general, the development of international economic relations contributes to the sustainable economic growth of exports and imports in the country's foreign trade and, ultimately, the development of our republic and the welfare of the people.

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IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF STUDENT COMPETENCE IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASIS OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

Formation of students' competencies in vocational education. Theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities acquired in science to solve practical and theoretical problems encountered in everyday life.

Keywords: National Training Program. Competence. Basic competencies. Working with information.

Introduction

The Republic of Uzbekistan has been independent for more than 25 years. During this short period, our country has achieved great success in the economic, political and spiritual spheres. At the heart of these successes is the importance of the "National Training Program" adopted by our state in 1997.

Much has been done today to update and improve the content of education, increase the effectiveness of teaching and professionalism of teachers, and popularize best pedagogical practices. From the first years of independence, the main tasks of the state were to reform the education system, improve the new DTS and curricula, and create new textbooks. The National Training Program served as the legal basis for this.

As a practical proof of the above, on October 8-9, 2020 in Tashkent was held a republican forum of teachers of science and natural sciences on "Modern methodology of teaching the exact and natural sciences: problems and solutions."

According to the reports made at the forum, draft state educational standards and curricula based on a competency-based approach have been developed. Tests were conducted in 52 professional colleges and 18 academic lyceums.

Competence is the ability to apply theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities acquired in science to solve practical and theoretical problems encountered in everyday life.

Competency-based education is the education of students to develop the competencies to apply the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in practice in their personal, professional and social activities.

Basic competencies:

1. Communicative competence:

- perfect mastery of the native language and any foreign language and effective use of communication in order to communicate in society;

- be able to express themselves clearly and concisely orally and in writing, ask and answer questions logically based on the topic;

- social flexibility, adherence to a culture of communication, ability to work in a team;

- be able to defend their position in the conversation, respecting the opinion of the interlocutor, to convince him;

- be able to manage their passions in different conflict situations, make the necessary (constructive) decisions to solve problems and disagreements.

2. Work with information :

- access to available information sources (Internet, television, radio (audio-video recording), telephone, computer, e-mail, etc.);

- adhere to a media culture in retrieving, sorting, processing, transmitting, storing, securing and using the necessary information from the media;

- be able to create a database, select the main ones and analyze them;

- be able to work with documents encountered in everyday life (be able to write simple greeting cards, fill out questionnaires, record information about himself in the hotel list, etc.)

3. Competence for personal development:

- constant self-development as a person, striving for physical, spiritual, mental and intellectual maturity;

- lifelong learning, continuous increase of knowledge and experience independently;

- have the qualities of a lawyer, self-control, honesty, integrity;

- be able to solve problems in everyday life using what they have learned and life experience.

4. Socially active civic competence:

- Feeling and participating in the events, happenings and processes taking place in the society;

- be aware of and fulfill their civic duties and rights (ie be able to act as a buyer, voter, customer, producer);

- have a culture of treatment, economic and legal relations in labor and civil relations;

- to serve the interests of society and family, to be generous to those in need, in pursuit of professional growth.

5. General cultural competencies:

- Loyalty to the motherland, kindness to people and belief in universal and national values;

- to understand and be influenced by works of art;

- dress modestly, adhere to cultural norms and a healthy lifestyle;

- to know and respect the values of universal significance (customs, rituals, national and cultural traditions, etc.);

- kindness, generosity, respect for the worldview, religious beliefs, national and ethnic characteristics, traditions and ceremonies of others;

- Preservation of the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people, adherence to the rules of morality established in society.

6. Competence in knowledge and use of mathematical literacy, science and technology news :

- be able to make personal, family, professional and economic plans based on accurate calculations;

- Accounting in personal, social and economic relations;

- read and use various formulas, models, drawings, graphs and diagrams in daily activities;

- to be aware of and use scientific and technical innovations that facilitate human labor, increase labor productivity and lead to favorable conditions.

So, why is it necessary to have a DTS based on a competency-based approach today? To answer this question, it is necessary to focus on the main components of the "National Training Program". That is, the education system, the individual, the state. and the enormous changes in some parts of the national model of society, science and industry, in particular the radical transformation of the state and society, the information and communication tools that have entered our lives, modern production technologies based on the latest achievements of science and it is possible to cite the emergence of radically different-minded young people.

In conclusion : In order to develop competencies in students, the education system needs a program based on a competency-based approach and DTS. To introduce this process into the education system, textbooks and their content will be radically changed. From the 2020-2021 academic year, the competency-based program and STS will be introduced in turn.

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ATTRACTING INVESTMENT IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

The article defines and defines the importance of the housing investment market. The specialization and individual approach of each model based on the experience of foreign countries are announced. The relevant tools used in foreign countries were studied. As a result of the analysis of the effectiveness of such tools in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the author identifies the most important differences and problems in the application of new systems for attracting investment in housing construction.

Keyword: *Market, investment, banks, insurance, mortgage, real estate, savings, inflation, contribution, housing costs, the role of government.*

Introduction

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of investment and housing markets for the development of both the social and economic spheres of the country. From an economic point of view, enterprises in the investment and construction sector are large taxpayers that generate significant amounts of tax revenues to budgets of different levels. The need for housing is one of the most acute social problems at the moment. Tens of thousands of families across the country need to improve their housing conditions, but only a few can solve this problem. If we consider the foreign experience of attracting investment, it is necessary to say about the relative balance of investment demand, on the one hand, and the proposals of construction companies to meet this demand, on the other. This situation has developed due to the availability of ready-made construction projects, the availability of economic and legal mechanisms to ensure the return of invested funds and optimal payback periods for investments.

Materials and methods

I would like to note that foreign systems of equity participation in construction have their own fundamental features. This is due to the fact that in many countries mortgage housing lending is developed and citizens, receiving a loan, buy ready-made housing, without fear that the developer will not fulfill its obligations or the construction period will be delayed. This type of lending is much more profitable and efficient for citizens, is provided with a stable economy of the country and is protected by many developed legal institutions. This gives reason for some experts to note that "investment in the development of the Uzbek economy is largely determined by the organization of mortgage lending." Considering the world experience of providing housing to the population, it should be borne in mind that the practical development and organization of housing lending in a particular country is significantly influenced by a number of factors that can be divided into political, economic and legal. These factors have served as the basis for the formation of dozens of varieties and variants of housing credit organization in the world. Based on the above, the technology of investment in the housing sector is based on three main principles: contract savings, mortgage lending and state support. Of course, the specific mechanisms for implementing these principles may differ greatly. For example, various contract savings models are particularly widely used in Western European countries. In the US, the mortgage model of investment in housing construction prevails.

The classic form of contract savings-construction savings banks-operates in Germany. Source of funds for targeted housing loans in the building savings banks are the deposits, charges borrowers for the use of housing loan and state award that is paid in accordance with the contract on building savings, provided that the depositor during the year have deposited a certain amount. Only a construction savings Bank depositor can get a housing loan after a certain period of time (usually 5-6 years), during which they made monthly deposits for the amount specified in the contract. Interest rates (both on deposits and loans)are fixed for the entire duration of the contract. The great advantage of the "German system" is its complete transparency. According to the German law on construction savings banks, these organizations can not carry out any active operations other than issuing loans to their members. Thus, unlike the depositor of a commercial Bank, who does not have any information about how, for what needs and how risky his funds are used, the depositor of a construction savings Bank knows exactly who uses his money and under what conditions.

In the UK, the system of building societies has been successfully operating since the last century. The mechanism of their work is a bit similar to the German ones, but you don't have to be a contributor to a building society to get a housing loan. In recent years, as a result of the liberalization of the banking legislation of the United Kingdom, the functions of these societies are closer to those of commercial banks. The competition of the above structures leads to their convergence and reduction of credit rates. In addition, the companies ' activities are closely linked to insurance companies. Insurance services are included in the unified mortgage lending mechanism.

If we take the system of housing mortgage lending in the United States in General, we can note that previously there was a "red line rule" within which loans could be issued, and risk zones for issuing loans were also calculated. If a citizen fell within the red line or entered an inaccessible risk zone, they were denied a loan. A loan in the United States is issued for the period during which the borrower works, i.e. until retirement. There is the following feature of lending in the United States. All residential premises are divided into 3 groups: the cheapest, average and most expensive. For the first group, the loan is issued by the state, for the next two groups, the loan is issued with the help of private mortgage institutions. In this case, the loan term is 12 years, and the subsidy amount is 75 % of the cost of housing.

In Argentina, an effective mortgage lending scheme has been implemented with the help of the world Bank. The generalized view of the scheme looks like this. The government creates a guarantee Fund for bonds (debt obligations) issued by banks participating in the project. The world Bank provides a 15-year loan (including a 7-year deferred payment) for the creation of the Fund in the amount of us $ 500 million. The Fund provides guarantees to securities issued by the constituent entities of the mortgage market.

In Sweden, the government pays special attention to pricing issues. Prices are controlled and monitored by the state Department of prices and competition, which is subordinate to the Ministry of civil administration. Each province has specialists who track the prices of goods and services and make proposals for their regulation. In case of significant price increases, inflation, and sharp market imbalances, the Government has the right, according to the law on price regulation, to freeze them. This freeze is possible for certain goods and services. The state can set a limit on prices, and if someone wants to raise them, they must first notify and justify it. If, for example, housing prices have risen, the state provides citizens, especially young families, with housing subsidies and preferential long-term loans.

Main part

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn. A number of factors are currently preventing the introduction of mortgage lending in Uzbekistan at the proper level

- insufficient development of the securities market;

- lack of investors willing to accept low mortgage yields;

- weak development of insurance business for the purposes of servicing mortgage loans;

- high cost of funds from commercial banks required for issuing long-term mortgage loans;

- high rates of inflation, changes in the national currency exchange rate, which cause a significant risk of interest rates for long-term lending.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the reasons for the failure of the mass mortgage lending program in Uzbekistan lie in the need to radically improve the financial and economic situation in the country, without which the fundamental mechanisms of mortgage lending do not function.

With shared participation in the construction of housing, citizens have the opportunity to jointly invest in the construction of an entire house, gradually "buy out" their future apartments. But in this case, the entire cost of the apartment must be paid before the end of construction, which is quite burdensome. With a savings scheme, its participants begin to invest before the construction of the house in which their apartment will be located, which allows, similar to German construction savings banks, to redistribute monetary resources between different objects.

Conclusion

It can also be concluded that in comparison with Western countries, where housing credit institutions are developed, these institutions are still being formed in our country, and those that are formed cannot yet provide services of proper quality. This quality implies the reliability of the Institute and the availability of services to the General population.

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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF FOOD SYSTEMS FEATURES AND TYPES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT:

This article provides information on the role, types and theoretical issues of the catering system in the service system on three countries. In addition, our scientists opinions on proper nutrition are give.

Keywords: *synthesis, mechanization, festival, exotic fruit, ingredient.*

Introduction

Food should be able to ensure the proper development and functioning of the body, the quantity and quality of the diet should be in accordance with the needs of the person, occupation, age, sex. The physiological needs of the organism depend on various conditions. Many of these are constantly changing. It is therefore practically impossible to have a meal that is exactly right for every occasion of life. However, Adam has special regulating (control) mechanisms, which at this time separate and assimilate the necessary amount of nutrients from the spread food. But there is also a certain limit to the adaptive regulatory abilities in the body; in children and the elderly they are much more limited In addition, many nutrients, such as vitamins, essential amino acids (proteins) the human body cannot produce (synthesize) in the process of metabolism. These substances must enter the body ready to eat, otherwise diseases will result from poor nutrition.

In the process of eating, the body carries essential nutrients (protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, mineral salts) for vital functions. These, in turn, satisfy the body's need for energy during assimilation. The amount of energy released when a food is assimilated by the body is the caloric content of that product. The need for different nutrients and energy varies depending on a person's age, gender, and lifestyle. Specialists in the field of food hygiene divide all adults into 4 groups in order to properly formulate a diet, taking into account the nature of work activities. The first group includes people who do not use physical force or work with less physical force: mental labor workers, employees who are nervous at work; control panel staff: dispatchers, all employees included. The second group includes employees of mechanized enterprises and employees who work without physical stress: nurses, paramedics, salesmen, communicators, seamstresses, workers engaged in automated processes, and others. The third group includes employees whose working conditions are partly mechanized enterprises and those who work in the service sector with a lot of physical effort, looms, weavers, shoemakers, subway trains, bus, tram, trolleybus drivers, catering workers (except for administrative staff) and others. The fourth group includes employees who work moderately and heavily in semi-mechanized or non-mechanized enterprises: blood workers, miners, truck drivers, metallurgists, blacksmiths, agricultural workers and mechanizers, workers engaged in logging, and others (s). To properly formulate a diet, of course, it is necessary to know the chemical composition of food.

Nutrition is a natural need of every human being. Not only is it a simple and integral need, but it is also a study of local culture in food tourism. National food means learning the culture of a people, how it differs from others, and enjoying it.

The catering system consists of a variety of restaurants, bars, cafes, kitchens, fast food and self-service outlets that are able to meet the needs of the tourist center or region. The type of food depends on the customs and traditions of that country or region. For example, we take the common food system of 3 countries, Singapore, Korea and Malaysia.

Every year in July, the government hosts the Singapore Food Festival. The multicultural nature of local cuisine, the availability of international cuisines in a variety of styles, creates a “food paradise” in Singapore.

Singaporean cuisine is shaped by the influence of different peoples - it includes Chinese, Malay, Indonesian, Indian, Peranakan and European cuisine, especially English and Orthodox cuisine. However, having been in touch for centuries, the national cuisine of different ethnic groups has been enriched with neighboring culinary traditions. That’s why Singapore is the gastronomic capital of Asia, and the country’s authorities are doing everything they can to make Singapore cuisine a complete tourist attraction for tourists who distribute food at gastronomic festivals and approve the opening of various eateries.

Ingredients mainly used in Singapore (Table 1): rice, coconut milk, seafood, beef, vegetables and fruits.[77]

Table 1

The main products consumed in Singapore

Seafood	*Meat products*	*Fruits*	*Drinks*
Grilled sturgeon (Chinese trade). 魟魚, m. 魟鱼, pinyin hōng yú) - skat fish cooked with sambal sauce is put on the table in a banana leaf, while fish called Malay is very popular in Malaysia. Crab in black pepper sauce. Crab with chili sauce - Crab in a thick tomato sauce with birch peppers. Oyster omelet - an omelet stuffed with oysters, put on the table with coriander leaves.	Beef, pork, poultry	Tropical fruits are available in Singapore all year round, although most are imported from neighboring countries. The most popular among them is the durian fruit. Despite its popularity, durian fruits are banned from public transport and consumed in some hotels and public buildings due to their pungent and peculiar odor.	Singaporeans consume very little alcohol, but consume a lot of beer. The local beer is called Tiger Beer. This is a quality weak weak non-alcoholic beer. They also drink coffee (a copy: coffee with condensed milk), milk tea called teh, and many different fruit juices.

Korean food is usually bitter, spices are used a lot in cooking, especially red pepper: that’s why many Korean dishes have a distinctive red, orange color. The widespread use of pepper is explained by the fact that South Korea is a country with a hot, humid climate, and pepper helps to keep food longer. The set of spices in Korean cuisine is not much: most of it is garlic and pepper, but they are used in different proportions and combinations, so different flavors are obtained. Koreans mainly use the three main spices soy sauce (kandjan), kochhudjan, twendjan.

Korean cuisine has many similarities with the two most important cuisines of the East - Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Like Koreans, Koreans also love pork and enjoy eating it. Like the Japanese, they eat a lot of

[77]https://www.travel-sgp.ru/information/singaporean-cuisine/

fish, including raw fish (Table 2). A distinctive feature of Korean and Chinese cuisines is the widespread use of red hot peppers.

Table 2

The main products consumed in Korea

Seafood	Meat products	Drinks	Vegetables
Many types of seafood - squid, trepang, shrimp, sea urchins, mollusks - have long been revered in Korea and have been spiritually accepted not only as food, but primarily as a source of vitality, creative power and energy. Freshly caught raw fish is used to prepare the hve, for which the cleaned and finely chopped fish is eaten with spices. Seafood, herbs and cabbage are also used in meals and salads.	Meat dishes are traditionally prepared from the heart and pulp. The first - veal ribs, the second - thin beef. All this is fried in a special sieve on the table in a salted soy sauce with sugar, garlic, onion and black pepper. Meat or fish is used to make traditional thick chives with the addition of potatoes, onions, peppers, soy paste and other spices. Dog meat soup is one of their favorite dishes	Weeds, berries, herbs, flowers are an integral part of the Korean table and are closely related to folk medicine. Today, Koreans consider tea to be medicinal, so there are many traditional ways to prepare it. The most common: green tea; tea made from may leaves; pana-tseya ginseng tea, teas made from various roots, fruits, berries.	carrots, radishes, cabbage, cucumbers, turnips, potatoes, eggplant, onions, etc., edible herbs and red and green peppers.

The traditional Korean table that serves food is always distinguished by its unique beauty. The spiritual and aesthetic content of the taste application is reflected in the shape and color of the dishes offered in harmony with this or that dish. Each dish is prepared individually, in which not only the external but also the taste qualities are well coordinated. It is no coincidence that they say that decorating the Korean table and decorating individual dishes is an original work of decorative art. Traditionally, in front of everyone sitting at the dinner table is placed a bowl of cold water, which is filled with rice and sprinkled with hot spices[78].

Malaysian cuisine has similarities to Indian, European, Malay and Chinese culinary traditions. Rice is the basis of almost all national dishes of Malaysia. It is added to main dishes and served as a meal. Rice is used to make bread, kale and even chips. On holidays, weddings, banquets, guests are often greeted with cooked rice (nashi kebuli) and yellow rice (nasi kuning).

Depending on the region, the national cuisine of Malaysia is slightly different. Although not all ingredients are different, the cooking technique will be different (Table 3) .In Malaysia, different dishes are prepared mainly from legumes. Since Malaysia is a Muslim country, alcohol and pork are consumed by very few people, almost never eaten.[79]

[78]https://studref.com/675026/kulturologiya/koreya
[79]http://os.x-pdf.ru/20kulturologiya/719789-1-pischa-narodov-malayzii-indonezii1-harakteristika-vidov-pischi-spos.php

Table 3
The main products consumed in Malaysia

Seafood	*Meat products*	*Fruits*	*Drinks*
Various coin fish products	Poultry, beef	There are exotic fruits like pineapple, mango, mangosteen, lamai	Tea, coffee, various exotic fruit juices

We looked at the specific diets of all three states. Depending on the traditions and climate of each country, the types of common food are very different from each other. There is a similarity, for example, in Korea and Malaysia, rice is widely consumed.

Medicinal and prophylactic meals have been introduced in many enterprises and institutions. This method of nutrition strengthens the body, increases its resistance to adverse environmental factors, normalizes metabolism, improves the functioning of systems, reduces the absorption of harmful wastes in the gastrointestinal tract, increases their excretion from the body, and so on. A special ration has been developed for these purposes. Medicinal and prophylactic foods are prepared in the kitchens of enterprises or in the kitchens of special diets in coordination with the administration.

At the end of the article, I would like to cite the work of our scientists on general proper nutrition. The Greek scientist Socrates laid the foundations of the science of hygiene on the basis of empirically collected data on environmental factors (climate, water, soil) and the impact of proper nutrition on human mental and physical development. Our compatriot Abu Ali ibn Sino explained in his book "Law of Medical Science" that food, water, climate and living conditions play an important role in the development of various infectious diseases.

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THE SOCIAL – ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT IN DEVELOPING OF DOMESTIC TOURISM: THE EXPERIENCE OF UZBEKISTAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is a sector which has a significant impact on the socio-economic development. This sphere has already become ongoing with other economic industries characterized by the multiple effect due to the generating income. Among all types, domestic tourism becomes a fundamental key as the main source of financial interest from other industries of tourism.

It is necessary to note that this branch is considered to be underdeveloped in Uzbekistan in relation with such foreign countries as USA, China, Italy, Japan and Russian Federation. Moreover, on the initiative of President, particular attention is paid to the development of domestic tourism as the state level in Uzbekistan. The project has been realizing since 2018: "Travel around Uzbekistan!"contributing to the development of domestic tourism industry in Uzbekistan.

The article deals with the study of the experience of Uzbekistan and foreign countries so as to develop domestic tourism by means of promoting methods and styles, based on results suggestions have been worked out related to the development of domestic tourism in Uzbekistan. The subject of research is the market of domestic tourism in foreign countries and in Uzbekistan. Research subjects are methods and form of promoting the development of domestic tourism in the world and regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research is based on theoretical and methodological works of Uzbekistan and foreign scientists and specialists in tourism industry and regional economy. The author sums up foreign and Uzbekistan experience of domestic tourism development and determines main lines for promoting domestic tourism in the regions of Uzbekistan.

In conclusion the author suggests a number of measures to promote this industry in Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and Khorezm regions. Thorough activities aimed at improvement of the relationship between local authorities and tourist businesses, personnel development, conducting of distribution activities, and active information work.

KEYWORDS: *Tourism, domestic tourism, regional tourism, regional economy, public private – partnership, promotion, animation in tourism.*

Introduction

There are many approaches to the classification of domestic tourism, distinguished by the principles of construction, applied tasks and understanding of its concept. The most common classification of domestic tourism is its division into types, service categories and forms of organization.

According to the recommendation of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) regarding a particular country, the following interpretations are given to domestic tourism:

- domestic tourism - travel of residents of any country around its own country.[1, p .7](Tourism organization, 2006)

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan gives the following concept to domestic tourism: **Domestic tourism** includes travel within the Republic of Uzbekistan of persons permanently residing in the Republic of Uzbekistan.[2, p .7]

Domestic tourism has an active impact on the economy of both the region and the country. In general, it also affects social and humanitarian spheres. Domestic tourism is one of the main factors of sustainable socio-economic development of the regions. Since domestic tourism is:

- An industrial form that splits and deepens the links between tourism and other sectors of the economy;

- Interacts with multiple sectors of the economy and human activities that create the potential of the tourism industry to attract people;

- It is one of the mechanisms for the redistribution of income for the development of tourist destinations;

- It is the source of employment;

- Domestic tourism is one of the accelerants for the development of the region and the country as a whole, as it has a multipliereffect on the growth of national income and employment of the living standards of the population;

- Investment in domestic tourism is distinguished by its highly economic viability;

- Domestic tourism serves to preserve cultural heritage and the environment, which are the factors of tourism development.

METHODS:

The research is based on theoretical and methodological works of Uzbekistan and foreign scientists and specialists in tourism industry and regional economy.

RESULTS:

The experience from developed countries indicates that the development of domestic tourism is highly effective. So, the domestic tourist flow covers more than 50% of the populationin Europe, in China it increases to 73%, 80% of the population of the USA travel only domestically.According to experts, the total domestic tourist expenditure of 5 leading countries made up 2252.2 billion dollarsin 2017. This suggests that domestic tourism is no less a significant source of income for the state budget than international tourism.

Table №1[3, p .7]

Domestic tourist expenditure of 5 leading countries by the amount of expenditures in domestic tourism in 2017.

№	State	Expenses of local tourists. (one billion US dollars)
1.	China	840,9
2.	USA	802,8
3.	Germany	339,7
4.	India	186,0
5.	Japan	182,8
6.	Uzbekistan	0,4

Uzbekistan, against the background of domestic tourism leaders occupies a modest 121st position.with a result of 0.4 billion.

These days, the active work is being carried out in the Republic on the development of domestic tourism.The legal framework is being improved, infrastructure is being developed and practical measures are being taken.Thus, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (ПП-3514) issued a resolution “On measures to ensure the accelerated development of domestic tourism”on February 7, 2018.The comprehensive programme was adoptedin the document for the development of domestic tourism, which identified measures for practical implementation and created a list of districts and cities with high potential for the development of domestic tourism. For development of internal tourism the project «Ўзбекистон бўйлаб саёхат қил!».

Based on the results of 2018 which can be considered a starting point of development of internal tourism as the strategic direction of regional economy, 77 events and tours were realized on the program «Travel around Uzbekistan!»among which include the followings:

1.Industrial youth tours have been organized for more than 5.5 thousand people, which embraced more than 70 large industrial sites;

2. Over 800 advertising information banners have been installed in regional and urban centers in order to promote domestic tourism;

3. The policy of a long weekend was introduced that should create additional travel amenities to travel;

4. Holiday-themed discounts have been established for railway tickets and air tickets, hotel and other services for domestic tourists;

5. About 400 million sum was allocated for credit funds for consumer loans to citizens to travel around Uzbekistan.

The measures taken allowed to increase the number of trips on domestic tourism from 10.6 million in 2017 to 15.5 million in 2018, that is, this indicator increased by 46%, which indicates the effectiveness of the chosen way of its development.

DISCUSSION:

The analysis of the internal tourist flow showed that despite its rather equal distribution among the regions, almost the third part of it falls on 3 regions: Bukhara, Khorezm and Samarkand. This is not surprising, because these regions are historical and cultural centers having the highest tourist potential.

Table №2[4, p .7]

Number of domestic tourism trips to Uzbekistan in 2018 (thousand trips)

№	Nameoftheregion	Number of trips (one thousand trips)	Inpercentage (%)
1.	Bukhararegion	1615	10,4281
2.	Khorezm region	1606	10,36999
3.	Samarkand region	1600	10,33125
4.	Tashkent city	1265	8,168141
5.	Surkhandarya region	1089	7,031704
6.	Tashkent region	1087	7,01879
7.	Kashkadarya region	1081	6,980048
8.	Djizakh region	1054	6,805708
9.	Karakalpakstan Republic	1048	6,766966
10.	Andijan region	1020	6,586169
11.	Fergana region	1016	6,560341
12.	Namangan region	1002	6,469943
13.	Sirdarya region	504	3,254342
14.	Navoi region	500	3,228514
Total:		15 487	100%

It should be noted that when studying the trips of local tourists visiting popular tourist destinations during the season, off-season and non-season, most of them have the temporary stay feature - "short routes around the country," 8-10 hours without the use of accommodation services.There is often a trend of 1-2 days of accommodation, in cases of a local tourist 's full-time place of residence, with accommodation in guest houses or in cheap often "illegal" places of accommodation.Most prefer to stay with relatives or friends.Rarely, they use the services of accommodation facilities with star categories, guest houses and hostels.

As a rule, the number of visits to foreign touristsin Uzbekistan falls on the highsummer and winter, due to climatic conditions.With the help of domestic tourism, it is possible to mitigate the negative consequences of seasonal fluctuations in external tourist demand.The main flow of local tourists is on weekends of the week (in particular Sunday) or holidays, including the announced 5-day holiday under the program «Travel around

Uzbekistan!»(“Navruz”, “New Year” and “Independence Day” holidays of the Republic of Uzbekistan).The main peak of trips in domestic tourism is in the spring and autumn, more moderate is in summer and less active in the number of trips during the winter season.

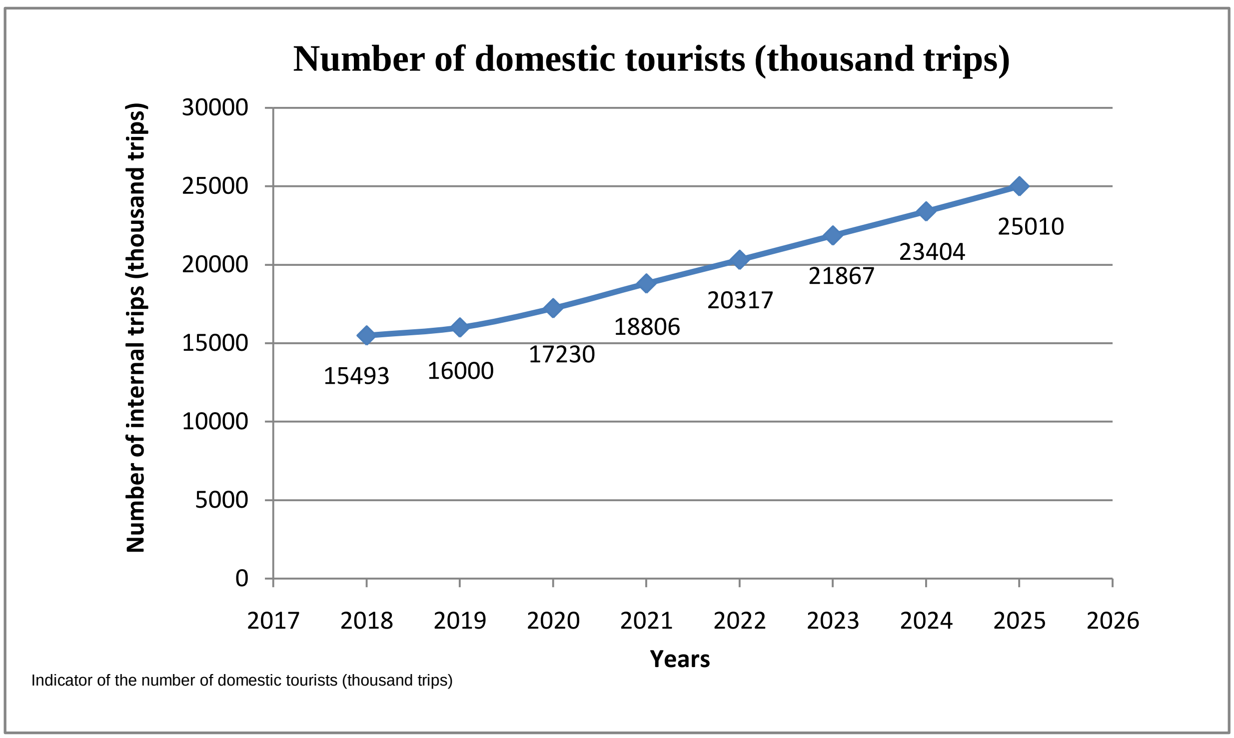
Taking account of this fact, the most favorable conditions and discounts for tours are provided, within the framework of the implementation of the program during the period from November to March, as well as from July to August of each year.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted UP-5781 of August 13, 2019 "On measures for further development of the sphere of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" , in order to increase the efficiency of the ongoing reforms in the field of tourism and dramatically increase the entry of foreign citizens into the Republic by solving the existing problems of tourism infrastructure, improving the quality of services provided and actively promoting the national tourism product in world markets, strengthenings of personnel capacity of the tourist industry and according to the main directions.Within the framework of the decree, the concept for the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 - 2025 has been developed. The concept also reflects the development and improvement of domestic tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Target numbers of domestic tourists have been setuntil 2025.

Table №3[4, p .7]

Target indicators

Implementation of the Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025



On the basis of this table, it is possible to draw a conclusion on the planning of a sustainable increase in the number of internal trips to the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2018 to 2025.More precisely, the number of trips is being planned to increase from 15493 thousand trips by 61% (2018), prior to 25010 thousand trips (2025).[5, p .7] Achieving targets requires a systematic approach in the organization of work in domestic tourism.

The most concerning issues in domestic tourism are:

1. Introduction of a system of registration of visits of tourists in domestic tourism, as today there is no established system of registration of temporary stay of the tour, which creates a problem and distorts the data of statistical registration of visits of the concept of "tourist" and "tour."

2. High prices and not accessibility of services provided by internal tour operators.

3. Underdevelopment of accessible tourist infrastructure, lack of places of accessible and quality accommodation and food for tourists, low level of service, lack of recreational places, benches and umbrella for tourists, Wi-Fi zones with sustainable Internet, poor information about leisure and cultural activities in the places of stay;

4. Underdeveloped transport infrastructure and logistics between objects of tourist attention, lack of tourist transport due to connection of local and international tourist season;

7. Expensive patrol escort services of a special tourist police vehicle or road patrol vehicle of the Department of State Road Traffic Support, which performs inter district and inter area escort of a tourist vehicle for traffic safety purposes, providing services to schoolchildren, students of lyceums and colleges. Therefore, there is the problem of circumventing this procedure by the organizers of youth tours, putting their lives in danger;

8. Not developed tourist insurance policy in domestic tourism.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, I would like to note that the study of the world experience in the development of domestic tourism has shown that the reforms carried out in this sphere in Uzbekistan are expedient and meet the requirements of time. Domestic tourism is a relevant aspect of the country 's regional development. It is undeniable that domestic tourism is a strategic direction for the socio-economic development of the region and the country as a whole. Domestic tourism, with a competent approach, should become one of the leading directions of regional economic development, a sustainable source of income for the budget.

I consider to take the following measures and a number of events in domestic tourism in Uzbekistan:

1. The development of internal trend areas, calling this tour-route: "Pearls of the Great Silk Road" which will include cities: Kokand - Tashkent - Samarkand - Shahrisabz - Bukhara - Khiva. It is necessary to establish active work on marketing, promotion and advertising of this route in all regions of the republic with active involvement of internal tour operators.

2. The development of proposals for tourist destination areas, taking into account their locations, volume of visits, creation of their unique brand, with the minimum sttay of 3 days and 2 nights. For example:

Table №6[6, p .7]

№	"Attraction points" of tour industry	Places of visits
	«The highest level»	Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Nurata, Khokand
2.	«Unique level»	Muynak,Karshi, Termez, Khanabad, Rishtan,Chust, Margilan
3.	«National level»	Zaamin, Chimgan, Charvaq, Beldirsay, Aydarkul, AralandUstyurt plateau

3. Development of proposals for tourist destination areas. Based on the priority and importance of direction development, to give preference to stimulating and helping less developed destinations, by creating territorial tourist clusters, stimulating local residents to conduct tourist business, and active work of the introduction on digital economy in tourism. To implement the mechanisms of public-private partnership in conducting tourist

business.

4. Development of the national tourist rating of tour operators specializing in domestic and international destinations, tourist transport companies, hotels, restaurants, guides, etc. in Uzbekistan. Making this rating publicly available through official electronic platforms of the State Committee on Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

6. Development of mobile applications and accessible sites for online booking of services provided in domestic tourism;

6. Providing animation services, to provide proper service and cultural enrichment to guests.

7. Organization of ethno-animated tourist houses and kishlaks.

8. Development of agro-eco tourist clusters.

9. Systematic approach in organization of children and youth tours in the country, development of methodology and information for carrying out tourist and excursion services for children of pre-school, as well as pupils of primary and high schools.

11. Development of a calendar of tour sales in domestic tourism, considering the needs of tourists and proposals of domestic tour operators.

It is necessary to assess the practicality of the realization of programs and activities. Domestic tourism is one of the concerned issues of the country's regional development. The application of innovative ideas and projects in the sphere of domestic tourism can stimulate a faster pace of its development, thus creating new jobs, developing the infrastructure of tourist destinations, expanding and increasing the palette of services provided. This can give a great impetus to the development of international tourism, as it is known that without developing domestic tourism, it is impossible to create favorable conditions for the development of international tourism. The qualitative solution of these tasks will increase the social and economic efficiency of domestic tourism in the region, as well as contribute to the growth of the number of domestic tourists and the achievement of the forecast indicator of more than 25.010 (thousand trips) by the end of 2025.

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METHOD OF ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF DOMESTIC AND INBOUND TOURISM THROUGH TOURISM SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

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ABSTRACT:

The article examines the physical-ecological, sanitary-epidemiological, socio-demographic and political-economic parameters of the assessment in four groups to assess the indicators of economic efficiency of tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, sanitary-epidemiological, economic efficiency, political-economic, physical-ecological, socio-demographic, domestic tourism, inbound tourism.

Introduction

Tourism has been one of the fastest growing industries in recent years. Every tenth job depends on tourism and it was the third largest revenue-generating sector. According to a report by the World Tourism Organization, the global tourism industry is expected to suffer close to $ 1 trillion in damage due to the pandemic. It will probably take 2-3 years for tourism efficiency to return to normal and for previous growth forecasts to continue.In the context of Uzbekistan, it is important to use domestic tourism as a pillar in maintaining the tourism industry.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Decree on urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the caronavirus pandemic”[1] Thus, in the context of the pandemic in our country, it is necessary to provide financial and tax benefits to tourism organizations. As stated by President Sh. Mirziyoyev in his address to the people on July 14 2020 “… we must now learn to live and work in a pandemic” it is no coincidence that. The need to bring all sectors and industries out of the pandemic situation remains relevant.

Managing the efficiency of domestic and inbound tourism, little attention has been paid to the development of theories, methods and techniques related to the assessment of current, intermediate and final indicators related to the socio-economic efficiency of tourism.

Analysis and assessment of tourism potential is one of the important tasks in the development of the tourist and recreational complex. To solve this problem perfectly, it is necessary to study the methodological basis of the analysis of tourism activities, the principles of formation of tourist supply and methods of assessing resource potential.

Analysis of the relevant literature

On various issues related to the effectiveness of tourism development, A.Y. Alexandrova's “Mejdunarodiy turizm”[2], I.T Balabanov's “Ekonomika turizma”[3], M.B.Birjakov's “Vvedenie v turizm”[4], I.Endjeychik’s “Sovermenniy turistskiy biznes”[5], M.A.Jukov’s Menejment v turistskom biznese [6] was also considered in his works.

The analysis of scientific literature and practical results shows that the tourist and recreational complex of Uzbekistan, with a clear regional character and regional specialization, is developing in accordance with the criteria set out in the program.

Research methodology

Logical analysis, systematic approach, comparative assessment, analysis and synthesis methods were widely used as a methodological basis in assessing the economic efficiency of domestic and inbound tourism.

Analysis and results

It is expedient to approach the problem of tourism efficiency using a systematic approach. The systematic approach involves the introduction of different criteria and indicators at different levels and levels of management and, accordingly, the definition of performance criteria.

Assessment of socio-economic efficiency of domestic and inbound tourism is the development of a set of indicators that allow assessing the current and future measures in this area and the socio-economic effectiveness of the effective use of existing tourist resources in the region. Alternative scientific approaches to solving this problem include the following preconditions:

- Insufficient statistical base to assess the effectiveness and development of domestic and inbound tourism;
- Lack of a set of indicators aimed at assessing the socio-economic efficiency of domestic tourism and proven in practice;
- Rapid development of domestic and inbound tourism in Uzbekistan and the growing socio-economic significance.

The development of aggregate indicators for assessing the socio-economic efficiency of domestic tourism is a complex issue that can be addressed through a comprehensive approach to this socio-economic process.Such a methodological approach allows to cover all the components of the economic potential and the external environment associated with the implementation of domestic tourism, to determine the effectiveness of their use, even at the level of individual indicators from general events.

The article selects an indicator approach that allows to take into account epidemiological, natural, environmental, political and socio-economic factors in order to comprehensively assess tourism.

Indicator assessment of tourist and recreational complexes EU Commission (Defining, measuring and evaluating carrying capacity in European tourism destinations”,Athens, contract number: B4-3040/2000/294577/ MAR/D2) [7] according to the task is carried out on the basis of a system of indicators developed by a group of experts.[8]

Four groups of parameters were used to evaluate the indicators:**Physical - ecological**, **epidemiological**, **socio-demographic** and **political-economic**.

Within the parameters of this tourist an indicator of the stability and territorial endure indicator report developed. Known indicators of a recession in the region, as well as the current status of the territory the potential of tourism as a segment of the market appreciates. touris sustainability indicators recreational industry and tourism center as planned and reflect the current state of development Tourism activities in the region, evaluation methods and tourism activities analysis of the development potential and the general diagram in **Figure 1**

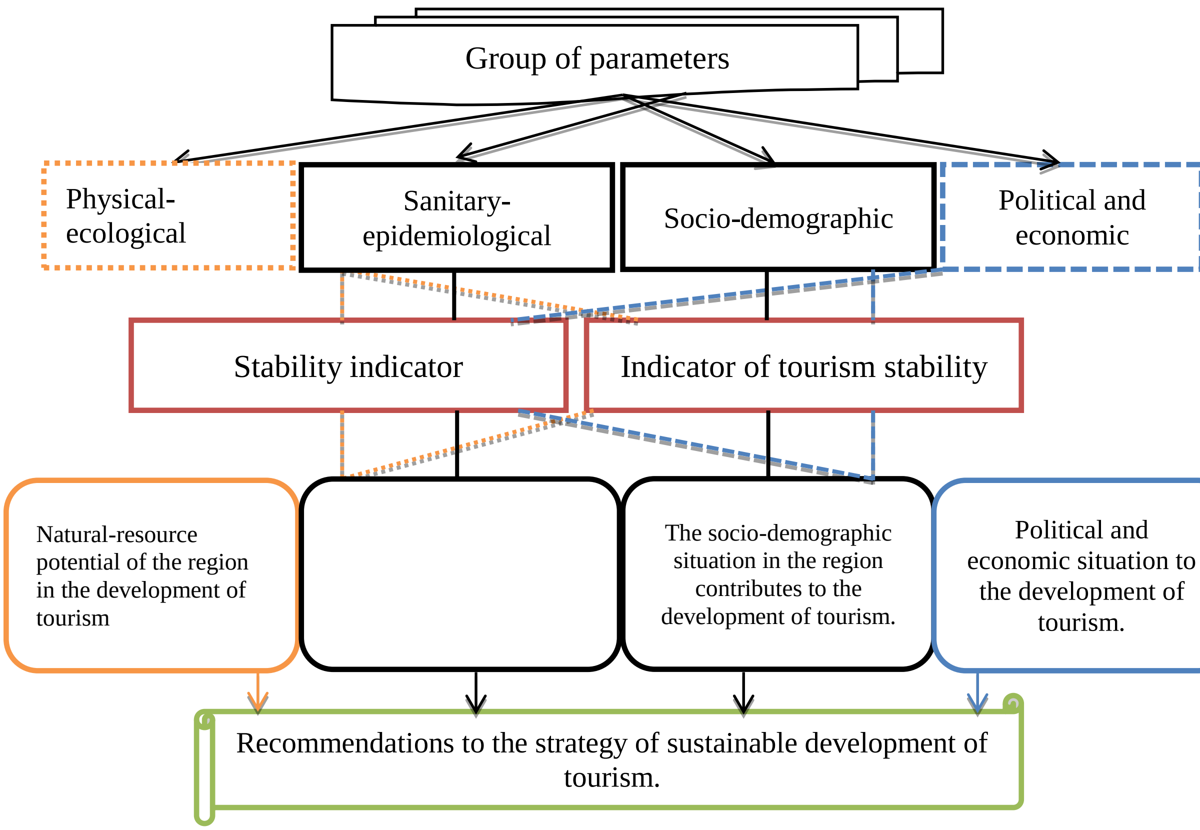

Figure 1. Methods of assessment of tourism activity in the region

Source: Author's development

Calculation books on the assessment of indicators European methodology mainly adapted to the local conditions of Samarkand region turned. The maximum value of the indicator is 1 unit, tourism means that there are sufficient conditions for development, at least in the development of tourism at a price (zero)indicates the presence of a problem and various obstacles. First of all, physical and ecological We evaluate the indicators that take into account the parameters. (1-table)

1-table

Physical and ecological parameters

Parameters	Stability indicator	Indicator of tourism stability
Environmental crises, coastal degradation, etc.	0,1	0,4
The state of flora and fauna is	0,9	0,8
Overloading of recreational areas	0,2	0,3
Separately protected natural areas	0,7	0,6
Objects of cultural heritage	0,9	0,5
Air quality level	0,6	0,6
Noise level	0,4	0,5
Energy supply of the region	0,7	0,7

Water consumption rate	0,9	0,6
Drinking water quality	0,1	0,2
Drinking water quality	0,1	0,1

According to Table 1, the indicator of tourist stability of ecological crises, coastal degradation parameter is equal to 0.4 units. This figure was determined by the ratio of degraded shores to the length of an undegraded shoreline. For the banks of the Zarafshan river, the erosion of the banks, washing away by flood waters, the formation of ravines and swamps are characteristic of the erosion form of the relief. All this leads to the retreat of the coast by 0.2–0.5 m per year and the widening of the river by 1–1.8 m per year. Also, observations in the National Park area of the Zarafshan River show that the river receives 200-300 thousand tons of water per year. m3 of other bodies.

Environmental crises and coastal degradation are also caused by irrational human activities. This can also be seen through the overload parameter of the recreational areas, which is 0.3 in our example. The estimate of this indicator is calculated by the ratio of the number of tourists who rest at the same time to the total recreational area occupied by tourists.

The indicator of tourist stability of the parameter of cultural heritage sites is 0.5. The assessment of this indicator is determined by the ratio of the number of cultural monuments and attractions operating in the Samarkand region to the number of objects in unsatisfactory condition for the tour. Today, Samarkand region has 118 cultural heritage sites, the number of which is more than 7,300 across the country, and only 1/3 of them (2433) are found to be in satisfactory condition for use by tourists.

The issue of non-utilized waste is also problematic for Samarkand region. Therefore, the tourist stability indicator and the stagnation indicators of the parameter of unused waste are equal to 0.1. This testifies to the fact that the issue of unorganized landfills is a very important problem not only in the tourist and recreational regions, but throughout the country. This is a very serious problem in the country. Evaluate this indicator the number of organized waste dumps is unorganized waste was determined by the number of dump sites.

According to statistics, in 2017 in the country 114.7 million tons production and consumption wastes, including recyclables 41.6 million tons (36.2) of non-toxic waste and can be recycled 42.8 million tons (37.3%) of toxic wastes were generated.

There are 296 landfills and waste disposal sites in the country.including solid household waste (221), industrial waste (16), construction waste (4), sludge storage (21), waste storage (15),special landfills (19), as well as hazardous waste disposal 23 there is no place.

In the second stage, the Sanitary-Epidemiological *State pays attention to the parameters we look at. Because post-epidemic travel is exactly that statistic we assume that it depends on the numbers. The reason is choosing a place for a tourist The traveler first tries to choose a place due to the lack of risks makes. We base this indicator on data from the Ministry of Health we will see.*

It should be noted that in Samarkand region as of July 8, 2020, at 23:30 According to him, the number of cases of som-19 has increased significantly to 517 people.19) Tourism of the treatment option for this virus The indicator of stability in Samarkand region is the total number of these viruses by the ratio of the number of patients treated to the number of patients identified. (4491517 = 0.86). This virus survival parameter is tourist The total number of deaths from this virus in Samarkand region is an indicator of sustainability was determined by the number of adults relative to the number of patients. (3 * 517 = 0.0058. 1-0.0058 = 0.994) The parameter of suffering from this virus Tourism sustainability indicator for Samarkand region the number of patients in relation to the total population of our region identified. (51713.878.000 = 0.00013 100,000 = 13). So in our province every **100 thousand There are 13 cases per person. (2-table)**

(2-table)

Sanitary and epidemiological parameters

Parameters	***Stability Indicator***	***Tourist Stability Indicator***
Treatment of the virus	1	0,86
Survival from the virus	1	0,994

In the next step, we will focus on **socio-demographic parameters**. In the 3-table, the “demographics” parameter is 0.7 hectares. In assessing this indicator Soning born in Samarkand province (88295 born in 2017, year, man) Death to the end (16661 death in 2017, death, year, man) is determined by the ratio.[80]

3-table

Socio-demographic parameters

Parameters	**Stability indicator**	**Tourist Stability Indicator**
Demography	0.1	0.7
Incoming tourism	0.4	0.5
Social behaviour	0.6	0.8
Security	0.9	0.3
Touristic infrastructure is	0.1	0.2
Method of transportation	0.7	0.9
Tourist satisfaction level is	0.8	0.9

Tourists to hotels and sanatoriums in Samarkand region The location indicator is determined by the parameter "tourist infrastructure". The assessment of this indicator is based on the number of tourists staying in hotels (4891 units) in relation to the number of tourists (509 thousand people) during the year determined by In our example, this is equal to 0.2 ha (tourist stability) indicators). As can be seen from this assessment, hotels, and the number of sanatoriums is underdeveloped, which is for guests necessitates the establishment of additional accommodation facilities. Today, the total capacity of all accommodation facilities is 7,852 However, 75% of them can be used for a year including half of them are specialized places, ie sanatoriums and recreation complexes. Excluding hotel and sanatorium and recreational facilities are very uneven across the province located. 72% of sanatoriums and recreation facilities are in remote areas, on the contrary 85 % hotels are located in Samarkand.

Finally, the **political and economic** parameters are based on the data in Table 4 we will see. It should be noted that the unemployment rate is significant high. Tourism stability indicator of employment parameter Samarkand by the total number of unemployed in the region in relation to the number of employees identified. The tourist stability indicator of the employment parameter is equal to 0.2 ha.This indicator is the total number of people working in the field of tourism in the region the number of employees (1523.1 thousand people in 2017). According to statistics, only 3.6% of the region's population is engaged in tourism activity in the industry. Due to this, tourism in the region Rapid development of the industry will create additional jobs for the local population is important in creation. (4-table)

[80] Demographic Yearbook of Uzbekistan, Statistical Book of the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, 2018

4-table

Political and economic parameters

Parameters	Stability indicator	Tourist stability Indicators
Income of the population	0.9	0.7
Employment	0.2	0.2
Income and expenses from tourism	0.5	0.2
Tourism industry management	0.6	0.5

According to optimistic estimates, one in every 2,400 people in Uzbekistan (7772 people) work in the tourism industry, which is the world's largest in this field. 40 times less than the indicators. (In the field of economy in Uzbekistan in 2017 the number of people employed was 18,467.0 thousand). In Uzbekistan the impact of the development of the tourism industry on the employment structure the following were identified during the study. Available statistics on tourism the number of general workers in the field and the number of total items in tourism does not specify its share. Due to this, some indirect indicators that is, in the "other sectors" of the economy, the steady increase in the employmentrate of the population, in turn, of the population.Uzbekistan also has a positive dynamics of employment in the field of tourism indicates that Table 5 of the parameter of income and expenses from tourism

According to the data, the indicator of tourist stability is equal to 0.2 units. That's it The value of the indicator is the total tax revenue from tourism in relation to tourist expenses (government programs, promotions, etc.) found through. Tourism in the local budget of Samarkand region 2 Labor and employment in Uzbekistan. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Proceeds from the development of the regional tourism industry the cost of implementing all planned programs cannot cover. As a result of lack of local budget funds actively attract investments at the national level and abroad work is underway. Methodology for assessing the economic efficiency of domestic and inbound tourism in developing the regional tourism industry while improving the basics regional development and sustainable development of economic activity tendencies need to be taken into account. Trends in sustainable development development of the tourist complex and the tourist potential of the region. This is important because most tourist services are historical. Associated with cultural values. Sufficient for these tourist resources Ignoring the decline in demand for the services of tourism enterprises and can lead to enterprise collapse.

Conclusions and suggestions

Assessment of socio-economic efficiency of domestic and inbound tourism as well as current and future measures in this area social development of effective use of available tourist resources of the region a set of indicators that allow you to assess the economic effect consists of the development.

Calculations for the assessment of indicators European methodology mainly adapted to the local conditions of Samarkand region turned. Natural, epidemiological, ecological, political and socio-economic an indicator of tourism stability that allows to take into account the factors and the minimum level of assessment of the region's population indicators. As a result of the analysis, the tourism industry in Uzbekistan will recover. Recommendations for planning the development and development of tourism in the regions solving problems related to the development of the recreational complex Proposals were developed.

Natural, epidemiological, environmental, political and socio-economic factors tourist stability indicator and territory, which allows to take into account stagnation indicators are based on the minimum level of assessment. As a result of the analysis, the sustainable development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan Recommendations on planning and tourist-recreational complex of territories The following suggestions for solving problems related to development Developed by:

– treatment facilities to address environmental (issues water, hazardous wastes, various dusts released into the atmosphere) and Reconstruction of existing facilities, recycling plants construction and the like;

– first of all, the effectiveness of tourism in pandemic conditions we need to work out the optimal option for growth;

– all tourism, taking into account the current epidemiological situation Sanitary and hygienic rules at facilities and hotels should be adapted to the requirements of the standards developed by the party;

– separate sanitary and hygienic stations in all tourist buildings it is necessary to ensure security in tourism through the organization;

– insurance to ensure the epidemic safety of foreign tourists revision of the agreements of the organizations and this for tourists to provide reliable security through;

– development of new promising tourist and recreational areas, Elimination of existing anthropogenic pressure on the coastal and mountainous borders of the region give;

– various landscaping to protect nature carrying out works (equipment of beach areas, engineering constructions construction, shore protection works);

– development of tourist infrastructure, service and maintenance quality improvement, improvement of tourist transport infrastructure;

– reconstruction of existing architectural monuments and objects and adaptation for tourist visits;

– simplification of transport Ba border crossings in the republic (system of modern transport highways: automobile, railway and air transport);

– transboundary, international cooperation in transboundary areas strengthening, first of all, with the history and culture of Uzbekistan on the territory of the country and neighboring countries;

– off-season through the creation of new tourism infrastructure Ensuring sustainable tourism, treatment and health,development of business, agrarian, cultural and real tourism;

– favorable information environment through the organization of regional marketing formation and domestic and foreign tourist and recreational products effective shift in markets.

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THE SYSTEM OF INNOVATION AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the factors that influence the development of innovational activity in the republic. In order to test the impact of innovation expenditures on the volume of innovations in the republic, we used linear regression analyzes and found strong interdependence. Also , we discuss the role of human capital and the level of development of financial system in stimulating continuous investments on innovational activity . Furthermore, after analyzing the data about implemented innovations in 2019 in the republic, we found that higher educational as well as research institutions participated in innovational activity very passively, which is of great concern.

***Key words**: innovation, innovational economics , service, national innovation system, investment, economic mechanism, R&D, linear logarithmic regression analyzes, venture funds , angel investors .*

Introduction

Today, Uzbekistan is gradually paying more attention to the creation of an innovative economy . The creation of the Ministry of Innovative Development of Uzbekistan and a fund for supporting innovative development and innovative ideas is the first step towards developing the economy through innovation. Adoption of strategies of action for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the 2017- 2021 years , allowed to speak boldly about the economic reforms in strategic areas of the economy including the development of a national innovation system. The level of development of services, in particular educational services, strongly influences the well-being of the people. A quality educational service is a fundamental condition for creating a national innovation system. In a short period of time, a lot has already been done to create an innovation system, most importantly, specific tasks have been set for the near future on the implementation of innovation policy.

At the moment , as statistics show, the share of participation of universities and research institutes in the development of innovations remains low. Also, investment in innovation has declined in recent years due to the low efficiency of investment assets. This all speaks of the need to create a sustainable economic mechanism for the implementation of innovations, taking into account the interests of business and government, which should bring optimal benefits to society.

Also, it is important to note , that in the implementation of innovation policies should take into account the interests of business and other internal and external factors that can change the direction of economic development. Creating favorable conditions for business and small business can create competitive markets and thereby improve the quality of the final product. But at the same time, it is important to develop and improve educational services in the republic. In developed countries, the university s are a hub of scientific research development. Many important radical innovations were created in the laboratories of universities.

The main part.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirzioev in his message to the Oliy Majlis emphasizes that " ... Today, we turn to the path of innovative development **,** aimed at radical improvement in all spheres of public life and society. And this is natural. After all, who is winning in today's rapidly developing world? Only that state that relies on a new thought, new idea, innovation. Innovation means the future. If we begin to build our great future today, then we must do it primarily on the basis of innovative ideas, an innovative approach [1]. One of the greatest economists Zh.A. Shumpeter first proved h the innovation according to him " constructive destruction " and "industrial mutation" , facilitates rapid growth [2]. American scientist Michael Porter in his book “Competitive Advantage of Countries” argues that innovation is a key factor in achieving competitive advantage at the micro and macro levels [3]. According to Cape, a broader definition of innovation is as follows: innovation can be a product or service, a new production process, a new organizational structure, or a new plan or program for employees of enterprises or organizations [4]. Professor I.T. Abdukarimov defines innovation as an investment, providing and replacing the generations of techniques and technologies, new equipment, technology , arising from the achievements of scientific and technical process [5]. According to Professor OA Abdurakhmanov, innovation in tourism is a tourism product and services that contain innovations for implementation and thereby contribute to the professional development of employees [6] .

Literature review.

Scientific activity, which is the main source of innovation, is one of the types of services. The service sector accounts for almost half of the country's GDP. Famous scientists K. R.Makkonell, S.L.Bryu, F.Kotler , T.Levitt and others in their works investigated the definition of services. For example, F.Kotler defines service as " activities that can be offered to one person by another person or beneficial effect which prevents own than - or [7]. Among Uzbek scientists, I.S. Ochilov defines a service as “the conscious activity of a person, society, and the state that brings benefit [8] ”.

Methodology.

We used the log-linear regression model for checking the volume relationship of innovation with the cost of innovation . The calculations were performed using the Gretl program .

Main content .

Today, Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of an innovative economy. The experience of developed countries shows, that the introduction of innovations and the creation of national innovation system gives its results in the long term. But, it is also important to note that innovations themselves do not live a long time or do not have time to be realized without government intervention[9]. Many states, especially developing countries, are faced with the problem of creating favorable conditions for the development and promotion of innovations. "Since bureaucrats are interested in a large salary and the power of their bureau, it is rational for them to increase the budget of their bureau rather than optimize the social product [10]". This statement means that a purely bureaucratic way of innovating is prone to failure due to lack of sufficient incentives. In addition, policymakers in charge of innovation policy are usually poorly informed about the market by which entrepreneurs and therefore tend to err in the implementation of innovation policy. Therefore, it is very important to analyze what exactly contributes to the growth of innovation.

In order to assess how effective the costs of innovation are, we decided to test the relationship between **costs** and the **volume of innovation** (innovative products, works and services) from 2008 to 2019. We tested the data on various models and settled on the linear logarithmic regression model , since the simple linear model had a heteroscedasticity problem (different observed variances). Below we obtained regression model using the program Gretl and graph the observed interrelationship between x and y (chart №1). According to the results of the calculations that the value of *p* is very close to zero and, therefore, it can be argued that the model explains well the relationship. The value of R squared tells us that the cost of innovation explains 68% of the change in the volume of innovation, which is quite significant. According to our model (1.1), if spending on innovation increases by 1%, then the volume of innovation will increase by 0.51%. Hence, it is clear that the efficiency of costs must be increased at least twice in order for the costs to pay off.

*ln vol_innov = 4.54 + 0.51 * ln exp_onR&D* (1.1)

Observed and estimated volume of innovations from expenditures on innovation (Graph No 1)

Source: Calculations were made by the author based on the data https://stat.uz/uz/432-analiticheskie-materialy-uz/2038-innovatsion-faoliyat

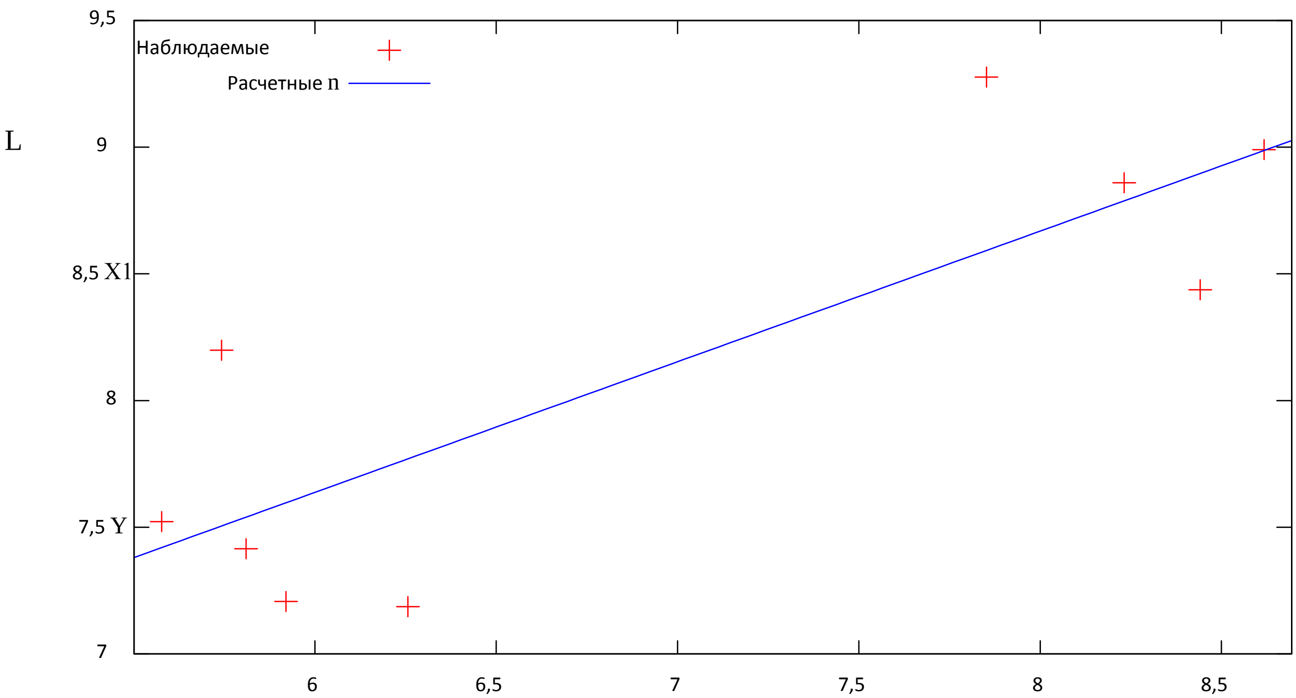
In 2019, the expenditures of developed countries on research and development reached: 2,79% in the USA, 3,29% in Japan, 2,93% in Germany, 2,22% in France, 3,28% in Sweden , Israel 4,25%, in South Korea 4,23% of GDP . Observations show , that in the developed countries on the State account for 30-50% of the cost of the national R & D including at stimulating the development of small innovative business expenses [13] .

It is believed that the foreign investment in the developing world is one of the main factors of economic strength. Foreign direct investment, represented by foreign enterprises, allows the development of competition and thereby constantly stimulates the improvement of the final product or services. The state plays an important role of the "first customer" here. It is state-owned enterprises that actively cooperate with foreign companies and played an important role" the guarantor of the investors in China [14] . In addition to the state, big companies are usually able to develop innovations independently and have sufficient financial resources for investment in large scientific projects.

Conclusions and suggestions .

Today many measures are taken to develop the innovational activities, in particular, legislation is being revised and reformed, as well as precise directions for the development of innovation are approved. Unfortunately, due to the fact that investments in innovation are typically associated with high risks[15], it is also necessary to develop the financial system to provide constant flow of investments. It is important to take the following measures to improve innovation in the republic:

1) To stimulate the activities of universities in important technical areas. Improve the quality of educational



services by attracting foreign specialists ;

2) create close cooperation between manufacturing enterprises and universities through a centralized system of inquiries. Improve the exchange of information between business and universities;

3) establish a close relationship with international research centers. Encourage local professionals to collaborate with their foreign counterparts and;

4) cooperate with international financial institutions to improve the investment climate in the country. Encourage the development of non-traditional methods of financing in the republic.
5) continue studying the nature of the interaction between the interests of government and business in the implementation of innovation policy.

In conclusion, we can say, that economic development is highly dependent on innovation and innovation in business. In particular, the application of technological innovations in the service sector, for example, in the educational service, can improve the quality of education and thereby raise the quality of human capital. But in order to maintain a long-term growth in investment in human capital, as the experience of developed countries shows, we need such levers of financing that would very quickly adapt to the changes taking place in the scientific world. The role of the state as the initiator of the financial reform is colossal, especially when creating favorable conditions for cooperation between business and universities and research centers.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE AND EDUCATIONAL TOURISM IN THE INTERNATIONAL PANDEMIC PERIOD (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UWTO AND UZBEKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this brief report is to identify two key objectives for tourism education in the 21st Century for developed and developing countries and link them to the important work carried out by the World Tourism Organization and its Council for Education and Science.

It is also important to emphasize the importance of sustainable tourism and education during a pandemic and the development of sustainable tourism in Uzbekistan based on foreign experience.

Key words*: tourism, sustainable tourism, The International Air Transport Association, The World Commission on the Environment and Development, educational programs, United Nations World Tourism Organization, Education and Science Council, Education Quality, STEP and TEDQUAL standards.*

Introduction

Tourism is increasingly playing a role in the development of the world's economy. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), there were 1.5 billion international tourist trips in 2019. The annual increase in arrivals over the past few years has been 4–5%. In the share of exports of goods, tourism accounts for 6% of total exports. In total, tourism accounts for about 30% of world exports of services. Ahead of the tourism industry as export items are the oil industry, chemical, food, and automotive industries.

The tourism industry includes every 11 jobs in the world. If earlier the growth of the world economy outstripped the growth rate of tourism development, now the growth rate of world tourism is up to 5% per year, while the growth of the world economy is 2–3% per year, that is, tourism has largely become a factor contributing to the development of the world economy.

Sustainable tourism is the concept of visiting a place as a tourist and trying to have a positive impact on the environment, society and economy. Tourism can include primary transportation to a familiar location, local transportation, accommodation, entertainment, recreation, food, and shopping. It can be related to travel for leisure, business and the so-called VFR (visiting friends and relatives). There is now a broad consensus that tourism development must be sustainable; however, how to achieve this remains a matter of debate.

There is no tourism without travel, so the concept of sustainable tourism is closely related to the concept of sustainable mobility. Two relevant considerations are tourism dependence on fossil fuels and the impact of tourism on climate change. Transport accounts for 72 percent of CO_2 emissions, 24 percent for housing, and 4 percent for local activities. Air travel accounts for 55% of transport CO_2 emissions (or 40% of total tourism). However, when considering the impact of all greenhouse gas emissions on tourism and aviation emissions at high altitude, where their impact on climate is increasing, aviation accounts for 75% of the impact of climate impact on tourism.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) believes that an annual increase in aviation fuel efficiency of 2 percent per year until 2050 will be realistic. However, both Airbus and Boeing expect air passenger-kilometres to increase by about 5 percent annually through at least 2020, leading to increased efficiency gains. By 2050, when other economic sectors have significantly reduced their CO2 emissions, tourism is likely to generate 40 percent of global carbon emissions. The main reason is the increase in the average distance travelled by tourists, which has been growing faster than the number of trips over the years. "Sustainable transportation is now identified as a major challenge facing the global tourism industry, which is perceptibly volatile, and aviation is at the heart of this challenge (Gossling et al., 2010)."

"Sustainable development (English sustainable development - supported development) - such a development of society, which improves human living conditions, and the impact on the environment remain within the economic capacity of the biosphere, so that the natural basis of human functioning is not destroyed" [2]. The concept of sustainable development considers the long-term progress of humanity, which is accompanied by an improvement in the economic component of human life and an improvement in environmental conditions. According to GOST R ISO 14050-99 "Sustainable development is a development in which there is" satisfaction of the needs of the present generation, without prejudice to the ability of future generations to meet their own needs "(formulation of the so-called Brundtland Commission, officially - the World Commission on the Environment and Development (WCED), known by its chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland, convened by the U.N. in 1983). The concept of sustainable development has three key indicators - economic, social, environmental. It is essential to improve the quality of life of people connected economic growth, taking into account the environmental component.

Thus, the following definition of sustainable tourism can be given. Sustainable tourism is a non-fluctuating set of relationships and phenomena that occur as a result of travel and stay in a country (region) of persons who do not live and work there. Sustainable tourism - temporary departures (travel) of citizens of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons (in the future referred to as persons) from their permanent place of residence for medical, recreational, recreational, educational, physical culture, professional, business, religious and other purposes without engaging in activities associated with receiving income from sources in the country (place) of temporary residence, not subject to fluctuations. Sustainable tourism is temporary departures of citizens with various travel purposes, which achieve a balance of economic, social, and environmental conditions. It takes into account the social and cultural characteristics of the host country, tourists. By definition of E.M. Maksarova "Sustainable tourism is a type of tourism that ensures optimal use of environmental resources, supports the socio-cultural characteristics of host communities, ensures the viability of long-term economic processes, taking into account their benefits for all stakeholders" [3]. She also gives the following definition of sustainable tourism development: "sustainable tourism development is such a long-term tourism development, in which a balance is achieved in the implementation of economic, environmental, social and cultural development goals, the interests of all interested parties (tourists, receiving and guiding destinations, local population), based on the rational use of tourist resources and comprehensive partnership "[3].

Literature Review. Foreign scientists: David Airy, Gianna Moscardini, Jackie Delhi, I.S.Viktorovich, A.Saufi, D.O'Brien, H.Wilkins, I.P.Henry, G.A.M.Jackson, J.N. Nilsson, S. Gosslings, and M. Jacobs have done a great deal of research on the importance of education in the development of sustainable tourism.

The main part of the research works. Sustainable tourism is a type of tourism that meets the needs of society, preserves what has been achieved and increases opportunities for the future. A very important component is stability, constancy. It is important not only to preserve what has been achieved in economic terms in tourism but also to develop a constant stable movement forward, the development of tourism, taking into account all the socio-economic needs of society. Tourism is one of the few sectors of the economy that, despite crises, political situations, and the fact that specific vectors of development are continually changing, maintains a surprisingly balanced growth in development. Tourism is developing steadily, increasing annually from 3.5 to 4 percent per year. Sustainable tourism development is a stable change in a given industry, a transition from one quality state to another. From year to year, the requirements of travelling people change, new types of tourism appear, new forms of travel appear, the technologies of work of travel companies and hotels are changing, technological innovations are being actively introduced into life, which radically changes the organizational processes of companies. Tourism is a branch of the economy that pays great attention to the sustainable development of the world as a whole; it is such an industry that is aimed at preserving peace in the world.

The World Tourism Organization has designated 2017 as the Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated that: “Harnessing the tremendous benefits of tourism will be critical to achieving sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda.” The main goal of the Year of Sustainable Tourism is to explore and highlight the potential that tourism has to transform the world into an area of shared prosperity and well-being. In accordance with this goal, much work appears to study the world's tourism potential, to develop mechanisms for its use in economic activity, its competent involvement and use from the standpoint of ecology and preservation of cultural heritage. Tourism not only can, but tourism constantly stimulates economic growth and the growth of related sectors of the economy, which is approximately 53 sectors. Tourism contributes to the growth of new jobs. Currently, every eleventh job in the world belongs to the tourism industry, every seventh together with related sectors of the economy. Due to the growth of tourist arrivals, the development of tourism in new tourist destinations, with the construction of new facilities, holding significant events in the world, the growth of jobs in the industry is continually increasing. It is also important to note the fact that tourism helps people in many countries to avoid poverty and improve their well-being. Tourism should be seen as a factor that contributes to gender equality. A huge role is assigned to tourism as a sector that influences the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity contributes to the protection of natural and cultural heritage. The International Year 2017 has been expected to raise awareness among the public and decision-makers of the contribution of sustainable tourism to development while mobilizing all stakeholders to work together to turn tourism into a catalyst for change. The Year of Sustainable Tourism has encouraged changes in policies, business practices, and consumer behaviour aimed at making the tourism sector more sustainable.

In tourism development, it is planned to highlight the role of tourism in five key areas: inclusive and sustainable economic growth; social inclusion, employment and poverty reduction; efficient use of resources, environmental protection and climate change processes; cultural values, diversity, cultural heritage, mutual understanding and security.

To fulfil tasks of strengthening the role of tourism in the above areas it is necessary to carry out the following activities: to inform and educate in order to raise public awareness; to develop tourism policies; to build capacity in education. In outreach activities, it is important to conduct a series of activities aimed at promoting sustainable tourism as a development tool. It is important to define the terminology, to show the role of sustainable tourism, the role in the economy of sustainable development. Important indicators of sustainable development are the following: aspects of social, environmental, economic development, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the construction of integral indices, which can be used to judge the development of a region or country as a whole. Indicators of sustainable development are indicators that make it possible to judge the state of change in the economy, social sphere and ecology. Some variables are distinguished that can assess the indicators of the development of a situation, event, region. There is a system of eco-indicators for the organization of economic cooperation and development in the world. There is also a system of U.N. sustainable development indicators. The system of environmental-economic accounting was proposed by the Statistics Division of the U.N. Secretariat in 1993. The World Bank proposed the “true savings” indicator. The General Progress Indicator is also used - a generalized indicator that replaces GDP as an integral measure [4]. In order for the world to understand the role of sustainable tourism, it is important to generate new knowledge, knowledge in the field of sustainable tourism, to disseminate such knowledge, to hold conferences. Workshops, research dedicated to sustainable tourism, create interdisciplinary platforms.

The level of study of sustainable tourism in terms of area

In the political area, it is essential to identify policies, strategies and programs that promote the inclusion of women, youth, disadvantaged groups in tourism. The inclusion of women and youth is incredibly important. For young people, it is necessary to conduct and organize courses, help and facilitate the opening of their own business. Higher education institutions, research centers need to conduct research aimed at restoring consumer confidence. At present, it is increasingly necessary to include exchange programs in educational processes, take into account modern trends in academic mobility, and improve the quality of educational programs.

Sustainable tourism has the following important development goals. This is, first of all, the widespread elimination of poverty in all forms. Tourism is one of the few economic sectors that can be best focused on creating multiple jobs. Tourism is closely related to various sectors of the economy, including agriculture. Thanks to the development of agriculture, the development of rural tourism, it is possible to solve the problem of hunger, through the creation of new directions of tourism to eliminate famine on the planet in some countries, to promote better nutrition, and prolong life on Earth. Sustainable tourism can act as a factor that is of great importance for the preservation of life by ensuring a healthy lifestyle, promoting well-being for all at any age. Travellers are increasingly choosing forms of tourism that contribute to a healthy lifestyle. Pensioners have more and more opportunities for travel and safe travel in different countries of the world. People are increasingly choosing ecological tours, ecological hotels.

Environmental issues are an important issue. These are issues related to the conservation of water resources of the oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. In connection with the development of tourism, the recreational load on some territories is significantly increased. Accordingly, it is necessary not only to distribute tourist flows correctly, but also to timely protect facilities, rational use of water resources, and organize sanitation for everyone. It is also essential to involve other natural resources in tourism activities. At the same time, it is necessary to clearly understand and control the flows of tourists, take into account the maximum possible flows of tourists per unit area of the territory, timely restoration of resources. The problem of saving energy is an important problem for all humanity. In this regard, the tourism industry should be a participant in programs to provide affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources for all.

Economic area. Sustainable tourism contributes to sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and decent work for all, and gender equality. Through the development of sustainable tourism, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and a drive for innovation are possible. Sustainable tourism development contributes to reducing inequalities between countries and between regions within countries. Openness, security, resilience and environmental sustainability of cities and towns need to be ensured. Sustainable tourism enables the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns. Sustainable tourism has a critical role to play in building peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, strengthening the means of implementation and energizing the work of different countries in the Global Partnership and for sustainable development.

Tourism Education: Challenges for the 21st Century and the Role of UNWTO

At present, after more than 40 years of development, most developed countries are widely implementing educational programs in the field of tourism. These programs cover virtually all levels - from secondary schools to universities, and virtually all sectors of the prism. The initial programs are focused on the hospitality sector, the educational function of which is aimed at those who intend to work in the restaurant service or leisure activities. They have now been joined by programs that deal with other elements of tourism, from voucher trading to attracting visitors. The latest innovation is special events programs, ranging from global events such as the Olympic Games to smaller events such as weddings and anniversaries to educate those wishing to work in the sector. The tourism industry is considered the world's largest employer and is likely to continue to grow and is currently supported by a comprehensive education program.

The development of these educational programs is important for two key reasons. First, it provides a source of educated and skilled workers, which is now an important component of the economies of many countries. Quantity, more importantly, the quality of the workforce is often a determining factor in the success of tourism services, both in terms of customer satisfaction and the efficiency of delivery. The success of the tourism business depends mostly on the relationship that develops between customers and first-line service personnel, whether it is a restaurant, theme park or airport, as well as the ability of employees to act quickly and efficiently.

There is, however, another critical component that should be introduced into educational programs in the field of tourism - a broader understanding of the nature, influence and impact on it of tourism. As an activity, tourism can bring both benefits and losses to the community - the environment, the way of life, the economy, even during a global pandemic. Its long-term success depends in part on how we deal with tourism-related issues. If we ignore them, tourism will not be able to remain sustainable. In this sense, tourism education is also essential, ensuring that those who make decisions about its future are aware of their role as stewards of the world's scarce resources. At this stage, the state plays an essential role in the life of tourism and education.

Summarizing these two factors, we can say that the combination of the need for highly educated and qualified personnel who can quickly and effectively meet the requirements of clients with the need for people who know what their decisions will make long-term consequences will create a curriculum structure for educational programs in the field of tourism. This applies equally to educational programs for executive guides or travel agency managers, or even for those who intend to start their own business. Everyone involved in this challenging field needs appropriate qualifications and education, both to gain an edge over competitors and to maintain the long-term sustainability of tourism in general. So far, tourism education programs have been generally successful in their focus on providing the knowledge and skills to be successful in a competitive environment.

It may come as no surprise to anyone that countries with well-developed tourism sectors are leading the way in tourism education, and it is in these countries that programs are being implemented everywhere, from schools to university doctoral studies. However, developing countries are also rapidly adopting tourism programs to support their nascent tourism activities. All developing countries are creating organizations that provide high-quality education in tourism, but at the same time, there are many regions where such programs are still not available, which represents a real limitation for countries in these regions in their attempts to use tourism to combat poverty. Therefore, there is an additional challenge for developing countries to meet their aspirations, which is to ensure access to high-quality tourism education.

STEP and TEDQUAL teaching standards in the development of sustainable tourism

The introduction of Education for Sustainable Development and support for developing countries to create their tourism to combat poverty are two critical areas of UNWTO's work. These destinations were the main elements of the Organization's agenda, along with initiatives to help the tourism sector overcome the global recession. A striking example of this is the STEP (Sustainable Tourism and Poverty Alleviation) Program of the World Tourism Organization, which is being implemented as part of the U.N. Mission for the development of the poorest countries in the new millennium.

Somewhat unusual for the U.N. family is that the World Tourism Organization has affiliated members along with full (fully state) members. These affiliated members have introduced three different types of bodies to the Organization, each of which is vital to the successful development of tourism. First, they are members of the tourism business community, which includes private sector companies and their representative organizations. Secondly, there are many tour operators, such as tourist offices and congress offices. Thirdly, these are educational organizations that provide knowledge in the field of tourism - universities, colleges and schools around the world. These three groups constitute the Council of Affiliated Members of the UNWTO and have their councils, one of which is the Council for Education and Science (EdSCo).

It is bearing in mind the above challenges for tourism education and the broad objectives of the World

Tourism Organization concerning poverty alleviation. The Council for Education and Science is at the forefront of helping to meet these challenges. Its activities over the past decades or more have mostly focused on supporting the development of tourism education around the world. This has been achieved in a variety of ways. Through its Quality Tourism Education Initiative (TEDQUAL), it has been able to improve the quality of education and ensure that it meets the needs of the tourism industry; as part of its patronage program, the Council provided support to universities in developing countries; through his training programs run by the UNWTO, he has offered highly qualified expertise to officials around the world and through his periodic conferences he has brought together educators from many countries to discuss a range of issues such as climate change good governance and sustainability. The Council for Education and Research is also planning curriculum activities as part of its efforts to ensure that the tourism sector XXI meets the needs of clients.

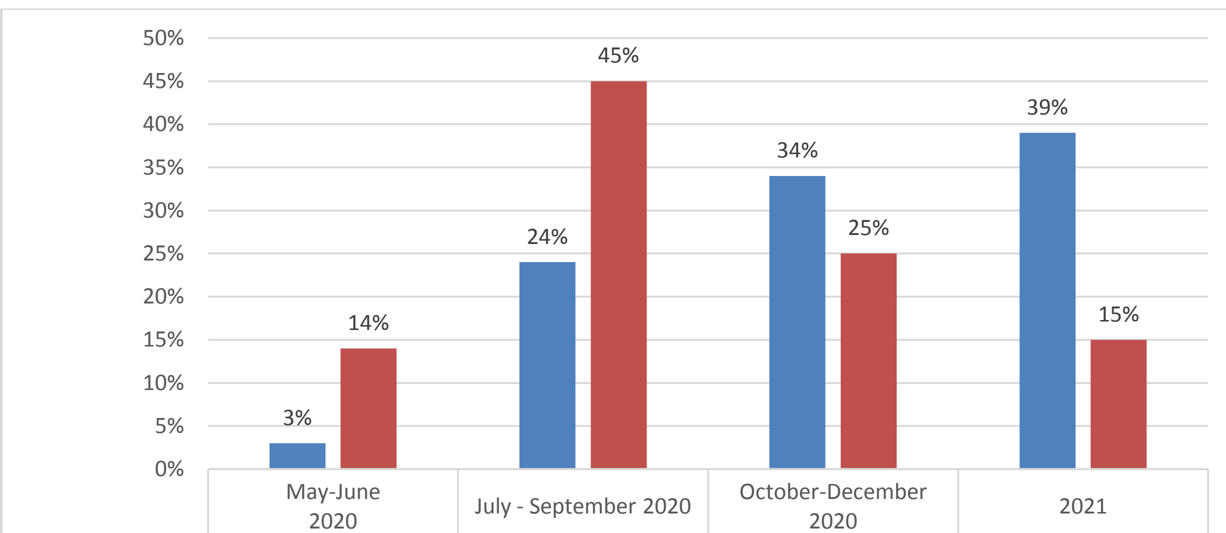
Sustainable tourism in Uzbekistan during the pandemic

Uzbekistan and its tourism industry have also fully felt the negative impact of the pandemic. Since the announcement of the quarantine, more than 1,500 tour operators and 1,200 hotels have suspended their activities, which has led to a decrease in income for more than 250 thousand people. The government took a number of priority measures to support the industry. In particular, 1,750 business entities used the exemption from property and land taxes, which allowed them to avoid spending 60 billion souls.

In connection with the continuing restrictions on international travel in many countries, UNWTO experts concluded that domestic tourism demand would recover much faster than international demand. The SWOT analysis showed that, despite the continuing uncertainty in the fight against the spread of coronavirus. Domestic tourism can buffer the tourism industry.

Diagram №1.

The answer of experts to the question "When will the tourist demand for your destination begin to recover?"



	May-June 2020	July - September 2020	October-December 2020	2021
International	3%	24%	34%	39%
Domestic	14%	45%	25%	15%

Source: UNWTO – 2020

Taking into account the WTO recommendations on the restoration of tourism, on May 28, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic" was adopted, in which the priority is the resumption of domestic tourism in the regions of the Republic from June 1, 2020, with a stable sanitary and epidemiological situation and with strict adherence to all sanitary standards. The same document adopted a package of measures to stimulate the early recovery of the industry, including, among other things, additional tax benefits and preferences, prolongation of the principal debt on previously issued loans and the provision of targeted interest-free loans, subsidies for start-ups and innovative tourism products. According to Abdukhakimov A., the head of the State Committee for Tourism, these measures should ensure the export of tourism services for more than 450 million U.S. dollars.

Table №1.

Indicators of the development of domestic tourism in Uzbekistan

Index	2017	2018	2019
Estimated number of households, thousand units	6321	6565,8	6742,6
Of them made trips within the country	4463,8	4737,5	5972,3
They carried out trips, thousand trips	106814,4	119094,1	108517,4
overnight stay	24550	28982,5	12920
with in a day	82264,4	90111,6	95597

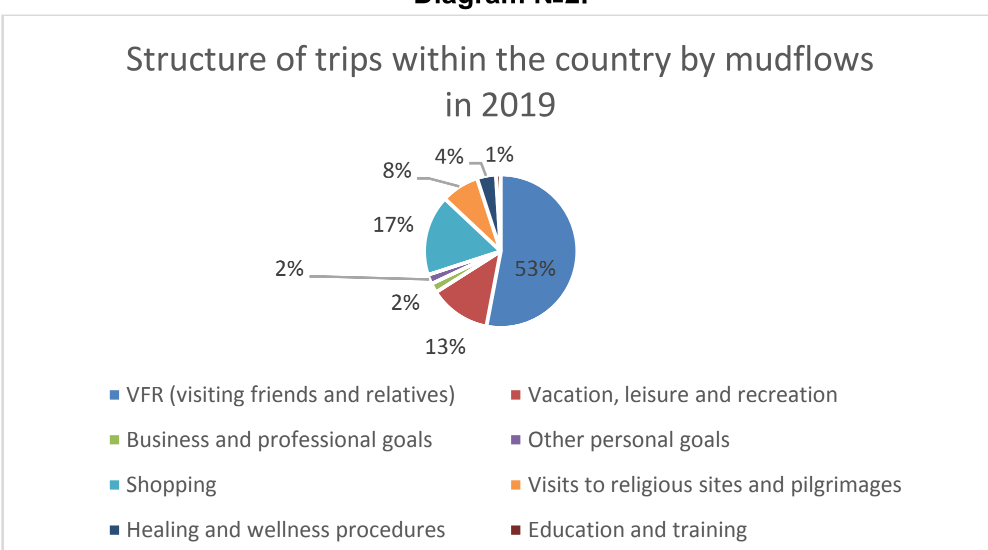
Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the State Statistics Committee

An analysis of the indicators of the development of domestic tourism in Uzbekistan showed that although this direction of the industry recently began to develop relatively, before the pandemic, it experienced stable growth.

However, in 2019, the number of trips within the country decreased by 9%, and the decline was due to a decrease in the number of overnight trips by more than two times, while trips without an overnight stay increased by 6%. In our opinion, the reasons for this decline could be the discrepancy between the price and quality of the provided accommodation services, as well as the change in travel goals.

In 2019, the priority goals of travel within Uzbekistan were visiting friends and relatives, making purchases. Therefore, for the further development of domestic tourism, it is necessary to increase the attractiveness of travel, the purpose of which is vacation, leisure and visits to religious sites. After all, it brings the highest income to the industry.

Diagram №2.



Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the State Statistics Committee

At the same time, given the current situation of the pandemic, it is necessary not only to develop topical tourist destinations but also to create safe conditions for the functioning of both internal and external tourism. On this purpose, the Uzbekistan project “Safe travel guaranteed” has been developed in the Republic. The project is a new system of sanitary and epidemiological safety for tourists based on world standards. Certification of tourism facilities and related infrastructure, tourism services based on new sanitary and hygienic requirements will be mandatory for:

-all-state border points;

-air, railway and bus stations;

- objects of material cultural heritage, museums, theatres and others.

At the same time, the State Committee for Tourism, together with the Ministry of Health, will form and will supplement the "register of safe objects", based on which tour operators will form tourist routes. Certification of business entities (catering services, accommodation facilities, transport services and others) is voluntary. An important part of this project will be the organization of training and advanced training of personnel of tour operators, tourism facilities and related infrastructure. A working group will also be organized with the participation of public organizations for the widespread monitoring of compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements for safe services.

The introduction of this system will make it possible to start the resuscitation of the industry with the help of domestic tourism as safely as possible. However, one should not adhere to optimistic forecasts that in March-April next year, the domestic tourist flow demonstrated growth. It is primarily due to a decrease in the purchasing power of most of the population during the quarantine. However, provided that the situation with the pandemic stabilizes and an adequate system of economic measures to eliminate its consequences, including if it is possible to achieve maximum preservation of jobs, by August, in our opinion, an increase in the number of domestic tourists can be expected. Many factors will contribute to this.

Rest is one of the basic human needs. Taking into account the rather psychological severe stress of the last half of the year, for most people vacation, at least short (3-5 days), is merely vital, and this is an additional opportunity for expanding domestic tourism.

Security is a crucial factor in the development of any type of tourism, and in today's situation, its relevance is difficult to overestimate. In Uzbekistan, throughout the entire quarantine, the situation was relatively controlled, and the statistics were more than stable, compared to other countries, in which the number of deaths was the same as the number of all infected people in the Republic, and sometimes even more. Therefore, most likely, the bulk of the population will prefer to travel around the country.

The cost of recreation is another distinct advantage of domestic tourism. Resting inside the country is not only safer but also cheaper, which in the context of an economic downturn can become a determining factor in deciding on a vacation.

Conclusion and Suggestions. In summary, the tourism business of Uzbekistan needs to rethink its existing business models through innovation and digitalization radically. In our opinion, it is necessary to develop such market segments as rural and nature tourism, the potential of which is just beginning to unfold. The activity of the domestic tourism industry and comprehensive support from the state will contribute to the expansion of sustainable domestic tourism in Uzbekistan, despite the emerging and still forthcoming difficulties in the restoration of the entire industry as a whole.

Achieving the development of sustainable tourism in Uzbekistan during a pandemic through education, the use of foreign experience will bring many economic benefits. This work can be done in 3 steps:

- At the first stage, the development of sustainable tourism through the use of available qualified personnel. At the same time, the establishment of free and large-scale democratic competition among employees of tourism enterprises and organizations; (Organization of various competitions and master classes among the staff in order to restore the flow of tourists);

- At the second stage, the creation of the calculation of preferential loans for students for travel; (Development of sustainable tourism through domestic tourism: development of credit programs covering 80% of trips for at least one year);

- At the third stage, it is necessary to determine educational tourism based on the ability to pay off international students, arrange for some international students contractual payments with a 50%, 40% and 30% discount.

The above processes serve as social assistance from the state to restore the income and health of the population in the current pandemic. This situation also contributes to economic investment by the state in the event of a severe crisis.

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