

IFRS” HOMLI
KONFERENCIYA

CONFERENCE “GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC

TRENDS”

2nd FORUM OF
DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY:
GLOBAL AND
NATIONAL
ECONOMIC
TRENDS



TASHKENT STATE
UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

ЙЎНАЛИШ: ГЛОБАЛ
ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ
РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ
ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРИ ВА
ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАР
“Глобал ва миллий
иқтисодий трендлари”

ERENCE

19-20
OCTOBER

ФОРУМ

PARALLEL CONFERENCES
“NEW2AN, ICFNDS
AND ICDSIS”

2nd FORUM OF
DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY:
GLOBAL AND
NATIONAL
ECONOMIC
TRENDS

NEW2AN, ICFNDS AND ICDSIS”

CONFERENCE
“IFRS”

GLOBAL
ECONOMIC
TRENDS”
2nd FORUM OF
DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY:
GLOBAL AND
NATIONAL

“IFRS”

HOMLI

МЛМ
ШМЯ

2nd FORUM OF
DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY:

MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI

2023

ILMIY ELEKTRON JURNAL

MAXSUS SON

ФОРУМ

19-20 OCTOBER

PARALLEL CONFERENCES
“NEW2AN, ICFNDS

AND ICDSIS”

РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСО
АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛ
ВА ТАЪЛИМНИНГ
ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЙЎН
“NEW2AN, ICFNDS,
номли параллель
конференциялар

- Macroeconomic Stability
- Social Welfare
- Human Capital
- Decent Employment
- World Economy
- Gender Equality
- Industry 4.0
- Sustainable Agriculture



MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI

<https://laboreconomics.uz>



MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI 2023-yil Maxsus son

ЭКОНОМИКА ТРУДА И ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ

LABOR ECONOMICS AND HUMAN CAPITAL

laboreconomics.uz

“**Mehnat iqtisodiyoti va inson kapitali**” ilmiy elektron jurnali O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi (OAK) rayosatining 2023-yil 3-iyundagi 328/3-sonli qarori bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.
Muassis: “Mehnat iqtisodiyoti va inson kapitali” ilmiy maktabi.

Tahririyat manzili:
100066, Toshkent shahri, Islom Karimov ko‘chasi, 49-uy.
Elektron manzil: ilmiymaktab@gmail.com
Jurnal web-sayti: www.laboreconomics.uz
Bog‘lanish uchun telefonlar:
+998 (99) 881-86-98.

TOSHKENT-2023

EDITORIAL BOARD | TAHRIRIYAT KENGASHI

Tahririyat Kengashi raisi: (Chairman of the Editorial Board)

Abdurahmanov Qalandar Xodjayeovich, O‘zFA akademigi

Tahririyat Kengashi a‘zolari: (Members of the Editorial Board)

Toshqulov Abduqodir Hamidovich,
i.f.d., prof.

Yusupov Axmadbek Tadjiyevich,
i.f.d., prof.

Sharipov Kongratboy Avezimbetovich,
t.f.d., prof

Raifkov Kudratilla Mirsagatovich,
i.f.d., prof

Xalmuradov Rustam Ibragimovich,
i.f.d., prof

Umurzakov Baxodir Xamidovich,
i.f.d., prof.

Nazarov Sharofiddin Xakimovich,
i.f.d., prof.

Jumayev Nodir Xasiyatovich,
i.f.d, prof.

Abduraxmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna,
i.f.d., prof.

Eshov Mansur Po‘latovich,
i.f.d., prof.

Zokirova Nodira Kalandarovna,
i.f.d.. prof.

Xudoyberdiyev Zayniddin Yavkachevich,
i.f.d., prof.

Muxiddinov Erkin Madorbekovich,
i.f.f.d., (PhD)

Xolmuxammedov Muhsinjon Murodullayev,
i.f.n., dots.

Amirov Lochinbek Fayzullayevich,
i.f.f.d., (PhD), dots.

G‘oyipnazarov Sanjar Baxodirovich,
i.f.f.d., (PhD), dots.

Shakarov Zafar Gafarovich,
i.f.f.d., (PhD)

Jamoatchilik Kengashi a‘zolari:
(Community Council members)

Bred Bodenxauzen (AQSh)

Jon Ankor (Buyuk Britaniya)

Odegov Yuriy Gennadevich
(Rossiya Federasiyasi)

Keynz Miller (AQSh)

Sung Dong Ki (Koreya Respublikasi)

Masato Xivatari (Yaponiya)

Gerxard Feldmayer (Germaniya)

Eko Shri Margianti (Indoneziya)

Ahmed Mohamed Aziz Ismoil (Misr)

Rohana Ngah (Malayziya)

Sharifah Zanniyerah (Malayziya)

Teguh Dartanto (Indoneziya)

Nur Azlinna (Saudiya Arabistoni)

Muhammed Xoliq (Pokiston)

Alisher Dedaxonov (Toshkent)



Mas‘ul muxarrir (Editor-in-Chief):

G‘oyipnazarov Sanjar Baxodirovich

Veb-administrator (Web admin):

Musayev Xurshid Sharifjonovich



MUNDARIJA (CONTENTS)

MEHNAT BOZORI VA MEHNAT MUNOSABATLARI

Q.X. Abdurahmonov S.B. G'oyipnazarov	Сунъий интеллектни жорий этиш натижасида меҳнат бозоридаги ўзгаришлар	6–12
R.I. Nurimbetov A.M. Ismailov	O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti tarmoqlari rivojlanishi va aholi bandligini manfaatdorlik indeksi asosida baholash	13–21
N.T. Shayusupova S.S. Amirdjanova	Прогнозирование макроэкономических показателей роста экономики и занятости населения республики	22–29
I.A. Bakiyeva	Тошкент вилоятида ишсизларни замонавий касб-ҳунарга ўқитишни самарали ташкил этиш йўллари	30–34
S.I. Sotnikova	Наемный труд: институциональные эффекты неравновесной экономики .	35–41
A.S. Usmanov M.A. Bahridinova	Qashqadaryo viloyatida bandlikning tarmoq tuzilishidagi o'zgarishlar va uning aholi turmush farovonligiga ta'siri	42–48
X.F. To'xtayeva	Туристик хизматлар бозорида бандликни тартибга солиш ва бошқариш бўйича илғор хорижий тажрибалар	49–56
B.Z. Ganiyev	O'zbekiston hududlarida bandlikning iqtisodiy o'sishga nisbatan elastikligi tahlili	57–61

INSON RESURSLARINI BOSHQARISH

S. Sotnikova N. Sotnikov	Ecology of the employee's career based on the concept of time management .	62–70
A.N. Turayev B.B. Suvonov	Направления развития анализа затрат труда в хозяйствующих субъектах	71–76
B.B.Suvonov	Зарубежный опыт анализа показателей затрат труда в хозяйствующих субъектах	77–82
Z.M. Xasanova	Enhancing economic education and human resources management: a study of innovative approaches in Uzbekistan's higher education institutions	83–91
R.R. Oqmullayev	Инсон ресурсларини бошқариш — олий таълим муассасаларининг глобал рақобатбардошликка эришиш омили	92–102
B.B. Mardonov	Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida kadrlar salohiyatini baholash	103–108
M.Sh. Xaydarova	Использование искусственного интеллекта в управлении человеческими ресурсами	109–123

INSON KAPITALI

A. Zikriyoyev D. Khojamqulov M. Raimjanova N. Turayev A. Abdullayev	Human capital development in the context of health and safety regulation: policy analysis in construction industry	124–138
A. Zikriyoyev M. Farmonova Ch. Keldiyorova D. Nekboyev O. Murodova	Orientation / induction day as a remedy for human capital investment at higher education	139–150
A.S. Boltayev Y.M. Otaboyev	The impact of health and education expenditure on economic growth in case of Uzbekistan	151–163
O.A. Eshbayev	Strategic integration of emerging technologies in engineering education: a holistic approach to cultivate human capital for the digital economy	164–169

A.O. Jumanov R.A. Omirzakov	Innovative environmental education in higher education: fostering sustainable mindsets for a greener future	170–175
I.Sh. Khadjiyeva	School climate quality and education quality: evidence from 15 worst performing nations at PISA 2018	176–187
M.O. Kurolov	Leveraging digital healthcare marketing strategies to enhance social welfare through human capital development	188–192
M. Numanova F. Khakimov	Priorities for the development of national human capital in the economy	193–198
M.X. Xo‘jayeva	Properties of innovative activity in the education system of Uzbekistan	198–203
H.T. Yaxshiyev	Mehmonxona hamda restorani biznesi faoliyati tushunchasi va mohiyati	204–206
X.B. Nasriddinov	O‘quvchilarning kreativ fikrlashini rivojlantirishda ta‘lim metodlaridan foydalanish	207–210
Sh.Y. Sharobiddinov	Investing in human capital: a comparative analysis of democratic and authoritarian regimes	211–220
Z.M. Xasanova	Comparative analysis of innovative education management strategies for economic education and green development: lessons from foreign countries	221–228
S.R. Xolbayeva	Трансформация системы подготовки кадров в целях повышения эффективности функционирования человеческого капитала в экономической системе	229–238
INSON TARAQQIYOTI		
Sh.U. Jo‘rayeva	Socio-economic significance and analysis of the standard of living of the population	239–244
N.M. Khazratkulova	The impact of inter-budgetary relations on regional growth and the standard of living of the population of the regions (on the example of the republic of Uzbekistan)	245–250
KAMBAG‘ALLIKNI QISQARITRISH		
G.Q. Abduraxmonova M.X. Fayziyeva Sh.Q. Xoliyorova	O‘zbekiston davlat ijtimoiy himoya tizimini mustahkamlashda raqamli rivojlanishning o‘rni	251–261
GENDER TENGLIK		
G.Q. Abruraxmonova N.U. Khalimjonov	Gender inequality in labour market	262–268
MUNOSIB MEHNAT		
Sh.X. Raxmatullayeva	Milliy korxonalarda mehnat samaradorligining muhim ko‘rsatkichlarini baholash tizimini imkoniyatlari	269–275
Z.U. Usmonov	Ko‘zi ojiz shaxslarni ish bilan ta‘minlashning obyektiv zarurligi	276–283
TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH		
L.F. Amirov	Современные тенденции развития аграрного сектора Республики Узбекистан	284–293
I. Khotamov A. Kasimov Y. Najmiddinov G. Yuldashev	The current importance of alternative energy and renewable energy in Uzbekistan	294–317
Z.T. Abdurakhmanova	Factors affecting sustainable agriculture and food production in Uzbekistan	318–328
J.X. Ishanov	Determination of hydraulically acceptable length of drip irrigation pipe	329–334

U.Sh. Duskobilov	Influence of monetary policy instruments on macroeconomic stability during the transition to inflation targeting in Uzbekistan	335–342
Sh.D. Ergashkhodjayeva E.Y. Khojiyev	The EU’s generalised system of preferences: impact on foreign trade of domestic products	343–348
O.A. Eshbayev	Exploring synergies: redefining engineering education management for industry 4.0 in the digital economy era	349–354
H.B. Haydarov	O‘zbekistonda makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda xorijiy investitsiyalarning tutgan o‘rni	355–361
M.R. Khidirova	Improving the efficiency of corporate governance based on the modeling of agricultural machinery enterprises	362–369
B.N. Ishniyazov	Analysis of the activities of innovation of the agricultural sector of our country	370–374
N.N. Ismoilov	Implementing SDGS (sustainable development goals) in small business entities	375–380
N.S. Karimova	O‘zbekistonda klasterlar faoliyatini tashkil etish mexanizmi	381–385
M.R. Khayitova	The essence of green loans in a global unstable environment	386–391
S.B. Maxmudov	Milliy iqtisodiyotda eksport amaliyotiga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni ekonometrik tahlilini baholash	392–401
Y.F. Najmiddinov	Initial efforts to develop green energy and green growth in Uzbekistan	402–407
Ch.G. Nosirova	Developing sustainable pathways for textile product exports: a green strategy approach to enhance social welfare	408–415
N. Khalimjonov P. Allayarov	The gravity trade model for Uzbekistan	416–424
D. Usmonova	Evaluating the role of marketing strategies in fostering the growth of viticulture enterprises for achieving sustainable agricultural development	425–431
МАКРОИҚТИСОДИЙОТ		
A. Valiyeva	Assessing the impact of sustainable agricultural practices on legume market dynamics: a comprehensive marketing research analysis	432–440
V.K. Yarashova	The mutual influence of transport on macroeconomic indicators in Uzbekistan	441–447
M.S. Yusupov G.T. Ismoilova	Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish zanjirida agrosanoat klasterlarining ahamiyati va rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari	448–459
M.T. Abdurahmanova M.M. Ismailova	Қишлоқ хўжалигида ер ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланишнинг хориж тажрибасини такомиллаштириш	460–465
N.B. Achilova	Сущность и значение национального брендинга стран в условиях глобализации	466–474
J.N. Bayisbayev	Мамлакатимизнинг тадбиркорлик субъектларини ижтимоий фаолиятини қўллаб-қувватлашдаги иштироки	475–481
A. Valiyeva	Оценка роли устойчивых методов ведения сельского хозяйства в повышении конкурентоспособности рынков бобовых: глобальный маркетинговый анализ	482–490
F.R. Bobobekov	Мақроқиқтисодий барқарорлик шароитида факторингга таъсир этувчи омиллар	491–497
D.B. Xajiyev	Даромадларни қайта тақсимлаш жараёнларини тартибга солишнинг фискал воситалари	498–504



THE IMPACT OF INTER-BUDGETARY RELATIONS ON REGIONAL GROWTH AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION OF THE REGIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN)

Khazratkulova Lola Narmuminovna

PhD in Economic Sciences

Associate Professor, Department of Finance and Business Analytics

Tashkent State Economic University

Abstract. The article attempts to systematize the main provisions of the theories of regional growth and development and their significance in assessing the differentiation of the population, identifying trends in the influence of inter-budgetary relations on the standard of living of the population of the regions of Uzbekistan, analyzes the dynamics of the structure of budget security and effectiveness in the regional context, identifies directions for improving the effectiveness of the system of inter-budgetary relations and reducing interregional differentiation of socio-economic development in Uzbekistan. It is concluded that the impact of inter-budget transfers on the lives of residents of the regions can be both positive and negative. On the one hand, receiving transfers allows solving social and economic problems, creating new jobs and improving the standard of living of the population. On the other hand, dependence on them can lead to gratuitousness and irresponsibility, deterioration of the economic independence of the region and low motivation of residents to develop.

Keywords. state budget, revenues and expenditures of the state budget, budget security, budget efficiency, regional development, interregional differentiation, economic growth, quality of life of the population.

БЮДЖЕТЛАРАРО МУНОСАБАТЛАРНИНГ ҲУДУДЛАРНИНГ ЎСИШИ ВА АҲОЛИ ТУРМУШ ДАРАЖАСИГА ТАЪСИРИ

Хазратқулова Лола Нормуминовна,

Молия ва бизнес таҳлили кафедраси доценти.

Аннотация. Мақолада минтақавий ўсиш ва ривожланиш назарияларининг асосий қоидаларини ва уларнинг аҳоли табақаланишини баҳолашдаги аҳамиятини тизимлаштиришга, бюджетлараро муносабатларнинг Ўзбекистон ҳудудлари аҳолисининг турмуш даражасига таъсири тенденцияларини аниқлашга ҳаракат қилинади, бюджет хавфсизлиги тузилмаси динамикаси таҳлил қилинади ва минтақавий контекстда самарадорлик, бюджетлараро муносабатлар тизимининг самарадорлигини ошириш ва Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишнинг минтақалараро табақаланишини камайтириш йўналишларини белгилайди. Бюджетлараро ўтказмаларнинг минтақалар аҳолиси ҳаётига таъсири ҳам ижобий, ҳам салбий бўлиши мумкин деган хулосага келишди. Бир томондан, пул ўтказмаларини қабул қилиш ижтимоий ва иқтисодий муаммоларни ҳал қилиш, янги иш ўринлари яратиш ва аҳоли турмуш даражасини яхшилаш имконини беради. Бошқа томондан, уларга қарамлик беғаразлик ва масъулиятсизликка, минтақанинг иқтисодий мустақиллигининг ёмонлашишига ва аҳолининг ривожланиш мотивациясининг пастлигига олиб келиши мумкин.

Калит сўзлар. давлат бюджети, давлат бюджетининг даромадлари ва харажатлари, бюджет хавфсизлиги, бюджет самарадорлиги, минтақавий ривожланиш, минтақалараро табақаланиш, иқтисодий ўсиш, аҳоли ҳаёт сифати.

ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕЖБЮДЖЕТНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ НА РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РОСТ И УРОВЕНЬ ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕГИОНОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН)

Хазраткулова Лола Нармуиновна

Доцент кафедры финансов и бизнес-аналитики

Ташкентский государственный экономический университет.

Аннотация. В статье предпринята попытка систематизировать основные положения теорий регионального роста и развития и их значение при оценке дифференциации населения,



► **Inson taraqqiyoti**

выявлении тенденций влияния межбюджетных отношений на уровень жизни населения регионов Узбекистана, проанализирована динамика структуры бюджетной обеспеченности и эффективность в региональном контексте, определены направления повышения эффективности системы межбюджетных отношений и снижения межрегиональной дифференциации социально-экономического развития Узбекистана. Сделан вывод о том, что влияние межбюджетных трансфертов на жизнь жителей регионов может быть как положительным, так и отрицательным. С одной стороны, получение трансфертов позволяет решать социальные и экономические проблемы, создавать новые рабочие места и повышать уровень жизни населения. С другой стороны, зависимость от них может привести к безвозмездности и безответственности, ухудшению экономической независимости региона и низкой мотивации жителей к развитию.

Ключевые слова. государственный бюджет, доходы и расходы государственного бюджета, бюджетная обеспеченность, бюджетная эффективность, региональное развитие, межрегиональная дифференциация, экономический рост, качество жизни населения.

Introduction:

The current stage of development of the world economy and the social sphere is characterized by the presence and increasing severity of regional problems associated with imbalances in the socio-economic development of territories. This means that some regions or population groups lag behind others in terms of development and access to resources.

States use various tools and policies to solve these problems. These can be measures to stimulate economic growth, create new jobs, increase the level of education and vocational training, as well as social support and social security programs. In addition, it is important to strengthen the infrastructure and economic base in less developed regions in order to reduce the inequality in development between territories.

In the conditions of the formation of a democratic structure of society and the formation of local self-government, as one of its fundamental foundations, issues of development of the financial potential of the territory and financial support of local authorities are of particular importance for the implementation of the tasks of improving the quality of life of the population. Satisfaction of a number of citizens' needs, in particular, such as the need for public goods, is closest to the local level, which determines the importance of local finance in the distribution of financial resources of society and the relevance of improving the efficiency of the system of inter-budgetary relations.

Methodology:

General scientific logical methods of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, statistical data processing were used in the research process. The information base of the study was the materials of domestic and foreign research institutions, international organizations.

Results:

Within the framework of the thematic focus of this article, we will consider in more detail the elements of the conceptual apparatus that are directly related to inter-budgetary relations. Thus, in the works of the Russian scientist Yandiev M.I., the following formulation of the concept of inter-budgetary relations is given: “inter-budgetary relations are financial relationships between authorities of different levels, both vertically and horizontally” [1].

Domestic researchers Vakhobov A.V., Zhamolov H.N. believe that «inter-budgetary relations, first of all, are a form of financial relations that arise in the process of formation, distribution and use of the fund of monetary resources and express a systemically organized set of cash flows between subjects of inter-budgetary relations» [2]. The authors divided the subjects of inter-budgetary relations into: legal forms of the fiscal mechanism and objective financial processes (budget flows) and the system of budget funds.

The authors Gorbunova O.N., Selyukov A.D., Drugova Yu.V. define inter-budgetary relations as relations between state authorities at the federal, regional levels and local self-government bodies regarding the budgetary structure, the implementation of budgetary federalism, including the distribution and redistribution of income and expenses between budgets [3]. This definition limits the competence and practically realizable powers of the authorities.

The Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to centralized unitary states, which means the appointment of regional authorities from the center. On the basis of autonomy, Uzbekistan is a complex unitary state, since it includes the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which has the attributes of its own statehood. In this



regard, at present, for the majority of local budgets of Uzbekistan, ensuring balance has become an acute problem due to the excess of socio-economic obligations over the financial and budgetary capabilities of the regions.

The regulatory and legal basis for the functioning of the budget system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is formed by a number of legislative acts, first of all, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Budget Code, the Tax Code, other laws and by-laws.

In accordance with the legislation of Uzbekistan, "inter-budgetary relations are relations between the republican budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional budgets of regions, the city budget of the city of Tashkent, budgets of districts, cities, as well as budgets of state trust funds to provide the relevant budgets with financial resources necessary for spending:

Transfer of part of the income from higher budgets to lower ones:

– part of the income from the Republican budget, in accordance with the annually established standards, is transferred to the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the budgets of the regions and the city of Tashkent;

– from the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the budgets of the regions and the city of Tashkent, in accordance with the annually established standards, are transferred to the budgets of districts and cities.

– Inter-budget transfers:

– transfer of funds from one budget to another in the form of: subventions, transferred income, grants, budget loans, funds for mutual settlements, targeted social transfers [4].

However, as practice shows, subsidies, subventions and subsidies as methods of budget equalization existed until 2006, from 2006 to 2011 - subventions were abolished, only subsidies and subventions remained. In 2011-2017, regions were provided with financial assistance to lower budgets from higher ones only in the form of subventions to finance wages and a single social payment of public education institutions and social benefits. In 2018-2019 only the so-called targeted social transfers were issued from the Republican Budget of Uzbekistan to pay for salary and unified social payment expenses of medical institutions and partially for similar expenses of educational institutions financed from the budgets of districts and cities, and starting from 2020 they were transformed into inter-budgetary regulated transfers to cover the difference between revenues and expenditures of local budgets [5]. However, all over the world there is a concept of «subsidy», «subvention». In our opinion, it makes sense to return to providing subsidies to some regions in need. In our opinion, in order to improve the practice of application and transparency of the system of providing inter-budgetary transfers, all forms of transfers indicated in the legislation of the republic should be used.

Theories of regional growth and development are of great importance in assessing the differentiation of the population, as they allow analyzing the causes and consequences of uneven development of various regions within the country or between countries [6].

One of the main tasks of the theory of regional growth and development is to explain the reasons why some regions are thriving, while others remain in backwardness or stagnation. These theories explore factors such as resource availability, infrastructure, investment, education level, institutional environment, and other socio-economic conditions that may contribute to or hinder the growth and development of regions.

Assessing the differentiation of the population within the framework of these theories allows us to explore how the inequality of regional development affects the wealth, income and opportunities of the population. This can manifest itself in differences in education, healthcare, access to jobs, income, infrastructure, and other socio-economic indicators.

Theories of regional growth and development also help to assess the effectiveness of government policies and support measures aimed at reducing differences in the development of regions. They offer tools for identifying priority areas of development and developing strategies that can contribute to a more even and sustainable development of all regions.

Historically and logically, four directions are distinguished in a variety of theories of regional growth and development - neoclassical theories based on the production function), theories of cumulative growth, which are a synthesis of neo-Keynesian, institutional and economic-geographical models, new theories of regional growth based on increasing returns to scale and imperfect competition, other theories explaining particular or individual issues of regional growth [7].

Neoclassical theories of regional growth and development provide important tools for measuring



and analyzing regional effects. They allow us to explore various aspects of regional development and determine the factors influencing its pace and direction. These theories allow us to study the interaction of factors of production, goods and services between regions. They help to determine which factors contribute to growth, which are constraints, as well as how accumulated capital and resources are distributed in different regions.

Theories of cumulative regional growth offer an approach that takes into account the real factors of regional development, recognizes the importance of innovation and the spread of innovations, and provides tools for leveling development levels and developing regional development policies.

New theories of regional growth seek to explain the complex interrelationships and dynamics of regional development, taking into account spatial factors and features of market competition.

Other theories of regional growth can offer value in solving particular and specific problems that arise in the process of regional economic growth without using general growth theories. These theories may pay more attention to certain factors or aspects of regional development, which makes it possible to more accurately investigate problems and propose appropriate solutions.

In general, the growth of income inequality is a complex problem that can be solved only through an integrated approach that includes economic, social and political measures.

Therefore, it is important to develop an integrated approach that combines various theories and takes into account both general and specific factors of regional growth. Such an approach may include analysis and combination of various models and theories, collection of empirical information and research to obtain a more complete and accurate understanding of the dynamics of regional growth, as well as an important tool for smoothing interregional differentiation is the system of inter-budgetary relations [8].

Analysis:

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a fairly large country with unevenly developing regions. In this regard, the implementation of regional policy plays an important role in stabilizing the economic, social and political development of the State. The level of security in the regions is influenced by the following factors: the level of GRP per capita; budget security of the population; the share of agriculture and industry in GRP; income of the population and other factors [9].

Analysis of the dynamics of the gross domestic product per capita of the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years shows that this indicator has a stable upward trend and by the end of 2022 amounted to almost 25.0 million soums against 5.1 million soums in 2013.

The most developed regions of Uzbekistan, based on GRP data per capita in 2022, include: Navoi region (63.8 million soums.), Tashkent (50.7 million soums.) and Tashkent region (31.5 million soums). Judging by this indicator, Surkhandarya (12.6 million soums) and Namangan (13.9 million soums) regions should be attributed to the most depressed regions of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the largest increase in GRP per capita was observed in the same developed areas: Tashkent - 7.4 times, Navoi region - 6 times.

The main objective of the system of inter-budgetary relations is to increase the supply of public goods at the subnational level. Based on this, it is important to determine the dynamics of the size of the budget provision with per capita income. In 2023, Navoi region (2.7 million soums/person) and Tashkent (2.5 million soums/person) were among the leaders of the republic in absolute value of per capita local budget revenues. Surkhandarya region (1.0 million sum./person) In the size of the entire republic, the indicator of budget security with per capita income has increased 4.2 times over the past ten years, and budget efficiency - 4.4 times.

In 2023, the maximum (in the Republic of Karakalpakstan) and minimum (in the Andijan region) budget income security differs by more than 2.7 times in the administrative-territorial units of Uzbekistan (Fig. 1). This means that the financial capabilities of the regions depend primarily not on fiscal policy, but on how their economic and social sphere develops, what is the structure of the economy, how actively they participate in the territorial division of labor.



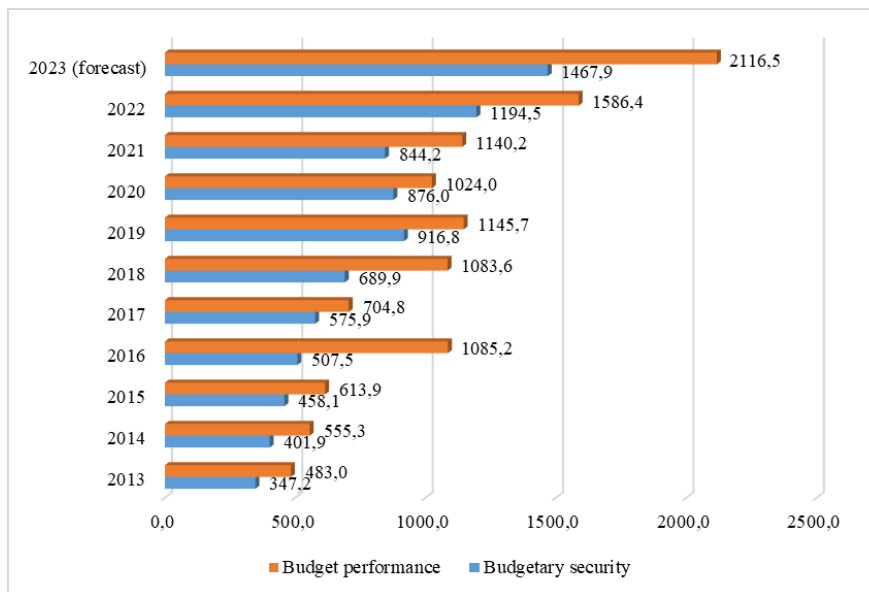


Fig. 1. Budget performance and budget security in Uzbekistan in 2013-2023, million soums/person [10, 11]

The coefficient of budgetary efficiency and budgetary provision of the population are to some extent interrelated, since they both depend on the size of the population. The first one shows that in income in 2023, 1.5 million soums were accounted for for each person living in the Republic of Uzbekistan, while goods and services were provided from the budget in the amount of 2.1 million soums for each person in the same year, that is, each person on average «gave» 600 thousand soums less to the budget than he received.

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be concluded that the majority - ten out of fourteen - regions of Uzbekistan belong to undeveloped regions with a low share of GRP per capita and a high share of the population.

At the same time, large volumes of inter-budget transfers have been and continue to be sent to these regions, which has its advantages and disadvantages. The first include the government’s desire to equalize the budgetary provision of the territories, the second - the growth of decentralization of the distribution of public funds, which is associated with a decrease in independence and an increase in dependent sentiments of the regions of the republic.

Table 1

Polarization of the development of Uzbekistan’s regions in 2013-2022 [10, 11]

Regions	Per capita GRP to per capita GDP, %				Share in 2022, %	
	2013	2016	2019	2022	The region’s share in the population	Inter-budget transfers in the budget revenues
<i>Developed regions</i>						
Navoi region	169,94	159,43	231,05	256,15	2,93	0,0
Tashkent	166,75	192,38	210,19	203,35	8,21	0,0
<i>Medium - developed regions</i>						
Tashkent region	112,22	105,88	118,21	126,40	8,31	0,0
Bukhara region	94,22	98,08	92,32	92,20	5,58	15,2
<i>Undeveloped regions</i>						
Syrdarya region	89,80	94,83	89,24	82,00	2,49	61,0
Jizzakh region	73,30	75,16	74,03	74,62	4,10	47,7
Andijan region	70,36	68,43	68,34	66,47	9,22	55,0
Khorezm region	68,73	73,15	65,14	66,08	5,44	45,4
Samarkand region	71,57	79,56	63,67	61,49	11,43	25,5
Republic of Karakalpakstan	49,96	59,21	65,43	61,19	5,49	64,4
Kashkadarya region	84,80	82,24	62,56	57,68	9,67	58,9



► **Inson taraqqiyoti**

Ferghana region	64,42	63,86	55,14	57,06	11,04	40,2
Namangan region	57,37	61,09	53,85	55,64	8,32	58,7
Surkhandarya region	64,21	62,32	54,05	50,41	7,79	80,5

Conclusions and suggestions:

Thus, the impact of inter-budget transfers on the lives of residents of the regions can be both positive and negative. On the one hand, receiving transfers allows solving social and economic problems, creating new jobs and improving the standard of living of the population. On the other hand, dependence on them can lead to gratuitousness and irresponsibility, deterioration of the economic independence of the region and low motivation of residents to develop. In general, the problems of budget differentiation of regions lead to differentiation of the rates of socio-economic development of territories, quality of life, unemployment rate, growth rate (loss) and general behavior of the population.

The current situation in the budgetary sphere of Uzbekistan, one of the features of which is the presence of differentiation of budget provision in the regions, which is a consequence of significant differences in the levels of economic development of specific territories, indicates the need to develop and implement new technologies and techniques. In this regard, at the current stage of development, it is important to effectively organize and define the methodology for analyzing budget policy, which to a certain extent will increase the role and responsibility of territorial authorities and budgets in solving economic and social problems.

References:

1. Yandiev M.I. Theory of finance. Transformation of financial authorities// Textbook. M.: TEIS, 2018. - p. 50.
2. Vakhobov A.V., Zhamolov H.N. Coordination of inter-budgetary relations// Study guide. Tashkent Financial Institute. Tashkent, 2002. - p. 12.
3. Gorbunova O.N. Selyukov A.D., Drugova Yu.V. Budget law of Russia// Textbook. - M.: TK Velbi, 2018, p. 72.
4. Budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan 26.12.2013 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2013, No. 52-I; 2014, No. 36, Article 452; 2015, No. 52, Article 645; 2016, No. 52, Article 597; 2017, No. 1, Article 1, No. 24, 487). - Article 132. http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=230414
5. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-813 dated 30.12.2022 “On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2023” <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6333242>
6. Budget for citizens-2020. Prepared within the framework of the joint project of UNDP and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Assistance to the reform of public finance management in Uzbekistan” with the financial support of the British Embassy. - https://static.norma.uz/official_texts/26052018/citizens_budget_2020_ru.pdf
7. Gadzhiev Yu.A. Foreign theories of regional economic growth and development// The economy of the region. 2009. No.2. pp. 45-62. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zarubezhnye-teorii-regionalnogo-ekonomicheskogo-rosta-i-razvitiya>
8. Khazratkulova L.N. Factors of economic growth of Uzbekistan at the present stage of development//Economic Review No. 10 (274) 2022, pp. 50-55. <https://review.uz/journals/10-274-2022>
9. Tajibayeva K.A. Business processes – the basis of effective enterprise management// EPRA International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Studies (EBMS). 2023, No. 4. pp. 1-9.
10. Data of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan <https://www.imv.uz/>
11. Data of the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan <https://stat.uz/ru/>





MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI

<https://laboreconomics.uz>

MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI 2023-yil Maxsus son

ЭКОНОМИКА ТРУДА И ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ

LABOR ECONOMICS AND HUMAN CAPITAL

laboreconomics.uz

Muharrirlar:

Yaxshiyev H.T.

Matxo'jayev A.O.

Musahhih:

Kamilova D.J.

Tehnik muharrir:

Mirzayev J.O'.

Litsenziya AI № 2537 08.02.2022 y. Bosishga ruxsat etildi 19.10.2023.
Qog'oz bichimi 60x84 1/8. Shartli bosma tabog'i 31,6. Raqamli bosma.
Adadi 50 nusxa. №16/10-2023 - sonli buyurtma.

“Zarafshon Foto” MCHJning matbaa bo'limida chop etildi.
100164, Toshkent sh., Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani, Shahriobod ko'chasi, 3-uy.

CONFERENCE "GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC TRENDS" 19-20 OCTOBER

1st DIRECTION: TRENDS AND PROSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

CONFERENCE "GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC

TRENDS"

19-20 OCTOBER 2023

TASHKENT STATE

UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS,

TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

ФОРУМ

ICFNDS and ICDSIS"

"NEW2AN,

Parallel conferences

CONFERENCE

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:

GLOBAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

"IFRS" ФОРУМ

TASHKENT STATE

UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

ЎНАЛИШ: ГЛОБАЛ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРИ ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЎНАЛИШЛАРИ. "Глобал ва миллий иқтисодиёт трендлари" номли конференция

"IFRS" НОМЛИ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

CONFERENCE "GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC TRENDS"

PARALLEL CONFERENCES

"NEW2AN AND ICDSIS"

AND ICDSIS"



- Conditions for improvement
- Corporate Accounting
- Institutional problems
- Training personnel for the future
- Business environment
- Digital technologies

CONFERENCE

"S" CONFERENCE "GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC TRENDS" 19-20 OCTOBER



100066, Toshkent shahri, Islom Karimov ko'chasi, 49-uy.

+998 99 881-86-98

ilmiymaktab@gmail.com

www.laboreconomics.uz

ФОРУМ

- Gender Equality
- Industry 4.0
- Sustainable Agricultural Development

- Digital
- Green
- Environmental
- Alternative
- Artificial