

REJUVENATING SILKROAD

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF TURKEY - UZBEKISTAN RELATIONS



EDITORS

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FROM EDITORS

Turkey has increasingly paying much attention to its relationship with the all over the world, especially in Middle East, Africa and Asia. Turkey was the first country to recognize Uzbekistan's independence on 16 December 1991. Since that date, relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey have been developing dynamically in the commercial-economic and financial spheres. Many co-operation agreements have been signed between the two states. The positive aspect of Turkey's renewed interest to foster relations with all over the world recently is, partly demonstrated by the strong interest and action taken by the countries that wanted to improve relations Turkey as a strategic partner.

There are not only commercial and economic relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey, but also cultural relations. In recent years, great importance has been attached to the development of tourism sector and bilateral cultural relations. Uzbekistan's historical tourism potential and rich cultural heritage attract the attention of Turkish citizens. For this reason, the development of cooperation in the tourism sector plays an important role in the approach of the peoples of the two countries.

It is necessary to show all efforts to develop mutually beneficial relations in economic, cultural and humanitarian fields. For the bilateral relations to be developed more actively, both countries have the necessary resources and great potential. As known, the Turkish – Uzbek relations is very old and multi-dimensional which includes economic and trade, social and cultural, diplomatic, development and humanitarian etc. In this part, a brief review of the diplomatic and economic relations is given. This part is expected to give a highlight with respect to the historical and relations and, hence, would help the urgency to revive relations in the future and the importance of the conference towards that goal.

The cultural and artistic relations between Turkey and Uzbekistan are very old. The common characteristics of the two countries are their history, culture and art that based on the same ancestry. Within the framework of the agreements between the two countries, not only commercial and economic relations but also cultural and artistic relations are developing are developing between Turkey and Uzbekistan.

The purpose of this book and organized congress has an aim to contribute to the developing relations.

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**OPPORTUNITIES OF IMPLEMENTING THE WORLD INNOVATION POLICY
EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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In condition of modernization of the economy, long-term objective of Uzbekistan is to enter the middle-income countries group in terms of gross domestic product per capita based on the harmonizing sustainable economic growth with structural modernization. The advantage of structural reforms is that it will help to form an independent structure of the economy based on innovative achievements, consistently improve the level and the quality of life. The main task of Uzbekistan's sustainable economic growth is structural modernization of the country's economy, support, and incentives for innovation, and the formation of an innovative economy.

In the economic literature innovation economy is (knowledge driven economy, intellectual economy, digital economy) described as an economy that based on innovation, regular technological updates, producing high technological products, and export of technologies. In this type of economy the profit is made from scientist and inventors mental work. According to estimation of UN specialists, economic growth at the beginning of the 21th century affected 16% by renewable capital, 20% by natural capital, and 64% by human capital. Researches of OECD shows that, there is a strong correlation between the level of economic growth and the investments to education, it's revealed that the prolonging for one year of the expected years of education would lead to 3-6% growth in GDP. The McKinsey Global Institute estimates in China, a 22% increase in GDP by 2025 may occur due to internet technology. In the US, increase in expected value created by digital technologies is no less impressive - here it is by 2025 could reach \$ 1.6–2.2 trillion .

Analysis shows that leader ship in innovation sphere indirectly related to spending for R&D. In 2018 the share of US in Global R&D Spending was 25,2% . The experience of developed counties shows that, most of R&D is spent on basic researches. For instance in 2018 US R&D spending had shares of 64% for basic research, 26,3% for applied researches and 9,7% for experimental development respectively .

One of the important indicators of innovation sphere in the world is the patent applications for new technologies. Analyses show that in 2017 the share of China in global patent applications was 43.6%, US 19.2% and Korea Republic 6.5% respectively.

An important indicator of innovation in the world is the number of patent applications for new technologies. In 2017, 43.6% of global patent applications show that China, 19.2% - the USA, and 6.5% - South Korea. Patent Activity Index (per 1 million applicants per patent application) has averaged 425.7 worldwide, 994.2 in China, and 256.1 in the US .

Summing up the experience of developing countries in implementing innovative policies will provide the following models for sustainable economic growth:

1. Export-oriented economic development model of the Asian Tigers (1945-2000). The economic development of Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and China is based on the "model of Asia". Specific features of this model include: focus on export-oriented industries; relying on low-cost labor and high-intensity networks; Structural changes in the economy - the massive increase in the labor force from the low-agrarian sector to the highly productive industrial sector; Developing countries, demonstrating sustainable economic growth, had a very high investment rate (in China, up to 50%) and a low share of consumption in GDP respectively; creation of favorable business environment for national and foreign business.

2. The theory of decoupling (2000-2014). The analysis shows that the shrinkage between the 2000s and the emerging economies of emerging economies has been linked to the sharp rise in prices in the raw commodity markets. As a result, BRICS member countries such as Russia, Brazil, and JAR have seen economic growth. In this period, the theory of decoupling began to spread the theory of "catching" economic growth of developing countries and the movement of economic activity to the rapidly moving regions of Europe and the United States. However, the supercilium on the rise in crude prices has ended in the mid-2010, and there is no need to rely on it during the 'catching' economic development, and the decoupling theory has been broken.

3. Early industrialization (2014 to date) - the slowdown in economic growth in developing countries. In recent years, the effectiveness of the Asian economic model has begun to decline. The main problem here is in the field of industrialization (excluding China), which is the core of its economy. By 2018, deindustrialization has started in low-income countries that do not meet the classic patterns, ie the per capita income does not reach high-income countries. In these countries, the initial industrialization process - the flow of labor from the agrarian sector to the industry is very slow or suddenly flooded with services. Well-known economist Dani Rodrik calls this case premature deindustrialization . Early deindustrialization

cabinets include Technological developments; globalization of trade and the openness of the world commodity markets; increasing demand for highly skilled labor in the industry.

In transition economies, the technological level of recycling industries should be gradually increased in order to achieve the national economy's innovative development. The ultimate goal of economic reforms in Uzbekistan is to ensure sustainable growth through transition to production and resource-driven economic growth strategies and transition to a high added value chain, innovation implementation, and knowledge-based approach.

There are some problems in Uzbekistan for creating a national innovation system and implementing an effective innovation policy: there is no infrastructure that promotes innovative development and ICT development; REST financing; Low coverage by higher education (15.0% in Uzbekistan, 63.0% in Japan); low share of high technology and science-intensive products in exports and imports (3.0% in exports and 12.0% in imports) ; In the population, researchers and scientists accounted for only 0.12%, while the median in leading countries was 0.65%; In Uzbekistan in 2017 every 1 mln. 17.3 applications for population were filed. The global average is around \$ 1 million. 425.7 of the population are patent applications .

In order to ensure the effective functioning of the national innovation system of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to develop a targeted active innovation policy of the state ensuring the rapid development of the national innovation system. Their task is to use the achievements of the field of scientific research and development by actively absorbing advanced foreign technologies in technological development, in the national economy's modernization practice.

TURKEY AND TURKIC REPUBLICS: AN ANALYSIS FROM ECONOMIC GROWTH PERSPECTIVE

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Recently, Turkey has become a leading country regarding its considerable economic growth by using its potential in various aspects such as population, energy and trade. Also, as a bridgehead to approach the neighbor areas such as Turkic Republics, Turkey shares common religious, linguistic and cultural ties with these countries. In this study, aforementioned facets are analyzed in the context of relations between Turkey and these countries. Specifically, Turkey has become a key actor with its young, dynamic and entrepreneurial population; its acting as an energy hub for the transmission of natural gas between the Middle East, the Post-Soviet Republics and Europe; in addition to a considerable trade volume with Turkic Republics.

Having gained the independence from Soviet Union in 1991, Turkey has started to establish strong relationships with Central Asian countries in different angles. This was followed by the integration of the Central Asian states so called Turkic Republics through South Caucasus, mainly by including Azerbaijan (Feller, 1997). Although Cyprus is also regarded as one of the countries in Turkic Republics, since the main emphasis of the study is on the relationship of Turkey with Turkic Republics in Central Asia, it has been excluded. In last two decades, Turkey has successfully invested in these countries in different spheres without major hindrances (Esen, 2016). "However, for every Central Asian nation, as well as Turkey, the establishment of strong relationships with one another is viewed not just as business and new market opportunities, but also as an opportunity to build strategic alliances with countries who share common ethnic and cultural roots". Through many common values, in addition to strengthening the relations at a bilateral level, Turkey has developed and improved partnerships in the entire Central Asian region. Turkey's usage of its soft power in Central Asian states has been promoted through educational, cultural, business, and pop culture spheres. For this reason, common history, language, religious beliefs, and traditions have helped to not only deepen the partnerships on a bilateral level but also at a wider regional level with the involvement of the entire central Asian region (Huseynov, 2017). The region is mainly known with its rich energy reserves, which is further elucidated in "Energy" part in this study. However, firstly demographic features of Turkic Republics will be briefly explained. After that part, the relationship between Turkey and other Turkic Republics will

be elucidated from energy angle. Finally, trade relationships among these countries will be emphasized.

As one of the significant actors in the World, especially in the sphere of energy, Turkey's relationship with Central Asian states is of great importance. Starting from 1991, the year Central Asian countries gained their independence, Turkey has involved successful partnerships with these countries. Their common religious, linguistic and common ties played a crucial role in establishing and further developing these partnerships and cooperations. Though they have relations in different angles such as social, political and economical, in this study from economics perspective, three specific areas are handled: population, energy and trade. Especially, the importance of these areas is takes part in growth and development literature. Turkey's relationship with these countries will further improve through the contribution of new silk road project; and hence, Turkey and other Turkic Republics will continue to upgrade their strategic significance.

Keywords: trade, energy, economic history, growth, regional economics

THE MAIN FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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The economic dimension of globalization includes the interbranch flows of goods and services, capital, labor and information that have increased many times over the past decades, as well as the internationalization of production processes up to the international separation of individual technological operations. In general, globalization can be characterized as the increasing interdependence of national economies, the mutual influence and integration of various spheres and processes in the world economy. In the course of globalization, open-type economies are being formed, and the very concept of an "open economy" is changing with the development and strengthening of global economic relations. Economic integration is an effective and most realistic way to use the immediate benefits of concentrating production to obtain the long-term benefits of leveling living standards.

Among the fundamental internal driving forces of the globalization of the world economy, first of all, one should mention cardinal changes in production, which are increasingly focused not on the national, but on the world market.

At the same time, the globalization of the entire system of international relations, expressed not simply in the increase in world trade, international cooperation processes and various amounts of information, but also in the need for rapid expansion of the trade and economic space, in the emergence of various international organizations affecting various life areas of individual countries and indirectly to business organizations.

The main factors contributing to the development of globalization are:

- the desire to create superior conditions for the development of large transnational companies through mergers or acquisitions of small and medium-sized companies, which ensures the monopolistic functioning of the first in international sales markets;
- intensive development of innovation processes and high mobility of technologies;

- the creation of international financial systems, which leads to a concentration of capital;
- development of processes related to the liberalization and restriction of protectionism measures in the global economy;
- improving management systems of multinational companies and other corporate structures;
- creation of economic interstate alliances and alliances.

Modern international economic relations are based on a global infrastructure consisting of transport, communications, telecommunications, the Internet, etc. The development of various interstate relations and mutually beneficial economic interests led to the creation of various interstate.

Globalization is the main integral characteristic of the modern external environment of management of any organization and the most important transboundary factor determining management prospects at various levels - a person, an enterprise, a corporation, an industry, a region, a country, a combination of countries. The variety of tasks that it sets, states cannot successfully solve only on their own, which most directly indicates the need to strengthen multilateral cooperation.

The main manifestations of globalization are:

- expansion of interstate flows of goods, technology and financial resources;
- growth and increasing influence of international institutions;
- the growing cooperation of countries in the use of common resources (for example, ocean resources, ecology);
- global activities of transnational corporations;
- a significant increase in the scale of cross-border communication and information exchanges, primarily through the Internet.

Due to the quantitative growth of interconnections and interdependencies between countries, the world economy is moving to a new quality, increasingly turning into a relatively holistic economic system that determines the development of national economies and to a certain extent dictates the rules of the game to them.

The degree of opening up of markets, taking into account the national interests of the entire world community, is coordinated through multilateral trade negotiations within the framework of specialized international organizations, primarily the WTO.

Globalization has led to the need to develop and implement, at the level of the republic, such regional economic policies, which would maximize

the potential benefits and minimize the emerging risks. For this, a country must be able to:

- successfully compete in international trade and attract foreign capital;
- respond quickly and adequately to changes in the international environment, since the state with macroeconomic and structural imbalances risks losing the confidence of domestic and foreign investors, which will cause a rapid outflow of capital;
- actively protect their rights in the relevant bodies and mechanisms of the WTO and other international organizations.

Thus, we can draw the following conclusions:

- in the context of globalization, the problem of increasing the competitiveness of a region is becoming aggravated and takes on special urgency, becoming one of the key regional problems, the solution of which determines the dynamics of its foreign economic relations;
- foreign economic relations of the region due to the need to disclose the comparative and competitive advantages of farms, the effective use of local resources;

Attraction of foreign investments, technologies and organizational experience in many regions of the republic necessitate the participation of foreign partners in the formation of market infrastructure and market relations, determines the nature and content of established foreign economic relations.

The mutual benefit of the development of foreign economic relations region, country and foreign partner is only possible if an effective institutional framework that balances the interests of all partners.

ÖZBEK ÖĞRENCİLER ÖZELİNDE TÜRKİYE'DEKİ ULUSLARARASI ÖĞRENCİLER YA DA ÇOK YÖNLÜ ELÇİLER

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Dünyada uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliği gittikçe artmaktadır. OECD öngörülerine göre 2025'de uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliği 8 milyonu aşacaktır. Ülkemiz de uluslararası öğrenciler açısından gittikçe daha fazla tercih edilen ülkeler sıralamasındaki yerini artırmaktadır. %1.35'lik aldığı pay ile, uluslararası öğrencilerin en fazla tercih ettiği ülkeler arasındadır.

Bu makalede öncelikle, uluslararası öğrencilerin dünyadaki dağılımı ve ülkemizdeki dağılımı konu edinilecektir. Türkiye'deki Özbek öğrencilerin yıllara, illere ve üniversitelere göre dağılımı ortaya konacaktır. Özbekistanlı öğrencilerin her iki ülkeye, kültürel, sosyal, ekonomik, akademik, eğitimsel çok yönlü katkıları üzerinde durulacaktır. Özbekistanlı öğrencilerden oluşacak odak bir grup ile Türkiye'yi neden tercih ettikleri, Türkiye'de okumanın kolaylıkları ve zorlukları ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye'de yükseköğretim, eğitimde uluslararasılaşma, uluslararası öğrenciler

DEVELOPMENT EVENTFUL TOURISM ON THE SILK ROAD

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Eventful rounds receive recently the increasing popularity and are new and, undoubtedly, interesting direction in tourism of event full tourism has started to develop in Republic of Uzbekistan not so long ago, as events which are really capable to involve travelers in Republic of Uzbekistan.

Eventful tourism is direction rather young and rather interesting. The trip main task is dated for any action. These rounds combining classical rest and participation in the most entertainment actions of a planet, win in due course the increasing popularity which in some measure approaches it to cultural tourism. But the main distinctive feature событийного tourism consists in the effective exclusive moments. The overall objective of these rounds considers visiting of not certain places, and certain events. Eventful rounds occupy all spectrum of cultural and sports actions what are spent in all states of the world. The organization and realization of the rounds connected with sports events, is based on formation and execution of rounds and services that approaches this kind of tourism with sports tourism. Competitive impressing is sports, as the basic requirement of tourist pilgrimage. In eventful tourism are involved not only spectators of sports competitions, but also millions tourists. On event scale distinguish the international, national and regional level, and on subjects of events distinguish on national festivals and the holidays dramatized by show, cinema and theatre festivals, gastronomic festivals, fashion shows, festivals of music and musical competitions, sports events, carnivals etc. In eventful tourism is involved a great number of tourists and every year the quantity of the travelers planning the route depending on regular eventful of holidays increase. For example, in eventful tourism the special place is occupied with the Olympic Games. Rounds with visiting of competitions of winter and Summer Olympic Games always are in demand at travelers. The quantity wishing to be ill for a favorite team year from a year increases. Carnival rounds also are popular in tourists, during such round the tourist has a possibility not only to see carnival procession by own eyes, but also to take in it direct part. A carnival in Brazil is one of the main national holidays. It passes annually within 4 days (from Saturday till Tuesday) in February-March: carnival dates mobile and change every year. The

carnival comes to an end on the night of the ashy environment when the Lent on a Catholic calendar begins. The carnival in Brazil occurs from the Portuguese pancake week - «entrudo» which was celebrated in Portugal since 15 centuries. During this holiday people poured each other water, showered with rotten eggs and tomatoes, fell asleep flour. Ritual has pagan roots and symbolized liberation and saturation before the Lent. In a basis eventful round - visiting, and in most cases are participation in any action, event. Eventful tourism is connected with such kinds of tourism as: informative, entertaining, sports, a hobby-tourism. With a view of increase of efficiency of realization of tourist potential of Republic of Uzbekistan, development of eventful tourism in the country, increases in a stream of foreign tourists, and also maintenance of a saturation of tourist programs with various actions of cultural, sports, ethnic, historical, ecological and other character, the National company «Uzbekturizm» has created the Calendar of tourist events. National festivals and the holidays dramatized by show, festivals of cinema, theatre, dance, rewarding ceremony, fashionable displays, auctions, festivals of music and musical competitions, sports events, event business are included in a calendar (exhibitions, fairs, business forums etc.). The academic and scientific actions (conferences, seminars), gastronomic festivals, festivals and flower-shows and cucurbitaceous cultures and other agricultural products. It is possible to note action which have passed in October in the Karakalpak state museum of arts after I. Savitsky the action devoted to opening of the international festivals in Munayksy area has taken place, in Nukus and Muynaksky area have passed the International poetic-musical festival in honor of national poets of Berdak, gastronomic festival "99 dishes from fishes from Aral sea" and International ecological festival and conference "the Renaissance of Aral sea and Muynak", in Khiva under the aegis of UNWTO the International conference on a theme: «Silk way to a historical projection of development of the international tourism».

Annotation: In article development questions событийного tourism in Uzbekistan are considered.

Keywords: tourism, eventful tourism, festival, an exhibition, tourist pilgrimage, fashion shows, music festivals.

NORMATIVE-LEGAL BASES OF ECOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Ensuring ecological safety, improving the ecological situation, preventing the harmful effects of waste on human health, as well as new approaches to addressing emerging problems in the field of environmental protection and the rapid implementation of ecological and economic integration are used to create favorable conditions for improving the quality and level of life in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 2013-2017, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a program of actions covering 78 environmental protection measures. The implementation of the Program is based on the following five main direction:

- creation of favorable conditions for the life of the population and the level of ecological security for public activity;
- achievement of functioning in accordance with ecological rules of the sectors of the economy, improvement of technological processes and nature protection activities;
- prevention of pollution from industrial and commercial waste;
- environmental protection and regulation of nature use, continuous improvement of ecological education, promotion of the legislation on nature protection in the field of education and improvement of normative-methodological basis;
- enhancing regional and international cooperation to enhance the scope of nature protection activities and prevent transboundary environmental pollution.

On October 20, 2018, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Implement the National Goals and Objectives in Sustainable Development Prior to 2030" was adopted. The following tasks have been set for the purpose of protecting and restoring land ecosystems, promoting their rational use, rational use of forests, combating desertification, stopping and reversing the degradation of lands, and addressing the loss of biodiversity:

- to promote the rational use of all types of forests, to stop forest degradation, to restore the damaged forests, and to significantly increase the scope of forest plantations and forest regeneration;
- to combat desertification, to recover deserted lands and soils, including achieve a neutral balance of desertification, droughts and floods, and land degradation by 2030;

- ensure that mountain biodiversity conservation, including biodiversity, conservation, will increase the capacity for sustainable development by 2030;
- taking serious measures that limit the degradation of natural habitat of animals, reducing the number of biological species at risk of extinction;
- to take urgent measures to stop the smuggling and smuggling of flora and fauna, and to address the problem of illegal nature of wildlife and their invitations;
- preventive measures to prevent entry of other invasive species and to reduce their impact on surface and water ecosystems, as well as to take measures to prevent the reduction or elimination of priority species;
- ensuring accountability for ecosystems and biodiversity in development of national strategies and programs for economic sectors;
- mobilization and substantial increase of all sources of financial resources for the conservation and rational use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to improve the public administration system in the field of ecology and environment protection", adopted on October 3, 2018, contains a set of factors preventing the pace and effectiveness of reforms in the area of environmental and environmental protection the availability, in particular:

Firstly, the functions and powers of the State Committee for Ecology and Environment of the Republic of Uzbekistan are more centralized;

Secondly, the lack of a single vertical of the Inspectorate's activity in the State Ecological Committee does not provide effective protection against the illegal use of flora and fauna, as well as environmental protection;

Thirdly, the organizational, technical, economic and production activities of the sanitation facilities are not adequately coordinated;

Fourth, lack of effective mechanisms for organizing and conducting environmental advocacy adversely affects the effectiveness of social advertising and ongoing information and explanatory work in this area;

Fifth, the modern information and communication technologies are not well implemented in the environmental protection system, including the modeling and forecasting of the environment.

In order to eliminate environmental problems, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 15, 2019 "Regulations on the State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has approved.

The drying up of the Aral Sea is the most pressing issue for the region's peoples. If immediate measures are not taken to prevent this ecological loss, the result will be a negative and irrelevant environmental, social and economic damage. Therefore, on February 15, 2019, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the construction of protective forests" - "Green coatings" in the dried areas of the Aral Sea.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 25, 2018 "On measures to modernize the production capacities, accelerate the process of technical and technological re-equipment of industrial sectors" stipulates strengthening the environmental standards and requirements for the quality and safety of construction materials.

By Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 2018 "Provision on the Ugam-Batken State Biosphere Reserve" was approved. According to this resolution, the coordination of research and methodological guidance and scientific research at the State Biosphere Reserve of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Fundamental, applied and interdisciplinary research aimed at rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, conservation of soil and water, and sustainable use of natural resources; monitoring of flora and fauna sites, meteorological and hydrological observations, environmental and socio-economic data collection, environmental pollution; development of methods and approaches in the field of biodiversity assessment, testing and monitoring and identification of necessary measures.

In summary, the ecological and economic integration has its own legal framework in Uzbekistan.

İSLAM BİLİM TARİHİ: EMİRİK BİR ÇALIŞMA

KADİR CANATAN

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Bilim tarihine Müslümanların katkısı hala kayıp bir halka olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Almanya'da Arap-İslam Araştırmaları Enstitüsü'nü kuran Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin yaptığı çalışmalarla bu kayıp halkayı ortaya çıkarmaya çalışmıştır. Geçtiğimiz yıl vefat etmesinin ardından 2019 yılı Türkiye'de Fuat Sezgin Yılı ilan edilmiştir. Bu vesileyle bilim tarihi ve felsefesiyle ilgili çalışmalar yapılması beklenmektedir. Benim üzerinde durmak istediğim konu, şu üç başlıktan oluşmaktadır:

1. Müslüman dünyada ne tür bilim sınıflandırmaları yapılmıştır?
2. Müslüman bilim tarihi nasıl dönemleştirilebilir?
3. Müslüman dünyada bilim havzaları hangileridir ve bu havzalarda yetişen ilim adamlarının nasıl bir profile sahiptirler?

Özellikle son başlık altında yaptığım çalışma empirik bir nitelik taşımaktadır. Farklı bilim havzalarında yetişmiş bulunan ilim adamları doğum tarihleri ve profilleri çıkış noktası alınarak bir sunum yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilim Tarihi, Müslüman Dünya, Bilim Havzaları, Bilim Sınıflandırmaları.

HISTORY OF ISLAMIC SCIENCE: EMPIRIC STUDY

The contribution of Muslims to the history of science is still considered as a missing link. The Institute of Arab-Islamic Studies in Germany tried to uncover this missing link. Turkish professor Fuat Sezgin, who was in charge of this institution and who devoted his life to the history of science, passed away last year. Turkey has declared 2019 the Year of Fuat Sezgin. On this occasion, studies on the history and philosophy of science are expected. The subject I want to stand on consists of three headings:

1. What kind of science classifications have been made in the Muslim world?
2. How can the period of Muslim science be revised?
3. What are the science basins in the Muslim world and what kind of a profile do scientists have in these basins?

Particularly, my work under the last title is of empirical nature. A presentation will be made by gathering the birth dates and profiles of the scientists who were trained in different science basins.

Keywords: History of Science, Muslim World, Science Basins, Science Classifications.

THE DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND UZBEKISTAN: COOPERATION BASED ON TRUST AND FRIENDSHIP

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The undisputed leader in relations around Central Asian states and its southern neighbors since their entry into the international arena is Turkey. It was the first country to recognize the state sovereignty of the five republics of the Central Asian region. Over the years since then, the cooperation of the Central Asian republics with Turkey in the political, military-technical, commercial, economic, cultural and other fields has developed significantly.

As is known, Turkey was the first to recognize the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Treaty on Eternal Friendship and Cooperation is in force between our countries. Today, there is an intensification of contacts at various levels, the development of a trustful and constructive dialogue.

In the early years of independence of the southern republics, Turkey gave a clear preference to contacts with Uzbekistan. In turn, the leadership of the young state showed interest in establishing and deepening relations with Turkey.

The official visit of the first President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov to Ankara in mid-December 1991 marked the beginning of intensive Uzbek-Turkish contacts at the highest level. During the Uzbek-Turkish talks at the highest and other levels, which took place at the stage of establishing relations, a document was signed that, along with the creation of an international legal framework for relations, defined a wide range of areas of interaction between the two countries.

The political and diplomatic activity of Turkey, in particular in Uzbekistan, was supported by the expansion of trade and economic ties. In the early years of Uzbekistan's independence, the Turkish side agreed to provide commercial loans to the young state to import food and other products, including medicines and medical equipment. The assistance of the Turkish side played an important role in the establishment of relations between the two states.

As of January 31, 1995, Uzbekistan used Turkish commodity loans for a total of \$ 125 million. In addition, Ankara has committed itself to provide investment loans to Tashkent in the amount of \$ 125 million.

The State Eximbank of Turkey, through which the bulk of borrowed funds to Uzbekistan was realized, actively cooperated in this sphere with

international monetary organizations and the relevant structures of some states.

Turkish capital gives preference to such sectors of the economics as the service sector (including the hotel business), textile, food and some other sectors of light industry, construction, which do not require large capital investments.

In the mid-1990s, the amount of Turkish direct investment in the economy of the Central Asian Republic and the investment loans granted to it reached \$ 1 billion. However, the effects of financial and economic crises in Turkey in the late 90s - early 2000s led to a decrease in the investment activity of Turkish government institutions and private capital in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that the current state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Turkey at the invitation of the President of the Turkish Republic Rejep Tayyip Erdogan opened a new stage of cooperation.

Turkey is one of the important trading partners of Uzbekistan. In 2017, the volume of trade between countries increased by 30 percent and amounted to 1.5 billion US dollars. The parties agreed on specific measures aimed at bringing this figure to \$ 5 billion in the coming years.

The main export items from our country to Turkey are non-ferrous metals and products from them, fruits and vegetables, nitrogen fertilizers, and refined products. Uzbekistan, in turn, imports from this country cosmetics, various mechanical and electronic equipment, plastics and products from it, textile, chemical, pharmaceutical products, means for tanning and dyeing leather.

Uzbekistan is ready to expand the supply to the Turkish market of products of light, chemical, metallurgical, machine-building, electrical engineering, leather and footwear and agricultural goods. The importance of using the opportunities of the Uzbek-Turkish trading house opened in Istanbul was noted.

Special attention was also paid to expanding cooperation in the field of transport communications and transit.

The Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, as well as the Joint Commission on International Road Transport, established under the Agreement on Land Freight Transportation, make a significant contribution to strengthening cooperation in this area.

Thus, at the talks, issues of development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey in political, economic, investment, transport and communication, agriculture, tourism, science and other fields were discussed, an exchange of views on regional and international issues took place. The fact that, following their results, more than 20 documents were signed in various fields of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey, testifies to the fruitfulness of the talks held.

A solid package of documents concerns the development of cooperation in the areas of trade, industry, banking and finance, investment, tourism, freight, health care, training, defense and others. The signed documents will serve to further strengthen the long-term cooperation between our countries.

All this is a clear evidence of the mutually beneficial Uzbek-Turkish cooperation for both parties. Turkey is one of the important trading partners of Uzbekistan, with which economic ties are dynamically expanding and strengthening. In particular, over the first 9 months of this year, the indicators of mutual trade grew by almost 30 percent; this year alone, more than 20 enterprises with the participation of Turkey's investments were organized in our country, and 53 companies were accredited.

Separately, we single out the consensus expressed at the summit talks on the steady increase and diversification of mutual trade by supplying high-value-added products in demand and developing long-term investment cooperation. In particular, our country has the necessary potential to export a wide range of industrial products, electrical products, polymers, copper and copper products, mineral fertilizers, yarn, fruits and vegetables, processed food and other products.

Uzbekistan has created favorable conditions for the implementation of joint investment projects with the participation of leading Turkish companies, primarily in free economic and small industrial zones.

It is also important to fully utilize the huge opportunities in the field of tourism, which will give a significant economic effect. Also, further expansion of transport corridors between our countries is necessary, which will be an important factor in the development of trade and economic relations. In general, further ensuring sustainable growth in mutual trade and support for the implementation of promising projects for the creation of modern high-tech industries in the textile, leather, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, the building materials industry, the processing of agricultural products and others, as well as the modernization of tourism infrastructure.

INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL OF CREATIVE SOCIETY

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Intellectual potential is the potential ability of man quickly and exactly to decide intricate and cogitative problems. Intellectual potential provides the high rate of educating knowledge, intellectual skills and abilities. The concept of intellectual potential recovers the concept of status up to a point; it designates the real intellectual possibilities of man, his willingness to operate, and also not realized intellectual capabilities and backlogs. In addition, the concept of intellectual potential reflects the different classes of psychical properties and mechanisms that determine the progressive changes of intellect, motive forces of intellectual development. Intellectual potential is formed and accumulates during development of man as individual, personality, subject of activity and individuality. The point of view, in obedience to that intellect, is widely widespread - it that can be measured by means of intellectual tests. On the internet, by means of different cross-words and special programs, preliminary, it is possible to define the level of intellectual potential of man. The young generation uses such methods of exposure of intellectual potential often, mainly, by means of modern gadgets. In our days, as though, time moves far quicker what seems. And it, self on itself, creates some competition in area of intellect in different spheres. There are different methods of development of intellect for young people. One of main methods is, undoubtedly, reading. Reading of books, especially, historical events positively influences on the capacity of brain. Thus elevating mind a man knows anymore. How was historical life arranged? What errors were assumed? And what methods were used for their decision? All of it compels a man to begin to think, that gives a push to expansion of volume of intellectual potential of man. History gives to us more than us it seems to. Literature, as a ray of light is in darkness, brings up young people how to behave in the different situations of life. She gives to us to feel that atmosphere, in what epoch it was written that or another work, the heroes of that abandon both positive and negative character traits. It as additional food to the intellect of man quite changes a world view in a good side. To be well-read - it quicker to go out difficult situations, main this effective development of positive, negatively not influencing on the psyche of man of information from facilities mass to information promotes to the improvement of quality of knowledge for a man, and together with it man with intellectual potential of events what be going on in the modern world. Intellectual potential of creative society shows up in all his spheres et al. The most favorable terms for development of intellectual potential of country are created in the creative society, based on principles of

humanism, liberalism and democracy. Thus humanism is main principle, and a man is a main value in creative society.

Intellectual potential of society is formed and develops the systems of education, education, in-plant training and retraining of shots, self-education, science, research-and-developments, and also by means of methods, facilities, instruments and mechanisms that are used at an acceptance and realization of decisions in different areas. Individually, each person is capable of excelling at some form of intelligence as noted above, and without any real limits other than external, like lifespan or personal endeavors.

That said, there is another form of intelligence that is truly limitless. This I'll call hive or herd intelligence. Also, the best teachers are those that eschew rote learning and, instead, teach how to thinking order to come to solutions. In other words, teaching processes of intelligence to increase intelligence. This transcends human lifespans and individual limitations. It is the idea that individually, intelligence is limited and simple. But in large, coordinated groups, intelligence can be quite complex and limitless.

We have to look at what we define as intelligence. But even this is difficult. I personally can describe at least 5 general intelligences in individuals: cognition, social, artistic, physical and sensory.

Cognition is what we traditionally call intelligence, meaning the ability to take information and use it in a meaningful way, either by applying it to various situations or deducing other information from it.

Social intelligence includes people skills, paranormal ("psychics" capable of reading subtle clues in others), and leadership abilities.

Artistic intelligence is just that, but also includes speaking and observational abilities.

Physical intelligence includes athleticism, manual dexterity and dance.

Sensory intelligence is the domain of wine snobs, foodies, professional tasters and smellers, and musical appreciation.

These are strictly my own definitions, but I pulled the concepts from several courses in Psychology. The idea is that every human has one or more geniuses, whether realized or not. Some skills may require multiple types of intelligence.

If we use this concept, it can be surmised that within one's specialty, the capacity for improvement is limitless, at least within the natural lifetime. But other limits may be imposed, such as the need for constant practice,

study or use to keep sharp and to continue improvement. This may end up precluding other disciplines.

In addition, intellectual potential of society is related to the level of culture. The high level of culture assists the height of intellectual potential, and subzero - accordingly, to his decline. As subsystems and elements of intellectual potential of creative society it is suggested to examine:

1. Human potential (health protection, education, education, sport, culture, art, standard of living, employment, demography, intellect of citizens)
2. Organizational potential (infrastructure of education, science, quantity and structure of magistracy, doctors of sciences, financing of science, legislation, communications)
3. Informative potential (knowledge, informative systems and technologies). The above-stated methods are more effective facilities for development of education (intellectual potential) that is required and valued in all spheres of life.

In addition, it is a well-known fact that in order to compete in the market, it is necessary to have the highest quality products and at the same time, have lower production costs. The effective use of intellectual potential could ensure the fulfillment of these conditions and thus contribute to the growth of the economy, its entry into the group of European leaders in the socio-economic development. It is possible due to the implementation of intellectual investment to achieve the above objectives. The costs for training and continuing education of professionals and government support on the development of intellectual potential opens up the prospects for the introduction of new technologies, the increase of the Gross Domestic Product, the improvement of the welfare and spiritual comfort of citizens. The paper focuses on the assessment of the intellectual society of a region, proposing a universal method by which we can estimate intellectual potential.

DEVELOPING SOCIOECONOMICAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND TURKEY

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The Uzbek and Turkish people have the similarity of customs, traditions and common values that have developed over the centuries. This resemblance is reflected in the relations between two states. At present, time-tested relationship based on friendship and cooperation are consistently developing, relying on more than 60 treaties and agreements covering various areas. Of particular importance is the Treaty of Eternal Friendship and Collaboration signed in 1996.

On 4th December 2016 Shavkat Mirziyoyev was elected as the President of Uzbekistan with 88,6% of votes, in succession to the President Islam Karimov who passed away on 2 September 2016. Relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey have boosted recently. In this regard, president Erdogan paid a visit to Uzbekistan on 17-18 November 2016 and Uzbek president Mirziyoyev paid an official visit to Turkey on 25 October 2017. Within the framework of the last high level visit, 25 agreements in different fields were signed. The state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Turkey on October 25-26, 2017 became a logical continuation of this dialogue. During the visit, issues of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey in political, trade-economic, investment, transport and communication spheres, agriculture, transport, tourism, science and others were discussed in detail.

Turkey is one of the important trade partners of Uzbekistan. More precisely, it takes the fourth place after Russia, China and Kazakhstan. In 2017, the trade turnover between the two countries has increased by 30 percent and amounted to 1.5 billion US dollars. Since the past two years the volume of mutual trade is increasing in a very high amount, cooperation in various sectors are intensifying, interaction in the transport and communications sphere, partnerships between regions are strengthening. Both sides are interested in cooperation. The increasing liberalization of the economy, a favorable investment climate, the market of Uzbekistan is of interest to Turkey. Developed industry, transport communications, sea routes, agriculture and tourism potential of this country are beneficial to Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan exports non-ferrous metals, fruits and vegetables, services, nitrogen fertilizers, refined products to Turkey. Uzbekistan, in turn, imports cosmetics, various mechanical and electronic equipment, plastic, textile, chemical, pharmaceutical products, tanning and dyeing products from Turkey. Uzbekistan is ready to expand the supply of light, chemical,

metallurgical, machine-building, electrical engineering, leather, footwear and agricultural products to the Turkish market. Nowadays joint investment projects are being implemented in Uzbekistan with leading Turkish companies and banks in trade, innovation, energy, infrastructure, transport, tourism, textile and other fields. There are currently 500 companies in Uzbekistan with Turkish capital, 100 of which are representation offices. They carry out activities in the sectors of textile, commitment, food, hotel management, building materials, plastic, medication and service.

Integral part of the Uzbek-Turkish relations is cultural and humanitarian contacts, which actively developing today. In June 2016, Days of Uzbek Culture held in Ankara. The participation of Turkish artists in the international music festival "Sharq Taronalari" in Samarkand, the broadcast of official state events held in Uzbekistan to foreign countries by the Turkish State Television and Radio Company has become traditional. In the development of cultural and humanitarian relations tourism is a promising direction. On February 10, 2018, a visa-free regime introduced for Turkish citizens to Uzbekistan. Considering that since 2007 Turkey has applied a visa-free regime for the citizens of Uzbekistan, both countries have tremendous opportunities in the field of tourism, the full use of this potential, an increase in tourist exchange will give a high economic effect. In this regard, it should be noted, that the Uzbek tourism sector really has every chance to become a strategic sector of the country's economy, which has a huge unrealized potential in this area. Partnership of National airlines companies of two countries is a great importance in enhancing cooperation in this field. In this regard, since October last year, the National Airlines Company of Uzbekistan has established direct flights to Samarkand-Istanbul route, and since March of this year, Turkish Airlines has established direct flights on this route. Currently, in order to expand air travel, new plans and joint projects are being developed. The signed Memorandum between the State Committee on Tourism of Uzbekistan and the Office for Religious Affairs of the Republic of Turkey will help enhance cooperation in the field of tourism. In 2017, 75 million Turkish citizens visited to different countries of the world, and if 1% of this number come to Uzbekistan, it would serve to dramatic increase in the flow of tourists between Turkey and Uzbekistan.

Turkey has successful experience in creating from scratch all necessary infrastructure and promoting its own brand. Therefore, it is not by chance that several large Turkish companies have been invited to implement pillar projects in Uzbekistan. For example, Turkish investors are participating in projects to transform the so-called "Uzbek Switzerland" – Chimgan-Charvak zone into a fully-fledged modern resort. They will also be engaged in the construction of large entertainment centers in Tashkent. Turkey's decision to thaw its relationship with Uzbekistan after Karimov's death can be explained by a mixture of economic aspirations and

security imperatives. As Western investor confidence in the Turkish and Uzbek economies has declined precipitously in recent months, the leaders of both countries have been forced to place their long-standing economic disputes to the side. In addition, Turkish policymakers hope that a closer partnership with Uzbekistan will allow Ankara to combat the pernicious effects of terrorism's diffusion in Central Asia, and deepen Turkey's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) security bloc. It is clear that Turkey is located between Asia and Europe and Uzbekistan in the middle of Asia. It is very good donation for them. Because situating in the center of powerful countries is very big chance for trade. It means that establishment commercial communication among them is tremendously beneficial. In Uzbekistan has many commercial companies of Turkey. From the independence of Uzbekistan until 2017 year, more than 90 bilateral agreements and protocols were signed to form the legal basis of relations and numerous mutual high level visits were carried out. Furthermore, relations of Uzbekistan and Turkey are consistently developing, and the tendency of positive growth is noticeable in all spheres. Today there are about 500 Turkish companies in Uzbekistan. If in 2016 the trade turnover volume between the two countries was 1.2 billion US dollars, then in nine months of 2017 it has increased by 29 percent. Only last year, more than 20 enterprises have been organized with participation of investments of businessmen from Turkey. Representative offices of 53 companies of this country are accredited in Uzbekistan. These figures clearly demonstrate huge prospects of the Uzbek-Turkish relations. As a result of the negotiations between Uzbekistan and Turkey, more than 20 documents relating to various areas were signed. A special place among them is the Joint Statement signed by the Presidents. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that the agreement reached to bring the volume of trade turnover between the two countries in the coming years to 3-4 billion dollars opens wide opportunities for entrepreneurs of the two countries. According to statistics in 2018 foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan is 17.8 billion dollars. It is 24.2% more than last year. In particular, the volume of exports amounted to 7.6 billion US dollars (growth rate - 15.7%) and imports about 10.2 billion US dollars (growth rate - 31.4%). Turkey ranked fourth among the countries with the largest share in the foreign trade turnover. The foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan with Turkey is 1161.7 million dollars. Exports in foreign trade turnover 513.7 million USD and imports 648.0 million USD. Share of Turkey in foreign trade turnover makes up 6.5%. These ranks are very good both countries.

In general, Turkey and Uzbekistan, possessing a very high level of political dialogue, have all the opportunities for prospective, mutually beneficial and fruitful cooperation in all spheres. Fraternal ties that have developed over the centuries are a solid foundation for strengthening and further deepening the strategic partnership between two countries.

THE USING OF TURKEY'S SCHEMES PRIORITY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

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As basis for undertaking the economic transformations, South Korea's government has chosen reforming industry and on its base has worked out the politician to rationalizations. Such approach government of Turkey was explained by need of the renovation of the whole production device, change the world conjuncture, as well as requirements of time, imposed need for production absolutely new goods to survive in new condition. No necessities to speak of that in such condition is found and our republic. We think that in production of the approach to realization of the economic reforms, for us it is necessary to get up on standpoint of the Turkey and try to realize the rationalization to own industry on base of its approach.

The Rationalization and forced modernization of the production equipment will allow up-to-date production process to industry, involve new investments, implement new technologies for production that leads to growing volume of production, increasing to competitiveness of goods output in the world market, growing NVP and, as well as, increasing of well-being of the population.

At production of the approach to decision of the problem of the choice of the branches, the South Turkey's government has got up on way of the breakdown of all branches to industry on level of priority, separating into four groups:

A1 - a maximum priority (metallurgy, production of agricultural products, machine manufacturing);

A2 - a high priority (oil-processing industry, production of textiles and dye stuffs, transport);

The Scheme designed Turkey government, was identified the scheme priority production. Simultaneously whole complex of measures was used for ensuring the realization of the scheme, as from priority financing, attraction of labor and special provision, up to restriction of the passenger

train and cargo rail-way transportation, not in accordance with chosen branch. This policy turned out to be successful. But that the most important justified thesis about possibility of keeping inflations by the way of flexible maintenance of fixed prices and simultaneous extensions of offers, as follows: periodic increase of the official prices in combination with increasing the goods mass has allowed limit rate of growth of the prices black market and provide circulating of commodities. Founding on resemblance in conditions of initial stage of the two countries, as well as being sure that economic policies worldwide basically act equally, we come to output that development of the own ways of the decision of the economic problems can be based on using Turkey experience. Also we are run away that decision of all tasks of the stage to stabilizations and developments of the economy - recovery credit-money situation, restriction of the budgetary deficit, growing industrial production, creation to network to social safety etc.,- can be not reached only market way, but must be supported by active role state. So, we consider that at development of the ways of the decision of the problems of the connecting period in republic, or that tasks, state can take as bases Turkey concept to intermediate stabilization and on its base to form the scheme priority production. Strategic task to this concepts - an achievement to stabilizations without too painful economic and social cataclysm i.e. avoiding bankruptcy and mass unemployment, - wholly answers the interest Uzbekistan, as well as one of the principle of the undertaking the economic reforms. One of the main parcels to concepts to intermediate stabilization is reduced to that that without state supports (financial, insurance, organizing - administrative) increase the level a production and create developed diversify industry impossible. Rendering such help means need of the conservation of the budgetary deficit, but signifies, inevitability additional credit-money emission and, consequently, continuation of the inflation process. The Inflation economy, as is well known, possesses the ability to stimulate the production, but only in determined limit. It follows output about need of the change the criterion when undertaking credit-money politicians: purpose must be not full suppression to inflations, but its restriction. On the other hand, in purpose of the restriction to inflations necessary to conduct not only macroeconomics policy (financial, credit - money, fiscal), but also microeconomics policy of active support of industry for stimulation of the increase the offer, weakening hereunder inflation. And, finally, state unable to support all branches to industry so, support must carry селективный nature i.e., state must choose such branches, support which will render most stimulation's effect on all spheres production as a whole or on sphere of the branches of the preferred development. The Scheme of support and stimulations of the branches and production, how do I introduce, wholly can be designed and applying in condition Uzbekistan. On my glance, the choice fuel - an energy complex as the most important priority justified if bear in mind its influence upon all other branches, more so that in investment program 1997 is added emphases.

Exactly branches of this complex if exclude the export gild, pat and the other cheese, present itself the most important source of the exchange arrivals, necessary Uzbekistan as for modernization of the equipment practically all branches facilities, so and for payment of the necessary import. As is well known, question of the provision production energy at this period presents itself one of the most important questions for all countries. Uzbekistan also is not an exception. So development of the oilfields and mining it's become the most important task of the current stage of the reforms. The Republic undertakes the certain steps in this sphere, in particular at August 1997 was uncared-for Bukhara oil-processing plant. In stage of the realization is found Ferghana oil-processing plant. But, how do I introduce, for essential development in this area, construction several oil refinery-and gas compressor's plant it is not enough. Necessary to create powerful and firm system on scheme: exploring- development- mining - a conversion - a realization. For this it is necessary to enlarge the volume of the selected facilities in branch and use for this facility foreign investment, as direct so and indirect. For successful stimulation given branches necessary to get stuck it with closely interconnected balance in inter industries branch so as stimulation both, possible was obtain the effect "inter maintain". The Intensive development technical economic complex (TEC) will cause for itself free determined facilities to account produced to product and its realization, which will possible direct for development another. On our glance, such branch for TEC is machine building and metallurgy - a main to users fuel and energy and simultaneously main suppliers material and equipment for it. Exactly these branches and is offered with TEC i.e. create such condition that these branches worked on TEC mainly. On the other hand, it is important that significant amounts of the exchange receipts with export of the product TEC went right in these branches for their forced modernizations and introduction инноваций. Only with development of the strong production basis republic will be able to reach the firm growing on all category macroeconomic factors. Considering that, possible use Turkey's experience to rationalizations to industry, realizing in the form by person state economic politicians, follows to do the row of the remarks. On the one hand, purpose this politicians - an ensuring the speed economic growing, improvement of the industrial structure by means of selective of the investment strategy and creation to international competitiveness to industry on base of increasing to efficiency industrial enterprise, - is derived by that strategic integer and tasks, which confronted Turkey's. But they, in turn if and not identical, that, at least once, very close purpose and task, costing before Uzbekistan. Really, for Uzbekistan task looks similar:

ensuring the conditions for transition period of the transformations and Renewing the onward moving the development of the economy. On micro - a level also needs the all-round rationalization a production and modernization physically and morally outdated production device, more so that on estimation ICF, in republic occurs the reduction of the specific

gravity to industry. The Choice of machine building is conditioned not only technological relationship. The Stimulation of the extension production to account government order will allow sparing the exchange facility, orientating enterprises TEC on primary introducing the domestic equipment. Thereby, modernization of machine building in tying up with TEC can give the double effect: in the form spare currency (in consequence of reduction of the import of the equipment and machines) and in the form of the additional exchange receipts (to account of the increase the export of the machines and equipment, as well as power systems, liberated as a result of introduction new technology).

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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In recent years, tourism has been transformed into a large export industry of the global economics, whose share of world GDP is on average 11%. Over the past 40 years, the number of tourists who went to other countries has increased almost 20 times, and the income from tourism - 60 times, revenues from international tourism amount to more than 400 billion dollars. The tourism industry employs 192 million people, representing 8% of the world's population.

The tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan is recognized as one of the priority sectors of the economy this is stated in the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "It is necessary to take comprehensive measures to develop tourism, attract investment in the field, and increase the potential of personnel. For us, tourism is associated primarily with our ancient cities, historical and cultural monuments. But in the country there is a great potential for the development of tourism - our unique nature, national reserves, recreational zones in mountainous areas. The development of various types of tourism, especially medical, pilgrim, ecological, will give a powerful impetus to the strengthening of not only the economy, but also the social sphere".

Uzbekistan has a huge tourist and recreational potential: there are 7.4 thousand cultural heritage sites, 209 of them in four city-museums ("Ichan Kala in Khiva", "Historical Center of Bukhara", "Historical Center of Shakhrisabz" and "The city of Samarkand ") is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The country has 11 national parks and state reserves, 12 reserves, 106 museums, 37 theaters, 187 parks of culture and recreation and many other tourist facilities. This tourism potential of recreational resources as well as historical and cultural heritage allows Uzbekistan to harmoniously integrate into the international tourism market and achieve intensive tourism development in the country. This will ensure a steady growth in employment and incomes of the population, stimulating the development of tourism-related industries and an increase in investment in the national economy.

In order to create a modern, highly efficient and competitive tourist complex in the republic, a solid legal and regulatory framework has been formed, the core of which is the Law "On Tourism", adopted on August 20, 1999 [3]. In order to develop the tourism industry in Uzbekistan in 2018, it was decided to fundamentally reform "Uzbekistan Airways". The national airline Uzbekistan Airways was reorganized so that the functions of flight operations, airport management and the provision of air navigation services were separated.

The Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the "Concept of development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period up to 2025", which aims to achieve greater efficiency of the reforms to create favorable economic conditions and prerequisites for the development of the national tourism industry, as well as to develop priority goals and objectives for the accelerated development of the tourism industry, enhancing its role and contribution to the economy, diversifying and improving the quality of tourist services, and improving tourism infrastructure.

In recent years, major investment projects have been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of tourist infrastructure, including the opening of the brand hotels Lotte City Hotel Tashkent Palace and Hyatt Regency Tashkent in Tashkent, the creation of cultural and entertainment parks in the cities of Andijan and Urgench , Tashkent, the opening of the railway line "Angren-Pap", electrified railway lines to the cities of Karshi and Bukhara.

The state policy in this direction is aimed at the development of tourism, so that this area in the future should become one of the drivers for the accelerated integrated development of the regions and their infrastructure. When implemented this will contribute to the solution of such major socio-economic tasks as the creation of hundreds of thousands of new jobs, ensuring diversification and accelerated regional development, increasing incomes, the level and quality of life of the population, increasing the volume of foreign exchange earnings, improving the image and investment attractiveness of the country.

It should be noted that the important factors affecting the two-fold increase in the number of foreign tourists arriving in 2018 were the liberalization of the visa regime, the simplification of rules for staying in Uzbekistan, the simplification of doing business, the development of infrastructure in the field of tourism and the promotion of tourist potential. The concrete measures included introduction of visa-free regime for 9 countries (18 in total), an increase in the number of countries for which citizens apply the simplified regime for obtaining entry visas from 12 to 50, simplification of the procedure for temporary registration of foreign citizens

in the territory of the republic. The simplification was fully transferred to the electronic format through the E-MEHMON system, under which the right to register foreign citizens is provided in addition to operators of accommodation facilities to medical institutions, tourist companies, owners of private apartments and guest houses, and foreign citizens traveling independently using travel guides available through the Internet and mobile apps.

To expedite the meeting of the demand of foreign tourists for hotel beds and to diversify accommodation services, the following practical measures have been implemented: the hostel's work requirements have been simplified, with 22 requirements canceled (having a separate entrance, a water tank, a certain area for each visitor) and the possibility of accommodating foreign tourists in private apartments has been granted.

In order to create additional conditions for the development of transport infrastructure in the field of tourism, tourist buses are exempted from convoy escort, provided that these buses meet safety requirements and the ban on the movement of a tourist bus at night, etc., has been lifted.

The result of the measures taken in this direction is an increase in tourist arrivals in Uzbekistan. In 2018, foreign nationals who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan from the CIS countries amounted to more than 6 million people, which constitutes 93.5% of the total tourist arrivals with other foreign countries accounting for 6.5% of the total arrivals. While the number of citizens of Uzbekistan who left the republic to the CIS countries reached 13.3million people, which accounted for 96.2% of the total number of outbound citizens, 530.6 thousand people travelled to non-CIS countries (3.8% of their total). Judging by the dynamics for the number of foreigners who came to Uzbekistan, a significant increase in the flow of tourists over the past two years was noted – this number increased from 2.8 million people in 2017 to 6.4 million people in 2018 (2.3 times increase). The largest flow of foreign citizens into the republic was noted from the following countries: Kazakhstan — 2.5million persons (38.2% of the total number of all arrivals), Tajikistan — 1.7million (26.4%), Kyrgyzstan — 1.1million (17.1%), and Russia - 460 thousand (7.2%). From far abroad, the largest flow was observed from Turkey - 74.8 thousand people (1.2%), China - 37.1 (0.6%), South Korea - 32.7 (0.5%), India - 22, 2 (0.3%), Germany - 19.1 (0.3%) and Japan - 17.2 thousand people (0.3%). [4]

Thus, it is believed that the intensive development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, on the back of respect for the historical and cultural heritage, the creation of infrastructure that fully meets international standards, and the strengthening of international relations will turn Uzbekistan into one of the most visited countries in the world.

MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL UZBEKISTAN – TURKEY RELATIONSHIP AND COOPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF TOURISM

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Nowadays, the relationship between two countries Uzbekistan and Turkey are being expanded furthermore on the basis of bilateral cooperation and perspective development of socio-economic, cultural, political, trade and other spheres. Built on mutual benefit and equality, such relationships have, among others, the great potential (in some context not yet fully realized) for the development of mutual relations in such areas, like political-diplomatic, trade-economic, investment, military-technical, tourism and logistics, as well crucial for expansion of cooperation and mutual benefit of prospective projects implementation.

Turkey is one of the major and biggest trade partners of Uzbekistan, and by 2018 the trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Turkey exceeded \$2 billion . The effective functioning of Uzbek-Turkish Trade House, established in Istanbul, has allowed increasing bilateral trade turnover, with gaining the amount of \$5 billion in nearest future.

Trade-economic relations between the two countries are constantly evolving and nowadays there are over 500 joint ventures, whereas 94 enterprises are functioning on 100% Turkish capital, with more than 60 agreements and cooperation contracts signed, covering the wide range of cooperation angle. However, these numbers do not reflect the current potential of Uzbekistan and Turkey, and there are great opportunities to increase trade volume by 2-3 times in the coming years. Close relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey will help to strengthen cooperation in 10 key areas of our national economy. Among them: agriculture, textile, electronics, chemistry, tourism and logistics.

Both Uzbekistan and Turkey have great potential in tourism, being the leading tourism destinations in the world, with stunning scenery and rich historic legacy. The widening of this potential and the growth of tourism exchange have a great impact on the development of the economy. A number of procedures have been simplified to ensure that Turkish businessmen and tourists visit our country efficiently. The national airline companies of both countries have also established partnerships, e.g., opening direct flights from Istanbul to Samarkand, as well as effective cooperation within international organizations such as the UN, the SCO and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In addition, according to a

decision taken on February 3, 2018, visa regime for Turkish citizens has been introduced, resulting in a 10-fold increase in tourism revenues .

As it is seen, cooperation with Turkey in tourism can demonstrate the potential influence on infrastructure development, competitive tourism facilities and guesthouses, and qualitative personnel training in future.

Large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan will open new opportunities for deepening mutually beneficial cooperation in tourism. Using such opportunities, there is a significant task to overcome the barriers to the development of tourism industry: high service prices, corresponding to world standards, insufficient number and quality of advertisement, lack of foreign language skills and number of hotels, lack of tourist travel agencies and other factors . Moreover, while eco-tourism around the world is developing rapidly among other types of tourism, it can be a great benefit for the country the launching the full potential of our country which has enormous potential for environmental tourism in cooperation with Turkey.

Through this area development we can solve the following problems:

- raising the level of employment of the rural population
- acceleration of urbanization in rural areas
- increase of population incomes
- growth of investment flows to ecotourism zones
- growth of the share of tourism in GDP, etc.

At the moment, when one of the priority directions of the country development gets through diversification and modernization of the economy, the main factors that form the basis of globalization are: the introduction of human capital and information technology into tourism as a major transformation factor. In this context, the establishment of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey relates with the main task of developing tourism program, guide-program, which will serve as the basis for tourism development. At the same time, IT professionals should develop a tourist program that meets the requirements of modern software, and tourism education representatives should develop a well-designed, attractive program for tourists. This project can serve as a touristic information base in the country, with all information being gathered there and having convenient opportunities. There are tourism types in this area: historic, extreme, festivals, home-museums, and tourist map of the country, with all the resources involved.

By implementing the activities, it is possible to create a competitive environment in tourism, improve quality, develop domestic tourism and attract tourists and create the following opportunities for the population:

- obtaining information in any form

- price control and comparison
- online payments through the software
- getting more information like the nature of the area, the weather.

It is obvious, that the development of the tourism industry as a strategic direction of the economy become solid basis for accelerated development of country.

ÜLKELER ARASI İŞBİRLİKLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİNDE İSLÂMÎ FINANSIN ÖNEMİ

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Kriz dönemlerinde ülkelerin krizden çıkış reçetesi olarak sunulan İslâm ekonomisi ve finansı, ekonomin normal işlediği zamanlarda gerekli ilgiyi ve önemi görememektedir. Oysa İslâm ekonomisi ve finansı sadece kriz zamanlarının çözüm aracı değil ekonominin sağlıklı işlemesi ve üretim-finans dengesinin sağlanması için her zaman gerekli bir ekonomik sistem tasavvurunu bizlere sunmaktadır.

İslâmi finans ise İslam ekonomik sistemi içerisinde finansman konusunun sınırlarını çizen ve İslâm'ın öngördüğü emir/yasaklar ve öneriler çerçevesinde nasıl bir finans sistemi olması gerektiğini gösteren finansal sistemi tasvir etmektedir. Faizden ziyade kâr-zarar ortaklığına dayanan, tüketimden ziyade üretimin finansmanını önceleyen bir sistem olan İslâmi finans ülkelerin kalkınmasında önemli rol oynayacak potansiyele sahiptir.

İslâmi finansman metotları ile normal olarak devletin finansmanını sağladığı dev altyapı projeleri, büyük yatırımlar vatandaşların desteği yani tasarrufları ile sağlanmakta ve vatandaşlara bu anlamda ileride hem kâr alacakları hem de hizmetinden faydalanacakları bir imkan sunulmuş olmaktadır. Devletler de bu sayede kısa vadeli borçlanmaktan kaçınmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada İslâmi finans araçlarının uluslararası işbirlikleri bağlamında farklı ülkelerdeki yatırımların fonlanmasında nasıl görev alabilecekleri vurgulanacaktır. Bu bağlamda bu işbirliklerinin sağlayacağı imkanlar ve fırsatlar değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İslami finans, altyapı finansmanı, sukuk, finansal işbirlikleri

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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In the context of the modernization of the economy in Uzbekistan is the process of development of national tourism. The rich spiritual and cultural heritage, the diversity of historical and archaeological cities, favorable natural and climatic conditions and an extensive social infrastructure, creates all the necessary premises for the development of various national tourism. In the republic, for a short period, a number of successive measures were taken to develop the tourism sector. More than 20 regulatory and legal acts aimed at the complex development of the country's tourist potential are pleasant, which laid the foundation for the new state policy in the field of tourism and provided significant tax and customs privileges and preferences to the tourism industry.

Besides to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the country, primarily through the active attraction is the investments, the introduction of the innovative ideas and technologies in this area, as well as the comprehensive use of existing opportunities and resources of the rich natural, cultural and historical heritage of the country, President of the republic of Uzbekistan adopted, "On measures of the additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The decree provides for the introduction of a visa-free regime for 30 days from the date of entry into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for citizens of the State of Israel, the republic of Turkey and Japan, who have considerable interest in visiting our country ships of foreign airlines operating regular flights to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In addition, a list of countries has been approved for citizens of 39 countries, including the European Union, East Asia and the Middle East, as well as the Republic of India, Canada, New Zealand, the United States of America, for whose citizens from 10 February 2018 a simplified procedure for registration tourist visas, providing for the abolition of the requirement to provide a tourist voucher or appeal of an inviting legal or natural person in the Republic of Uzbekistan to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and visa processing within to working days, excluding the day of receiving the documents.

The temperature climate, combined with the availability of water for irrigation, make the land of Uzbekistan fertile. Mild winters attract skiers to the Chimgan mountains near Tashkent. According to the data of the US State Department, Uzbekistan is in the group of safe countries for tourism, in which ordinary precautionary measures should be taken. The sphere of tourist interests in Uzbekistan includes both active forms of recreation and

sports tourism, such as climbing and skiing, as well as traveling for educational purposes, where the object of knowledge is the rich archaeological and religious history of this country.

The most important factors for the development of international tourism in Uzbekistan are: The standard of living and the growth of incomes of the population, the development of tourism infrastructure, the availability of tourist visits, the convenience of transport delivery, hotel service and everything related to tourism logistics, the introduction of modern information technologies, the level of investment in the sphere of tourism, which includes both budget investment capital and business to invest in this area and develop infrastructure, transport hotel facilities, provide modern communications and provide all other tourist services; issues of training and retraining of highly qualified personnel for the tourism industry; simplification of visa issues and other bureaucratic formalities related to tourism, including the provision of the necessary financial guarantees for travel companies.

The number of tourists annually arriving in Uzbekistan is growing, In 2005, the number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan amounted to 240 thousand people from 117 countries of the world and in 2017, 2.5 million tourists visited Uzbekistan. Among the respondents who arrived for vacation, leisure and recreation the largest part is made up of citizens of Kazakhstan – 17.2%, the Russian Federation – 10.4%, Kyrgyzstan – 8.5%, China – 7.7%, Turkmenistan – 6.8%, France – 5.9%, India – 5.7%, Italy – 4.9%, Tajikistan – 5.8%. Most foreign citizens arrive in Uzbekistan for leisure and recreation. So, respondents – citizens of Hong Kong - all noted that they had arrived for vacation, leisure and recreation. This indicator in relation to the respondents from Australia is 89.4%, the Netherlands – 87%, Italy – 86.3%, France – 85.1%, Great Britain – 84.9%, Germany – 80.2%, the USA – 78.2%, China – 75%, South Korea – 70.3%.

The Uzbek model of tourism is characterized by the following features:

- A dynamically developing service sector is increasingly taking up its share in the creation of the gross national product;
- Effective privatization and the formation of a mobile private sector contributed to the fact that tourism has become an income-generation industry;
- The functioning of the basic laws allowed the formation of a favorable market environment, stimulated the inflow of foreign and state investments of capital, technology, management experience in the field of tourism and infrastructure;
- The presence of a system of training allowed to raise the level of service;

- The established diplomatic relations strengthened the role of Uzbekistan in the international arena, initiated interest in the country from the side of western tour operators;
- Air and railway connections with tourist centers of the world have been established;

Tourism agreements have been signed with many countries where tourism is considered an effective industry.

Interests also the survey data regarding visits to religious sites and pilgrimages. The bulk of respondents who arrived in Uzbekistan in the direction of the visit – tourism are citizens of Turkmenistan – 33.9%. In general, in this direction, citizens of Central Asian countries (Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) and Russian Federation consist of 65.1% of the total number of respondents. Citizens of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region consist of 15.6%, Europe – 12.8% and the Middle East region 6.4%.

In Uzbekistan there are about 2000 architectural monuments some of which are unique. In addition, there are more than 300 museums, cinema and concert halls, 1200 folk art enterprises in our republic. The number of tourist sites in Tashkent is 144, Samarkand – 118, Bukhara – 221, Khiva -310.

In the Republic there are more than 300 resorts, 40 health centers, there are many rest houses.

To ensure a comfortable and safe stay of tourists in Uzbekistan a lot of effort is attached. In this regard, a large number of new hotels and guest houses are opening up, new restaurants and cafes are reaching international standards, modern vehicles, from passenger cars to comfortable tourist buses, carry an increasing number of tourists.

In country operate 550 tour operators, operate on international tourist routes, covering most of the historical sites and monuments of architecture, of which 65 are on objects of historical and cultural heritage, 30 are natural recreational sites, 15 are ecological routes with elements of health tourism. Today, over 500 hotels, motels and campgrounds for more than 50 thousand places provide services to tourists in accordance with international standards.

Thus, tourism has always been considered in Uzbekistan as the most effective and sought-after sector of the economy. Eastern friendliness, developed infrastructure, the presence of a huge number of monuments of history, culture and nature created certain premises for the development of this industry in the country.

INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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The article considers tasks of regional innovative system in Uzbekistan and issues of direct state support to innovative projects as well.

Financial component of innovative activity is connected with investments for the development of infrastructure of regional investment market. It is possible to refer state structures and commercial banks to institutes of infrastructure of investment activity of region where there are accumulated financial assets. Thus personnel component should provide not only preparation of highly-skilled personnel in region, but also their deduction by creation of favorable living conditions. Information support of innovative activity in region represents process of continuous purposeful selection of the data necessary for acceptance of well-founded decisions in innovative sphere of region. Free economic zones as Almalyk, Jizzakh and Navoi. The state participation in information support of innovative activity is a necessary element of regional innovative system, especially when in the region there is a change of economic or legal conditions of innovative and investment activity. The sales component in the infrastructure of innovative activity is connected with commercial attractiveness of innovations; therefore it is necessary to raise quality of innovative products, to provide their advancement and support. With a view of stimulation of demand for innovations it is necessary to arouse interest in their introduction of potential consumers and to provide support of innovative projects. In this direction, first of all, a wide dissemination of information about created innovative products, their advantages and possibilities is necessary. The similar information concretizes the aims of introduction of innovations, shows what will be reached with their help and also what disadvantages will be eliminated. Objects of innovative infrastructure can solve only a part of problems and successful development of innovative activity cannot be put exclusively in dependence on presence or quantity of corresponding objects of infrastructure. It is necessary to conduct the analysis of readiness and susceptibility of the region to innovations, to reveal, whether it possesses financial, material and manpower resources sufficient for this, to define

basic barriers on the way of innovations. It is necessary to open and estimate innovative potential of region. The innovative potential of region represents set of intellectual, material and technical, information and other resources intended for own development that opens possibilities for occurrence of innovative susceptibility and activity. It appears in the form of scientific and research, research and development, technological organizations, experimental productions, educational centers, educational institutions, personnel and technical facilities of these organizations. Modern innovative system of Fergana region of Uzbekistan represents set of organizational, legislative, structural and functional components providing development of innovative activity. Though the national innovative system of Uzbekistan is in the stage of formation, it has all necessary basic elements for realization of innovative activity. So, Fergana region possesses high educational and scientific potential. In the region there are 3 higher educational institutions, 2 branches of central higher educational establishments of the country, 7 scientific and research establishments, 156 establishments of secondary and secondary-specialized professional education, including 12 academic lyceums and 144 colleges. Possibilities of educational system allow providing development of economy of region in innovative format. One of key problems of the regional authorities is formation of infrastructure of training, attracting and keeping highly-qualified personnel. The most effective elements of given infrastructure are the program of granting accommodation to the qualified experts, creation of comfortable environment. At present in Fergana region, according to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from November 15, 2011 №1641 stage by stage there formed accessible and qualitative transport and logistic system, which will allow relocating material flows freely after reconstruction in 2015 both in the region and all over the country as well. Depending on social and economic and scientific importance of innovative projects providing development and output of competitive science intensive production, having high potential of market realization, it is necessary to use various forms of direct state support: direct state target financing of research and development; granting state subsidies on paid and gratuitous base; granting state credits for development and disbursement (under the low interest rate or interest-free), or compensation of outpayments of interest for the credit, provided by commercial banks; granting of state guarantees for attraction of credit resources of private credit institutions; participation financing of the projects strategically important for national economy together with regions and private sector. Simultaneously it is necessary to carry out a series of measures of indirect motivation of scientific researches and elaborations in state and private sectors. It is necessary to introduce a special (preferential) mode of taxation for profit by establishing lower rates: thus to coordinate a reduction of tax for profit closely with the level of innovative activity reached by the enterprises; to carry out measures on stimulation of updating quickly becoming outdated not only physically,

but also morally fixed capital and scientific equipment, used at carrying out research and development, and to develop principles of their accelerated amortization; to expand privileges under the tax to the added cost for the scientific organizations and enterprises, irrespectively of patterns of ownership; to promote formation of the market of the private venture (risk) capital and other off-budget funds as specific market financial mechanism of supporting perspective directions of high technology business; to create favorable conditions for credit institutions and insurance companies, including working within the limits of corporate structures with a view of financing innovations and insurance of the credit markets connected with development of innovative production; to establish in foreign demand lines of credit of quota for purchase of the equipment with a view of realization of highly effective researches and development and innovative projects under state guarantees, and also licenses for highly effective technologies, a know-how and software for working out and development of manufacture of the newest production; to provide the external economic support providing creation of conditions for formation joint with foreign partners of institutional structures on release of domestic high technology production and its realization in a foreign market; to intensify advertising activity for domestic innovations abroad; to continue perfection of exhibition work, occurrence in the international information systems for information interchange under of innovative projects. With a view of maintenance of effective utilization of state financial resources allocated for working out and realization of innovative projects, it is necessary to create the mechanism of multilevel scientific and technical examination; to develop techniques of estimation of competitiveness of the innovative enterprises and estimation of enterprise risk in innovative activity. For expansion of offers on the market of scientific and technical production it is necessary to carry out: inventory of scientific and technical results and intellectual property, created with participation of state financing; working out methods of economic estimation of intellectual property, including scientific and technical results; estimation of intellectual property and its inclusion into structure of intangible assets of the enterprises and organizations of innovative sphere; registration of innovative elaborations. Besides specified measures it is necessary: to enhance the responsibility of regions for formation of regional innovative infrastructure and to develop typical requirements to market infrastructure of innovative activity of the region; to carry out re-structuring of scientific and technical sphere taking into account real innovative activity of the scientific and technical organizations and their actually developed specialization; to integrate a part of highly specialized branch of scientific and design organizations conducting scientific researches and elaborations in the interests of mainly one customer into uniform scientific and industrial structure; incorporate the branch research and design organizations conducting a wide profile of researches and transfer a controlling block of shares belonging to the state to the enterprises which are customers of the given organization; to restructure a part of branch

research and project institutes in engineering firms with the developed marketing and commercial infrastructure with the subsequent incorporate of them; to create on the basis of higher educational institutions conducting innovative activity, modern institutional structures with small-scale business participation such as: innovative-technological centers (techno parks), scientific parks, incubators of business, etc.; to stimulate cooperation of our enterprises by working out competitive production; to create an information infrastructure of market of scientific and technical production. For the purpose of decreasing investment risk it is necessary to provide perfection of standard-legal base of market of scientific and technical production.

Keywords: innovations, direct state support of innovations, innovative and technological complexes.

UZBEKISTAN: REFORMS IN EDUCATION AS A FACTOR OF MODERNIZATION OF THE COUNTRY

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In recent years, the educational system of Uzbekistan is undergoing dramatic changes aimed at the formation of highly qualified personnel in demand in the labor market. In this regard, the country's leadership is taking active actions and measures to reform the system of education. This article highlights the key changes in the education system of Uzbekistan and the main challenges facing the country in the coming years.

In the age of globalization, the level of development of the country is determined not only by socio-economic, cultural indicators, assessment of strength and power, but also relies largely on its intellectual potential. After all, scientific and technological progress, which primarily stems from the educational environment, is the central element of sustainable development and prosperity of the country. As noted in various studies of leading international organizations, the economy of the future is the economy that operates on the edge of knowledge, science and technological innovation. Such an economy will become the most competitive and productive, based on achievements in the field of education, technological superiority and entrepreneurial energy.

In the last two years, Uzbekistan has begun a great deal of work on the radical restructuring and improvement of the higher education system. The President of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev is actively involved in fundamental reform of the system of higher education since its inauguration. More than 100 decrees, resolutions and orders directly related to the development of education and science have been adopted recently.

Clear and well-thought-out program of actions is being implemented in the country, and the organizational, legal and practical consistent and systemic measures taken fully contribute to the implementation of democratic, political and economic reforms and social transformations aimed at creating broad opportunities for the comprehensive realization of the professional, intellectual and spiritual potential of the citizen and society as a whole. In particular, in the country there is:

- Creation of a fundamentally new system of pre-school education;
- Transition to 11-year general secondary education;

- Optimization of the system of academic lyceums and professional colleges;
- Organization of new higher education institutions and branches of foreign universities, including the opening of evening and extramural departments;
- Provision of non-state educational services;
- Organization of a specialized school for in-depth study of subjects in the field of information and communication technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorezmi, the state specialized general academic school named after Mirzo Ulugbek and the Park of Astronomy and Aeronautics;
- Improvement of the system of training teachers, retraining and advanced training in leading higher educational institutions and research centers in the republic and abroad.

In addition, on February 20, 2019, the President Sh. Mirziyoyev signed a Decree "On measures for the establishment of presidential schools", the learning process in which will be carried out in English under the "STEAM – education" (Science – natural sciences, Technology – technology, Engineering – technical creativity, Art – art and Mathematics – mathematics).

At the present stage of development, Uzbekistan faces a number of strategic tasks, including the further development of the education system as the most important factor in the country's prosperity, sustainable economic growth and employment. Moreover, the labor market itself, both at the global and domestic level, is undergoing significant transformations, which implies the need to ensure that higher education in Uzbekistan meets the requirements of the labor market. Therefore, the leadership of our country has set a difficult task for the educational program – to reach the modern international level, fully meeting the leading international standards. This, in turn, implies the implementation of the following priorities:

- Optimization of directions of training in higher educational institutions taking into account prospects of complex development of regions and branches of economy;
- Strengthening the scientific potential of universities by strengthening its integration with academic science;
- Further strengthening of the material and technical base, equipping them with modern information and communication technologies;
- Strengthening of international cooperation in the field of education through the opening of branches of foreign specialized universities, the organization of advanced training of promising young teachers and researchers in foreign universities and leading research centers.

Reforms in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan are implemented in cooperation with many international organizations, with universities in many countries. As a part of the implementation of joint programs, hundreds of teachers and students have the opportunity to get acquainted with international best practices, acquire new knowledge and skills, improve their skills in leading foreign universities.

It is obvious that cooperation with foreign educational institutions, in particular with colleagues from Turkey, is of great importance in improving the quality of the educational process and the efficiency of the republic's activities.

The success of these reforms, attaining a worthy place among the modern developed countries of the world, is primarily associated with the development of cooperation between our countries in the field of science, education and training, competitiveness, development prospects in the conditions of innovative processes.

Keywords: Education, STEAM education, pre-school education, secondary education, higher education, Uzbekistan

ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION - THE WAY TO INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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Sustainable growth of economics, in the world practice of most developed countries, is ensured on the basis of innovative factors, through the implementation of the program of modernization of the national economics and its structural transformations. In countries with transitional economics the problems of transition to the path of innovative progress are being solved on the basis of economic modernization and diversification of its components. After the development of the project for the modernization of the socio-economic development of the country, a strategy will be developed, covering industry, investment and innovation policy. On the one hand, modernization is technical and technological renewal of leading sectors of the economy and their improvement, quality and, ultimately, diversification of production which takes place, on the other hand, the question of the development of the human factor arises.

In the context of the modernization of the national economics "... the formation of an innovation program, the training of new-generation personnel who effectively use innovations and investments, support for the development of a class of owners. This requires a well-thought-out national idea, a national program for the technological development of Uzbekistan and the modernization of the domestic market. The implementation of this program should create new opportunities for Uzbekistan to find a worthy place in a number of developed countries of the world." The priority direction in achieving these long-term goals is the modernization of the national economy and the implementation of structural changes. In the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the main focus is "improving the competitiveness of the national economy by deepening structural changes, modernizing and diversifying its leading industries.

As world practice shows, the increased energy intensity, material intensity and capital intensity of the goods produced, and the insufficient use of modern technologies have a negative impact on the competitiveness of the goods produced in the country. Acceleration of the modernization processes carried out in the economy, and a deep analysis of the theoretical and conceptual aspects of the implementation of structural transformations, a comparative analysis of the best practices in the implementation of modernization programs of the national economy of developed countries, the study of the possibility of creative application of this experience to improve and enhance the effectiveness of the modernization strategy implemented in Uzbekistan special scientific and

practical value. In the economic literature, the category "modernization of the economy" was analyzed in conjunction with such terms as "innovation", "diversification", "sustainable economic growth", "transition economy", etc.

In the process of formation of market relations in countries with transitional economies, the theory of modernization was practically not applied and in most cases the terms "reforms" and "transitional economy" were used. The idea is disclosed that in the process of economic reforms, individual market institutions will not be able to ensure effective economic development, and such terms as "modernization", "structural transformations", and "national competitiveness" have been introduced into the economy. As international experimentation and modernization in many countries shows, it has been developed as a national program.

The mechanism of modernization of the economy and the category of "modernization of the economy" were studied in conjunction with such terms as "industrialization", "innovation", "economic liberalization", "economic diversification", "human capital" and "national wealth". As a result, the interrelation of these concepts allowed revealing the characteristic of the category of "modernization of the economy" and which contributed to the definition of the economic regularity of the modernization of the economy.

As the analysis of world practice shows, modernization can be divided into two types:

The first type is institutional modernization, that is, modernization of social life. It creates opportunities for creating innovations through the intellectual development of various layers and groups.

The second type of modernization is technological modernization that is, accelerating the diversification of the economy and activating production policy. In this case, by expanding the investment spent on the fixed capital of the real sector of the economy, the transition to an industrial economy Measures are being taken to increase the share of production in the value of gross domestic output produced by the national economy.

In both cases, the conditionality between the subjects of modernization, that is, between the state, society and business, is an important aspect. Dependence between subjects can occur directly or oppositely.

The state protects and guarantees the rights of people - members of society, provides freedom for business entrepreneurship and creates a favourable environment. The society contributes to the socio-political development of the state, creates innovative projects for business, and

also sets the business in motion as a labor resource and serves the state as a workforce. Business increases the financial income of the state, leads to the accumulation and growth of capital of members of society. Social cooperation in achieving economic efficiency of the relationship mechanism is important. The term "strategy of modernization of the economy" refers to a change in the economic policy of the state and the relationship between institutions that implement this policy at a certain stage. The strategy of modernization of the economy interacts with the legal-institutional changes. In this case, the problems of modernization of the national economy are defined and directions for solving these problems are developed on the basis of peculiar features during the period of the strategy implementation. Accurately determined goals are implemented within the time specified in the strategy of economic modernization. In particular, the adoption of a national program of technological development of Uzbekistan and modernization of the domestic market will create new opportunities for Uzbekistan to find a worthy place in a number of developed countries of the world. To achieve this strategy, the goal is to double the volume of GDP per capita by 2030 and the share of industry (together with the construction industry) from 33.5% in 2017 to 40%. Based on the modernization of the economy and structural changes "... we are moving on the path of innovative development aimed at a radical improvement in all spheres of the life of the state and society".

Institutional changes and reforms in these areas have a direct impact on the modernization of the economy. Consequently, the efficiency of the state and enterprises, which are the main subjects of the economy, depends on society. Modernization of society is ensured by the creation of new or improvement of existing institutions. In this case, it means the modernization of all spheres of society, in particular, the modernization of society itself. As international experience shows, the strategy of modernization of the national economy must be flexible, that is, it must adapt to changes in the world and national economy in a timely manner. Important in the implementation of the strategy of modernization of the economy, has an investment policy. One of the driving forces of the process of economic modernization is investment.

In order to achieve a sustainable economic growth rate, in order to effectively implement the concept of economic modernization, it is necessary to rely on one of the following approaches:

1. Achieving a sustainable growth rate of the national economy by improving the institutional framework for modernization.
2. Sustained economic growth rates contribute to the development of the institutional infrastructure serving the modernization of the national economy.

INVESTMENTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND WAYS OF IMPROVING THEIR EFFICIENCY

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The article provides perspective ways of attracting investments into agro-industrial complexes for the sustainable development of agriculture.

Agriculture is one of the leading sectors of the economics and plays an important role in the development of the country and the welfare of the population. Therefore, at first, it is important to direct and involve domestic and foreign investment to the agricultural sector. One of the significant and top priorities target is the attraction of investments into the agro-industrial complex in order to have sustainable development in agriculture, the producing of export-oriented products and further improve the standards of living of the rural population.

Nowadays, it is reasonable to say that there have been created economic and legal frameworks, in order to establish investment processes and investment's activities with the principles of market economics in our country. On this purpose it was adopted some laws, decrees, enactments and normative acts relating to investment activities. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev noted that in 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, companies and the other agencies, as well as all the khokimiyats, had to carry out a number of strategic tasks, such as:

- optimization of the acreages and composition of crops, introduction of advanced agro technologies, boosting of yield, increasing of fruit, vegetable and grape producing;
- improvement of financial and economic condition of farms.

There will be created an environment that will appeal an investment to the economics of the republic, especially to agriculture, with the support of these normative documents. As a result, it can be observed that local and foreign investors are increasing their interest to the local economics.

Changes during investing processes in the country are mainly associated with paying special attention to the appealing of investments into industry, agricultural and service sectors, which is crucial in ensuring sustainable GDP growth. Nowadays, the table below summarizes the investment development in fixed capital: in the mining industry – 12405.3 billion sums (20.4% of the total volume of investments), including 11139.7 billion sums which was sent to the activities of crude oil and natural gas extraction (18.3%); in manufacturing industry – 8746.8 billion sums (14.4%); high level

of investment volumes can be overseen in this sectors of economy; in agriculture – 2004.3 billion sums (3.3%); in the activities with the production of textile and apparel – 1446.4 billion sums (2.3%); in the activities of production of chemical products - 838.9 billion sums; in the activities of production of other non-metallic products – 1102.8 billion sums, (2.8%); in the metallurgical industry - 1305.6 billion sums (2.2%); in the activities with electricity, gas, vapor and air conditioning – 5262.5 billion sums; in information and communication activities – 1891.2 billion sums (3.1%); in professional, scientific and technical activities – 781.7 billion sums (1.3%), in education - 1188.4 billion sums. (2.0%), lower level of investment and loans can be observed in this sectors of economy.

The structure of investment funds has also changed because of the dependence to the goals and objectives of each stage of economic reforms. At the same time, the focus was given to the processing of agricultural products and the effective use of scientific potential to increase the quality and volume of export products.

Important role in the agro-industrial complex is occupied by sectors dealing with agricultural production, processing and delivery of finished goods to consumers. Fruits and vegetables grown in Uzbekistan are highly competitive in the global agricultural products` market because of the favorable climatic conditions. The launch of production of export-oriented products and elevating the processing industry in the agrarian sector will lead to the sustainable economic growth in agriculture.

Increasing the volume of production and storage of fruits and vegetables has created a solid basis for improving the technologies of storing and building special refrigerators for storage of these products. Particularly, in 2016, 204 new cooling chambers were set up to store 93.1 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables and 26 cold stores were upgraded which can hold 12.7 thousand tons of products.

It is important to incorporate investments aimed to the efficient use of water resources because agriculture in the Republic of Uzbekistan mainly based on irrigation.

There have been implemented reforms by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev that consist of such important tasks as further development and modernization of the country's water sector, the efficient use of water resources and improvement of land reclamation.

In particular, on October 29 of 2007 the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of land reclamation" was adopted. In order to enforce this decree, there was created the Fund for ameliorative improvement of irrigated lands under the Ministry of Finances, State Leasing Company "Uzmeliomashleasing"

and was established 48 state unitary enterprises for land reclamation and other water management activities which gave a chance to the further development of works on this topic. The Fund for Reclamation of Irrigated Land has allocated 748.7 billion sums over the past years. During this period, the country reconstructed and built 3,561 km (3144 km open, 417 km closed-end) collector-drainage networks, 143 units of reclamation pump, 797 vertical drainage and 1417 observation wells.

Moreover, land users implementing water-saving technologies can get a credit at a preferential interest rate through credit lines allocated from the Fund for ameliorative improvement of irrigated lands, because the land of the Republic of Uzbekistan is mainly irrigated.

Credit granting from the credit line of the Fund to agricultural producers for introduction of drip irrigation systems is issued on such terms as up to 1,000 times the living wage, with a 6-month grace period, with a minimum period of 3 years, taking into account the margin of service commercial bank at a preferential interest rate. One of the greatest benefits to agricultural landowners is the fact that the preferential interest rate for credit utilization at the expense of the credit line of the Fund is 6% per annum, including the bank margin of 3%.

However, despite the scale of the work being done, there are still some problems in raising investment activity at the regional level, especially to agriculture. In particular, in the context of liberalization of the economy and deepening of economic reforms, it is important to study specific scientific and methodological foundations of investments to the agriculture in the region, to identify the main directions of attracting investment to agricultural enterprises, and to develop scientifically substantiated proposals and recommendations to create favorable investment climate.

If there are developed and implemented a comprehensive set of measures to solve the existing shortcomings and problems in the investment processes, taking into account the existing investment inclusivity and attractiveness of agriculture, it will be desirable in the following areas to carry out these activities:

- determine the priorities of attracting investment to the agrarian sector based on realistic conditions;
- provide the investment process with a system of scientific and practical estimates;
- develop investment projects, taking into account the specific realities of agriculture at the level of the regions.

In summary, it can be said that there should be taken into account economic, social and environmental forecasts with the measures above

for the attraction of investments and increasing its effectiveness. Because in this area of investment are influenced not only by economic but also by social, climate, regional and many other factors.

There are a few countries in which the level of agriculture is high, because it never pays off. Looking at the global economy, because agriculture is less likely to be rentable, many countries typically invest in the large-scales to the agriculture, otherwise the development of this sector of economy will slow down comparing to the other industries. Therefore, it is expedient that large-scale investments should be made publicly.

As a result, all sectors of the agrarian sector need a separate area of investment. Attraction of investments in agriculture will lead not only to increasing productivity in the industry, but also to achieving sustainable development of the economy, to producing high quality products, to increasing export potential, and to providing domestic and foreign markets with quality and competitive products.

FAMILY BUSINESS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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The article discusses the theoretical foundations, advantages and development of family entrepreneurship, an analysis of the existing practice of running a family business in various foreign countries.

In the conditions of innovative economics development of the family business is increasingly in demand in business market niches. At its core, family businesses are, as a rule, small businesses, which mainly determines the important social role of this type of business. In many countries, family business has a major responsibility, which is to equalize society and create an economically strong middle class.

Family entrepreneurship allows to combine business activities with domestic work and education of children, to attract labor resources, little used by other categories of employers: children, elderly family members, persons with disabilities. Thus, it creates economic bonds of families, contributes to their strengthening, ensures the growth of family income. Conditions are created for the successful socialization of children and the formation of their understanding of the market economy. The interest in expanding and strengthening the family business contributes to the increase in the birth rate.

Family businesses are based on the interest of relatives in the results of their work. There is an opportunity to teach, to pass on trade secrets and give it to the children, i.e. to ensure the continuity of generations. Family business provides a stable socio-economic environment in society, forms a positive, directed to the future business environment.

Family entrepreneurship is necessary for the business self-realization of entrepreneurship of the population, their intelligence; without this it is impossible to sustainable development of the economy. One entrepreneur in the family business system usually employs up to five other family members, moving them from the category of socially needy to the category of self-sufficient population of the country. In other words, it is an important tool in the fight against poverty.

In many countries, family-owned firms account for more than 70% of all companies operating in the market and play a key role in the country's economic growth and job creation. In Spain, for example, approximately 75% of firms are family-owned, with an average contribution of 65% to gross national product. The situation is similar in Latin America, where the contribution of family firms to GNP is about 60 %.

Family-owned firms can be small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as large corporations operating in most sectors of the economy. Examples of well-known family firms are: Salvatore Ferragamo, Benetton and Fiat Group (Italy); L'oreal, Carrefour Group, LVMH and Michelin (France); Samsung, Hyundai Motor and LG Group (South Korea); BMW and Siemens in Germany; Kikkoman and Ito-Yokado (Japan); and finally, Ford Motors Co and Wal-Mart Stores in the United States, where the number of family businesses increased to 20 million.

Family business-business of one person or private property of the family. The owner has the material resources and capital equipment necessary for production activities, as well as the owner personally controls the activities of the enterprise.

We highlight the main advantages of family business used by the family in foreign economic practice, which can be successfully practiced in Uzbekistan:

1. quick opening of the company (the legal procedure is simple and registration does not require large financial and material costs);
2. freedom and autonomy in decision-making;
3. high adaptation in the market, especially at the stage of the final product (for example, the owner can provide personal services to the client, while the products of a large enterprise are always standardized, and the final product needed by the consumer is individual);
4. high motivation to work effectively (the owner either gets everything in case of success or risks losing everything in case of failure);
5. high team cohesion (employees of the organization, as a rule, are connected with each other by family ties);
6. the possibility of saving on overhead costs and the cost of the workplace;
7. the possibility of obtaining assistance from the state, as the state is interested in the development of such business as the sphere of self-employment.

Despite the fact that there are certain advantages of family business, we identify a few restrictions:

1. the financial resources of a sole proprietor are usually insufficient to grow into a large enterprise, and the family business often lacks funds;
2. the owner must be a universal employee (perform all major decisions: purchase, sale, attraction and maintenance of

- personnel), pay attention to the technical aspects arising in the production, advertising and distribution of products);
3. the sole owner is the subject of unlimited liability (independent entrepreneurs risk the assets of both the company and their personal).

In fact, approximately one-third to three-quarters of the world's family-owned firms either go bankrupt or are sold by their founders during the period of ownership of the firm. Only 5-15% of family businesses pass into the hands of the descendants of the founders in the third generation.

Family entrepreneurship is a format that is usually on the verge of self-employment and microbusiness or small business. In this regard, the support of the family business is a direct way to the simultaneous support of people who cannot find the application of their labor in the framework of labor relations, and small businesses that make up the dominant number of entrepreneurs in the sphere of small and medium-sized businesses.

The analysis of the existing practice of family business in the national economy shows that the transfer of business by inheritance is implemented through the policy of continuity, on the basis of the transition of business from one generation to another within one family (genus). If the family business is presented as a value and well-built system of relationships in the family economy, bringing profit, and not just as a set of property with a certain value, then there is a need to preserve this value within the family. Without an active state policy in this direction, family business will remain only in the format of self-employment and will not be able to perform more significant socio-economic roles in the national economy.

The lack of organizational and economic programs to support the family business, including tax benefits, investment support, do not contribute to the creation of an environment favorable for the development of family business in Uzbekistan. For the formation of favorable conditions for the development of family business, it is necessary to create, following the example of Western countries, appropriate organizations (funds, centers, committees), including public ones, whose activities will be aimed at supporting this type of business and the implementation of the following tasks:

- lobbying the interests of the family business at all levels of government;
- stimulating the development and implementation of family business support programs;
- providing consulting support on a wide range of issues relevant to the family business;

- formation of a comfortable investment and legal environment, etc.

Such transformations can give people the opportunity to earn money in the family at home, the decline of social tension in society, reduce unemployment and increase the economic power of the regions of the Republic.

There are enough growth reserves for family business in our country. The traditional niche of family business in Uzbekistan is in the stage of intensive development. It is mainly represented by a wide range of small household services, retail and catering. Particular importance is attached to the development of consumer complexes through the creation of family businesses in the regions where there is currently a need for these types of services.

TURKISH EXPERIENCE IN INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS IN EXPORT AND THE EFFECTIVE WAYS OF USING THEM

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Currently competitiveness degree is one of the main factors which evaluate the economic development of the country. This process plays a great role by involving all factors which provide economic growth of the nation.

Competitiveness is classified as an economic category and reflects the adaptability of subject to market conditions. For this reason it demands to study macroeconomic stability, consumption market, labor market, financial system, home market capacity, the quality of institutions, conditions of infrastructure, information technologies and advancing modern communications, population health, education and practice, dynamics of business growth, chances of innovation and others systematically.

Macroeconomic stability in Uzbekistan was achieved by rising standard of living of the population, developing entrepreneurship atmosphere, providing attractiveness of investment sphere, supporting business process systematically. For instance, rate increase of gross domestic product (GDP) consisted of 7.3 percent; real income increased by 4.2 percent, annual change of inflation indicated 5-6 percent in 2010-2018.

The indicators classifying macroeconomic stability which are stated above shows how they are playing a great role on implementing reforms. However, relying on investment factors influences effectively to provide economic growth and form competitive economy.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev sent Appeal to the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan and stated that dynamic development of our economy could only be achieved by attracting investments, launching new production capacities. "Speaking about the tasks facing the sphere of economy, first of all, we need to highlight that the following goals are the core of comprehensive economic reforms:

- creating necessary conditions for open economy, sound competition, radical improvement of business and investment environment;

- increasing creation of new jobs through reduction of participation of state in the economy, intensive development of private sector;
- ensuring high economic growth through modernization and diversification of economy, increasing labor efficiency;
- countering "shadow" economy, diminishing its share;
- consistently continuing the policy of further liberalization of exchange market, pursuing steady monetary policy;
- educating skilled cadres who are capable of implementing strategic tasks related to development of economy"

To form an effective system of implementing these measures demands a thorough study of the world experience on this process. Particularly, it is important to learn Turkish experience of ensuring macroeconomic stability, increasing the competitiveness of national economy and high economic growth rates.

Turkey is the 61th most competitive country in the world out of 140 countries, ranked in the 2018 edition of the Global Competitiveness Report published by the World Economic Forum.

If we look through some indicators we can see that infrastructure condition (72,6), population health (86,2), chances of innovation (50,6) are the main ones. The average competitiveness index of Turkey is 49,64 scores between 2010 and 2018.

The main factor providing competitiveness of Turkey is to form systematic strategy that is bound to export. Overall export capacity of Turkey accounted for 166 billion dollars and there were 21 kinds of goods and services in 2017. The greatest proportion of export was textile and transport services (18). Automobile (15) and metallurgy (12) industries were just a little lower than the former branch at that time.

The economic reforms made in the 1980s helped Turkish economy to export textile goods and products and in turn to import new textile equipment. In 2002 the proportion of textile goods and products accounted for nearly one fifth of overall export of Turkey and their value was equal to 16.6 billion dollars.

A great textile factory concentration was formed in the regions of Gaziantep, Adana, Kahramanmaraş and Antalya in the year of 2005. Nowadays textile factories in these regions help to form average 60-70 percent of all country's textile export proportion. Currently more than 30 industrial units are organized in light industry sphere.

Increase competitiveness of goods and services bound to export creates broad chances to involve a great number of investments in production process. These kinds of factories are under stimulating investment

certificate regime for the first five years at the beginning of the project. This system appeals to credits, taxes, duties and other payments. Besides, profit taken from export should be three hundred thousand dollars for the developed areas, two hundred thousand dollars for simple areas, one hundred thousand dollars for main directions.

According to the information stated above, it would be useful to utilize Turkish experience to increase competitiveness of export sphere in these directions:

- to organize the necessities to form industrial units of light industry sphere in accordance with the opportunities of regions;
- to organize the investment activity of industrial spheres according to developed areas/simple areas/main directions;
- to support the export of industrial sphere by providing diversification;
- to upgrade a system preparing specialists who can manage strategical duties in all spheres of economy and etc.

WAYS TO ENSURE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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The article deals with issues of transition to innovative development in Uzbekistan and policies, measures and perspective directions.

At the present stage, the development of innovations into production and their commercialization depends. The formation and development of the innovative development system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the following fundamental principles:

- To replace the administrative methods of scientific and technical management with market methods of gradual economic stimulation aimed at stimulating creativity in science and technology;
- reorganizing the current science and research system and improving it, taking into account up to date models and best practices;
- forming a modern, innovative development infrastructure to create a mechanism for interconnected movement of science and education, production and market;

The main directions of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan there are:

- Establishment of a strategic planning system, which will allow to formulate future models of innovative development of priority sectors and sectors on the basis of long-term scenarios of the country's intellectual and technological capacities.
- Sustainable growth of socio-economic potential of the regions, as well as science and innovation activities capable of providing necessary living conditions for the welfare of the population.
- Expansion of cooperation with leading foreign (international) organizations in the field of innovation, including their involvement in know-how, nanotechnologies and local market of high-tech goods (work, service), etc.

There are scientific potential in Uzbekistan, and it has the capability to implement them. In our country research and research the number of organizations engaged in experimental design development is 437 as of January 1, 2017 and their number has increased by 136 compared to 2010.

As of January 1, 2018, about 36.8 thousand people are engaged in research and development, which is 3.5% more than in 2010. The number of researchers has increased from 30043 in 2010 to 33,320 in 2017, or 10.9%. The role of the higher education system in providing innovative development is incredible. As of November 1, 2017, there are 72 higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan, including 4 academies, 27 universities, 19 branches, 7 higher educational institutions of foreign countries, 4 higher educational institutions and their affiliates. They have 25,107 professors and teachers in 2017. Of these, 1,470 were PhDs (5.8% of the total), and 6011 (23.9%) were PhDs. Also 1078 professors, 4091 people worked as docent.

The volume of funds allocated for financing research and development projects in 2016 has increased by 3.8 times in comparison with 2000, including 55.6 times of the state budget, and extra budgetary funds by 10.9 times, and own funds by 59.8 times.

The following problems remain in Uzbekistan in the transition to an innovative economy:

- Imbalanced, uneven development of the infrastructure required for transition to the innovation economy;
- Scientific achievements, innovations, inventions, inadequate mechanism of application of technology and technology into the economy in the field of science and technology development;
- Insufficient funding for innovation projects, weak material and technical base, and insufficient production capacities.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021," PF-5544 dated September 21, 2018, as a key determinant of the country's competitiveness and innovative development in the international arena the main goal of the strategy is to develop it. As a result of implementation of this strategy, Uzbekistan will achieve the 50th leading global rating on Global Innovation Index by 2030, the volume of public expenditure on research and development and experimental-design works by 0.8% of GDP, share of information and communication services in total exports 4Following function is specified.

The implementation of an active investment policy in the transition to an innovative economy is also relevant. Therefore, it was proposed by the President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to be named as the Year of Active Investments and Social Development in Uzbekistan.

In 2019 it is planned to utilize about 138 trillion Uzbek soums or 16% more investments in 2018. The volume of direct investments in this area will

increase 1.5 times compared to 2018 and will reach 4.2 billion dollars. As a result 142 modern enterprises will be commissioned.

The transition to an innovative economy and ensuring the economic security in this area requires:

1. Justification of strategy and methodology of implementation of safe, reliable investment processes.
2. Safe investment policy mechanism should focus on the priorities of improving the institutional structure of the economy to expand the production of advanced products.
3. It is advisable to create a mechanism for formation of sustainable and reliable sources of investment.
4. Creation of tax-budgetary, monetary-credit system stimulating investment security.
5. Implementing socially-oriented investment policies.

In order to support and encourage innovation, it is necessary to:

1. expansion of incentives for innovative development funds;
2. expansion of benefits for scientifically-practical projects, developments, research works;
3. state stimulation of development of innovative infrastructure, innovations and scientific achievements market, training and retraining of personnel;
4. strengthening the national defense of the science and protecting the scientific and intellectual potential of the state.

Keywords: innovation, innovative development, research, strategy, innovative security.

MODERN BANKING SYSTEM: A GUARANTEE OF DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY'S EXPORT POTENTIAL

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In the modern market economics, the banking is of great importance due to its interrelation with all sectors of the economy. In the conditions of economic modernization, objectives of a bank consist of provision of uninterrupted monetary turnover and allocation of credits to small businesses and the real economy.

The modernization of production increases productivity several times, resulting in conservation of energy and human resources that, eventually, conducts to sustained economic growth and farther improvement of welfare of the population.

Today in Uzbekistan, it is carried out the modernization of production system, support of the export enterprises and support to small businesses through bank credits and investment injection. On the basis of the decree number PF-4058 "On the Action Program to support companies of real sector of economy, ensure their stable work and raise export potential" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November, 2008 and other resolutions, the allocation of investment credits by commercial banks to modernize and reconstruction companies made up 8.5 trillion sums in 2015.

As a result of implementation of actions for modernization, in recent years competitiveness of enterprises has increased, the national producers started to enter domestic and international markets with their products.

In the banking sector of the republic, the complex measures for ensuring steady rates of economic growth, restoration of production at economically insolvent enterprises, assistance of employment of the population, implementation of targeted support of exporters, the enterprises of the leading industries and small business are undertaken.

It is not a secret for anybody, that one of important indicators of successful business with strong positions taken not only in internal, but also in a foreign market. As practice shows, it is not easy to adjust export of the goods and services, considering fierce competition with producers of the different countries.

Nevertheless, domestic entrepreneurs increase the export potential every year. And with it, they are helped by attention and support provided by the leaders of the republic to initiative and business people, the privileges

and preferences stimulating entrepreneurs to development of a foreign market.

It is important to highlight that the actions on improving conditions of doing a new business and extending the financial support of entrepreneurship in banking system in our country are highly appreciated by international finance organizations.

As it was mentioned in annual report “Doing business-2018” published by the World Bank and International finance corporation, the rating of our republic on conditions of doing business went up to eight steps.

In addition, banking system of Uzbekistan scored seven on the scale of eight on “Index of credit information exchange”. Actually, this is higher than that of the average among Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

The created market relations induce to search of new approaches for improvement of functioning of all banking system. The modern bank sphere has to not only correspond to completely growing economic and social needs of the state and society, but also to go one step ahead, stimulating economy, growth rates of production and investment activity of commercial banks.

For realization of strategic tasks of activation and increase of efficiency of participation of commercial banks in processes of modernization of the enterprises in real sector of economy, and also their innovative updating follows and from now on:

- Expansion of a range of the provided services, introduction of new financial technologies (use of complex products, when some types of service are provided to customers, while opening the account, delivering a plastic card, possibility of receiving overdraft crediting, a combination of savings, credit and consulting services, etc.), expansion of multichannel providing financial services, development out of office banking, active using of remote bank service;
- Ensuring competitiveness of the banking sector, reach the level of the international standards (improvement of risk management system, introduction of the early notification system, stress testing system, effort system of regulation and supervision);
- Further carrying out policy of decrease in a rate of refinancing of the Central bank for the purpose of ensuring reduction in cost of the credits in economy, expansions of access of the enterprises to credit resources of commercial banks and other institutes of the market.

Further simplification of procedures and expansion of opportunities in the sphere of business implementation, its taxation and crediting, creation of real competitive position for companies and small business in international markets.

Timely and consecutive implementation of above suggestions will promote improvement of business climate in the country, increasing investment attractiveness of the domestic enterprises and in general - to achievement of sustainable development of the country in the long term.

FOOD SECURITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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It is well-known that one of the pressing problems facing the world is to supply foodstuffs and consumers at affordable and affordable prices to meet the population's needs. This problem is compounded by the ever-increasing population growth of the Earth, and, consequently, the lack of quality and quantity.

From the first years of independence, food security in our country has been regarded as one of the priorities of the country's socio-economic policy. The main types of foodstuffs such as cereals, meat, milk, eggs and fruits, and vegetables were gradually increased per capita, and cooperation with foreign organizations and investors focused on their processing. As a result, today all significant types of foodstuffs are produced in our country, and food safety has been achieved in our country.

Part 3 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan," dated February 7, 2017, President Decree Number - 4947, is the priority areas for the development and liberalization of the economy, and during 2017-2021:

- Implementation of investment projects on construction, renovation and modernization of new processing plants equipped with state-of-the-art high-tech equipment for the deep processing of agricultural products, semi-finished and ready-made food and packaging products;
- Ensuring food security, increasing the production of fruits, vegetables, potatoes, and grapes, and preventing a sharp rise in prices on the domestic market;
- Fruit and vegetable production increased by 105.7%, potatoes - 106.3%, melons - 106.1%, fruit - 106%, grapes - 105.7%, meat - 105.6% , milk - 108.1%, eggs - 111.3%, fish - 120%, honey - 118.2%;
- Construction of greenhouses on 50 hectares of land on 394 hectares and on 176 hectares of 6885 individual farms;
- It is a strategic task to provide practical assistance in the production of lightweight construction greenhouses, small poultry farms, fishing, beekeeping farms and other high-productive and high-yielding products, as well as the sale of produced products, using alternative energy sources in the population's farms and dehqan farms.

Taking into account that the population of the country increases from year to year and, accordingly, their demand for food products, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev on October 9, 2017, urged to use the natural and economic potential of the country effectively, Protecting the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, dehqan farms and landowners, improving the system of effective use of agricultural land On the other, Decree No. PF-5199 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This Decree envisages the elaboration of a comprehensive program on food security in the republic for 2018-2020 and the termination of land lease agreements with farms, which have not set up multi-sectoral activities since January 1, 2022, under the law.

The country has been implementing a thoroughly planned reform of the foodstuffs of the country's rising population, including measures to ensure the structural reorganization, modernization and diversification of production for 2015-2019 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 2015. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About measures for organization of new industries in the food industry, modernization and increase of capacity" it is planned that only 304 large projects and 5,000 new production enterprises will be created in accordance with the state investment program and will additionally produce 100,000 tons of food products and 130 new products per year. In implementing these projects, special attention will be paid to further activities of free economic zones, the introduction of new technologies and deep processing of raw materials, and making a worthy contribution to the employment of the population.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to develop the raw material base for 2016-2020, deep processing of fruits and vegetables, meat and dairy products, and means to increase the volume of exports and exports of food products and commodities amounted to 596 million soums. It is envisaged to implement 180 investment projects with the total cost of US dollars. Out of these, 74 projects will be implemented due to foreign investments and loans from international financial institutions, including 163 mln. US dollars.

In order to further improve food security, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Justice and the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been tasked with reducing the cost and stabilization of foodstuffs, eliminating bureaucracy and bottlenecks in entrepreneurial activity, as well as providing motivated proposals for improving the business environment in the country. Exporters and importers of foods, foreign investors and overseas. Establish regular open and direct dialogue with partners on a regular basis.

As a result of the carried out socio-economic reforms, the food industry, along with industrial development is rapidly developing in our country. As of January 1, 2018, the share of the food industry in the country's industrial output is 19.6% or 144185.3 billion soums. The volume of industrial production made up 28332.3 billion soums, of which the share of the food industry accounted for. (Figure 2). These indicators are respectively 24% in 2016, 18.2% in 2015, and 16% in 2014.

The statistical data shows that the share of the food industry in 2014-2016 has a tendency to grow, and the percentage of food production in 2017 is 19.6 percent, not by the decline in food production, but by the volume of the industrial output in comparison with the previous year. In 2016, the output of goods for 26708.4 billion soums, in 2017 - 28332.3 billion soums. The production of food products made up 1623.9 billion soums compared to 2016. More than one million soums were produced. It is noteworthy that this definite tendency is not only quantitative but also qualitatively.

The population of the Republic of Uzbekistan increases from year to year, and due to its high quality and high-quality food supply is one of the most pressing issues, a number of measures are being taken to further develop the industrial sector, including the food industry.

Measures on the development of the food industry are aimed at supporting local producers of import-substituting products, ensuring their predominance in the national market, increasing competitiveness and expanding domestic commodity exchange markets.

In summary, the fact that food security in our country is at the level of world standards and the work carried out by the World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as an example to other countries of the world is an excellent way to ensure food security in our country.

In food production, it should be noted that the constant growth of the population of our country with the tendency of continuous growth, the uninterrupted supply of nutrient and harmless foodstuffs, increase of entrepreneurial activity and efficient use of innovative technologies, the production of competitive food in the world market and their export the main problems of the world community through the creation of favorable conditions for foodstuffs, balanced export and food imports.

THE USE OF MODERN METHODS TO INCREASE THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PLANT PROTECTION SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE

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It is known that the effectiveness of new chemicals is determined by the final results of their application. All measures taken to protect the plants' chemicals should be economically justified and highly productive. Pesticides are divided into technical (biological), economic and economic efficiency types. Technical efficiency of plants protection is understood primarily as a percentage of the number of previous deaths by applying chemical, biological and other protective means against the harmful organisms (insects, rodents, diseases, weeds, etc.).

The increase in the level of technical efficiency of pesticides depends on the percentage of active ingredient in the drug, its sensitivity, concentration of working solution per hectare, the spray dispersion, the degree of coverage of the treated surface of the drug, and the timely execution of the work. Technical efficiency depends on the state of the biological organism (depression development), meteorological conditions, plant self-defense capability - immune status and agro technics. Technical efficiency determination is based on the following formula:

$$C = \frac{a - b}{a} * 100$$

Where:

C - Technical efficiency level,%;

a - the number of pests or contaminated plants before the experiment;

b - the number of remaining pests or herbs after the experiment. This formula is useful in carrying out laboratory experiments.

Calculation of dehydration of movable and minimal harmful organisms during field experiments is determined by the use of the Abbat formula and can be used for laboratory experiments.

Abbat formula:

$$C = \frac{Ab - Bb}{Aa} * 100$$

Where:

C - technical effectiveness when adjusting interest rates to control;

A - the number of pests found in the experimental variant, which was used prior to the application of pesticide;

a - the number of pests in the control variant, which is considered until the application of pesticides;

V - the number of pests in experimental variant after application of pesticide;

c - The number of pests in the control after the use of pesticides.

It is more difficult to take into account the rapidly moving and reproductive insects, and use the formula to make adjustments to the calculation. Pesticides in the experimental field (pine or cucumber) used to grow in the spider's area. Scientists such as San, Lenpard, Gendersan, and Tilton suggested the technical efficiency calculation by the following formula:

The death of the canals

$$= 100 * \left(1 - \frac{Ta * Cb}{Tb * Ca}\right)$$

Where:

TV - the number of waxes before the use of pesticides;

Number of tailings after pesticide use;

The number of cannulae in the Sa - control field before the use of pesticides;

Sv - the number of cannabis after application of pesticides in the controlled field;

This formula is used to test insecticide insects, such as migratory and pneumonia, which are most likely to pass fertility or are likely to be migratory. The following formula is used to calculate technical efficacy for combating plant diseases

$$T = \frac{(P1 - P0) * 100}{Pk}$$

Where:

T - Technical Efficiency, %;

Rk - Disease Development Index;

Ro - Disease Development Indicator in the Field of Experience. The technical effectiveness is determined by the impact of land-based measures on the development of the disease and the rate of contamination of the vegetation in controlling areas.

Plant protection technologies, resurfacing technologies, field crop cultivation, biomarkers production, technology of biomass extraction. Scientific bases for the protection of plants and the quality of their products. Scientific bases of increase of useful entomophagies to various extreme conditions.

Predictability and Programming of Hatchery Spread. Scientific basis of effective use of chemical and biological means. Recent advances in the field of plant protection and quarantine, including recent achievements in the field of plant protection, introduction of chemical, biological and preventive systems, improvement of biological systems, biological active substances regulating growth and development of agricultural crops, use of stimulants, regulators, ecologically damaging Defoliant use the most up-to-date technique and equipment. Provides a high level of plant protection and quarantine trends in Uzbekistan.

IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS IN TOURISM COMPANIES

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The country is consistently taking steps to develop sectors with a vast potential to address the most important socioeconomic tasks such as diversification of the economy, accelerated development of the regions, increasing foreign exchange earnings, and increasing the incomes and living standards of the population.

According to statistical data, the world's fastest-growing tourism sector is one of the most profitable businesses in the world, with almost 10% of the global gross turnover, and every seventh of jobs is in the tourism industry ("Third World" money 50 per cent of its revenue and 80-90 per cent of employment).

The new Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, established by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 29, 2017, set the task to make proposals on radically increasing the competitiveness of tourism through the development and introduction of innovative approaches and technologies. According to the methodology of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan and the UN World Tourism Organization, 1 394 805 tourists visited Uzbekistan in 2011, which is by 2027035 (or by 153.8%) in 2016. These figures indicate that the amount of cash flows in the structure of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the republic has a tendency to increase (today the share of tourism products in GDP of the country is about 2.5-3%, which is 3879453.7 million , Or 2.7% of GDP, and in 2015, the gross value added of tourism was 4381761.6 million soums (an increase of 113.1%), with a share of 2.6%.

Today, although there are normative-legal documents in the country, but based on the peculiarities of the touristic enterprises, we do not say that the order of organization and conduct of financial accounting and reporting is fully formed. Some of the theoretical, methodological, and practical issues related to the organization of financial accounting and reporting in tourism are:

- The legal and regulatory framework for financial reporting and reporting in tourist enterprises needs to be improved;
- The accounting policy in tourist enterprises is not perfectly formed;
- financial revenues (tourism products) are not fully accounted for in accounting (in order to conceal tax payments), which leads to improper formulation of financial results; the structure of the

financial reporting forms required to introduce amendments and additions to the specifics of the industry.

Developing conclusions, suggestions and recommendations to find a scientifically sound solution to these problems can serve as a basis for bringing the tourism market to a high level of development in Uzbekistan. Thus, today it is necessary to improve the financial accountability and accountability of more than 430 tourist companies operating in our country to increase the volume of tourist goods and increase their financial revenues.

As a result of scientific research on improving the accounting and reporting methodology of tourism companies, a number of scientific findings have been made, including the classification and classification of objects that are part of the intellectual capital in terms of accounting, economic analysis and management methodologies (The center for economic and business research, USA); the recognition of intellectual capital as a business asset, and mechanisms for using intellectual property components to evaluate (Harvard University, USA); features of reflecting intellectual capital in business, classification of intellectual property, profitability of their use, as well as the opportunity for business entities and the whole industry to grow (Princeton University, USA); the role of human capital in business capital, the prospects for their development (The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), UK); The creation of intellectual capital accounts is based on the increasing investment attractiveness of the company, the optimal organization of accounting for investment in human capital on the basis of new accounts (University of Calgary, Canada); evaluating intellectual capital components, reflecting in the reports, increasing staff qualifications is based on increasing the effectiveness of the enterprise on overall productivity (Nagoya University, Japan).

The features of the formation of accounting policies in business entities engaged in tourist activities, the issues of improving the procedure for organizing and maintaining financial accounting and the formation of the financial results of accounting for national tourism products are investigated.

The research results show that in almost all travel companies operating in the republic, accounting policies have been developed to varying degrees. However, it is impossible to consider them perfect and we cannot say that they are fully aligned with international standards (IAS). To date, the only document for the preparation of accounting policies is the National Accounting Standard (NSBU) No. 1 "Accounting Policy and Financial Reporting". At the international level, such a document is the International Accounting Standard (IAS) No. 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors."

It should be particularly noted that the international standard gives a general description not only of the formation of accounting policies, but also of displaying information about errors and changes in the calculated estimates, but this has not been taken into account in our practice. Also, the accounting policy in the activities of tourist enterprises shows the insufficiency of requirements for their quality and content, inadequate accounting organizations in the modernization and diversification of the national economy.

In our opinion, accounting policies are becoming one of the necessary tools for proper organization of financial accounting in tourism enterprises, timely determination of the cost of services provided and making effective management decisions, timely accounting of cash inflows, in particular, accounting for foreign exchange transactions, travel expenses and other accounts receivable and payable debt, accounting for various investments in the industry. Therefore, we consider it expedient to develop an effective accounting policy for the formation of travel services under the Uzbekistan brand that can compete with global travel brands (Tretyakov Gallery-Russia, Welcome to Great Britain — Great Britain, España — I need Spain —Spain, “Visit Finland” -Finland, “Kiviana” -New Zealand, “Lithuania-Real is beautiful” -Lithuania, Rio 2016- Brazil).

The concept of accounting policies of enterprises operating in the field of tourism is given the following definition: “Accounting policies are a set of acceptable methods and rules adopted by the company’s management, based on alternative principles and rules for organizing and maintaining financial accounting and financial reporting in tourist enterprises”.

The following proposals were formed on the procedure for calculating the depreciation of fixed assets in travel companies, in particular: it is advisable not to use the word “double” in the concept of “accounting depreciation” and to provide depreciation calculation at the disposal of companies. If we consider this on the example of the object of research, then we can see the following: in the financial statements of the object of study - the travel company LLC ENJOY TRAVEL, the cost (initial) of fixed assets is indicated in the amount of 26,482.0 thousand soums. In accordance with the method of uniform method of depreciation calculated in the amount of 5 132.0 thousand UZS. At the same time, according to the method of reducing the balance with double depreciation rate, this figure is 10 264.0 thousand soum. In our proposed option, it is recommended to write off these assets in accordance with the decision of the enterprise management. That is, fixed assets (obsolete) are replaced by modern ones. If the proposed right is created (free choice of depreciation rates), the company will be able to choose a rate 3.5 times larger and calculate depreciation.

$(100 / \text{service life}) * 3.5$

In this case, the annual amount of depreciation - 18537.0 thousand soums or about 70.0% of the value of fixed assets would be covered in the first year (fully converted into costs: Debit 9400 - accounts, taking into account the costs of the period or 2000, 2300, 2500, 2700 –The costs associated with the production (execution of works and services) (when creating tourism products), Credit 0200 - accounts that take into account the depreciation of fixed assets).

TARGETED PROGRAMS OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES AS A FACTOR OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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The complexity of socio-economic processes in the region, its multidimensionality requires the use of an integrated approach in the development of long-term forecasts of its development, which is caused by the following circumstances:

- the intersectional nature of most socio-economic problems of the development of the entire republic and its regions is intensified;
- The importance of regional features (environmental, resource, demographic and others) increases, departmental management, as a rule, does not ensure the integrated development of the productive forces of a region.

The target program should contain a main, clearly defined goal as the desired outcome of the upcoming activity. The forecasts have no goals of this kind, since their main purpose is the search for all effective ways of economic development. The result of the implementation of any path from those considered in the forecast, taken as a program target, is one of the probable results.

In our opinion, target programs should be developed in a limited range of problems, and in this case they should not cover the economy as a whole. Arguments in favor of this point of view are the complexity of the formation of balanced programs, when the implementation of individual programs must be coordinated with the implementation of other programs. Another important reason for the complication of the implementation of the program approach is to preserve the sectoral planning system, where departmental interests prevail. The priority of sectoral planning, when the program part served as a supplement to it, practically did not provide a rational link between sectoral planning and the development of national economic and intersectional programs. Experience in developing regional economic development programs in developed capitalist countries shows that government influence must be objective and include the stimulation of the economic development of individual regions. The development and implementation of regional programs is aimed at solving individual, most acute problems in certain areas. The goal of the state regional policy is "to stimulate and disperse economic growth in

such a way as to bring employment and income in backward areas to the national average as much as possible, avoiding an unacceptable reduction in national policy growth rates”.

Democratization of public life, the transition to economic methods of management, the diversity of forms of ownership require the revision of the existing technology of forecasting. The forecasting system should not solve the problem of accurately reflecting future processes with their quantitative characteristics, but create an optimal model with the desired parameters and means to achieve them.

To overcome the shortcomings of sectoral and territorial planning, a program-targeted method is used to promote its correct selection of the objectives of the industries and regions, address intersectional and national economic problems that require joint efforts of various organizations and departments, and subordinate their activities to national economic goals.

Many economic processes in the conditions of market relations will self-regulate on the basis of economic activity, independent producers (enterprises, cooperatives, farms, dekhkan farms). At the same time, the main regulators of production are standards, economic and financial management tools and other business conditions, and not indicators of production volumes by industry and region.

The most important feature of improving the economic mechanism is the transition to market-based management methods, which will require a revision of the existing forecasting technology. The system of short-, medium- and long-term forecasting should not solve the problem of accurately reflecting future processes with their quantitative characteristics, the means of achieving them.

In this connection, a provision is substantiated that assigns to target programs a leading place in providing republican bodies with an effective mechanism in managing the development of territories. In this case, the methodology of regional programming should consider three main aspects, taking into account the socio - economic conditions, these include:

- involvement in the economic turnover of new types of resources and their effective use, the achievement of a rational specialization of farms, taking into account their greatest contribution to economic development, the formation of territorially-industrial, agricultural-industrial and other complexes that best utilize local opportunities and resources, ensuring a balanced development of the region on the basis of effective spatial organization of production;

- Orientation towards the equalization of socio-economic living conditions, raising the standard of living of the population in various regions. This is due to the impact on the level of employment, with the stimulation of labor migration in the right direction, with the solution of social problems, with overcoming the socio-economic problems of the backwardness of underdeveloped regions;
- the establishment of rational norms of production, consuming of natural resources while engaging them in economic circulation, preventing or limiting its impact on nature.

These goals, arising from the objective needs of the innovative development of the productive forces of the region, predetermine the multipurpose and complex nature of regional programs in their very essence. Depending on the nature of the objectives, programs for the development of inter-branch complexes, a program for the implementation of a temporary goal in a certain area, a functional, scientific and technical program are highlighted.

The difficult problem of regional programming remains the harmonization of the criteria for the current and future effectiveness of regional programs. The regional program should be restructured in a timely manner, bring the problems, goals, promising activities in accordance with the current level of requirements. It is especially important to determine the specific sources of funding for regional programs, to take into account the need for not only direct, but also indirect capital investments and the timing of their payback.

Thus, in the conditions of expanding the independence of territorial administrations, there is an increase in the importance of regional management, turning it into the main coordinating factor in the development and distribution of the productive forces of the region. At the same time, an effective tool for the integrated solution of specific problems of development and distribution of productive forces is target programs. With regard to innovative development, target programming is a powerful means of connecting forces and means in the priority directions of its development and provides the necessary conditions for the territories to perform an active function in solving social and economic problems.

MODELS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND THE DECENTRALIZATION EXPERIENCE: AN INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

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The models used in the practice of territorial administration differ by the autonomy of territorial level of government to make political decisions independently of the central government and the sufficiency of the necessary resources.

The ideal autonomous model of local self-government is a system with horizontal management, in which each territorial level authority possesses its own, exclusive competence, not intersecting with the higher levels of government in terms of powers and responsibilities.

By such management, the control over the activities of local authorities is exercised not by the upper levels of government, but by the population, either directly through such forms of direct democracy as referendums, elections and others, or through representative bodies and officials elected by direct voting. In this case, the central executive authorities, such as ministries, administrative agencies mainly perform methodical, forecasting and analytical functions, and their decisions are of a recommendatory nature for the structures of a lower level.

At the same time, the management system with a completely horizontal nature does exist nowhere in the world. Even in the United States of America, a country standing as close as possible to the horizontal management of territorial structure, some governmental regulations of the activities of state, county and city authorities exist, which is conducted by ministries and departments indirectly - by funding or co-funding a variety of national programs.

So-called integrated Soviet system of local self-government could serve as an example of vertical management. The most important political decisions in this system were made on the upper "floor" of the government, being then transferred through "single-channel" scheme along the entire vertical chain of territorial management.

The matrix scheme of management involves the interaction of the authorities, both vertically and horizontally, thus providing levels of management with the possibility of "multi-channel" interaction. The

horizontal interaction acquires great importance under these conditions; between departments within a single governing structure, between various autonomous levels of management (inter-municipal cooperation).

Thereby, there are four systems of local government are distinguished:

- Anglo-Saxon model;
- French or Napoleonic model;
- German or mixed model;
- Soviet integrated model.

The Anglo-Saxon model includes a certain amount of latitude for municipalities, and the absence of specifically authorized state officials controlling the executive bodies at the local level, with management predominantly possessing a horizontal nature. This type of management is common in English-speaking countries such as Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, etc.

The French model assumes a local public official responsible for coordination of the activities of public services. Often, these public officers are entitled to control the activities of local self-government. With this scheme of management, a vertical of public administration operates simultaneously with the system of horizontal decentralized management which deals with the issues of the territory life-support. Elements of the French model are used in France, countries of Scandinavia, Latin America, etc.

The German model combines the features of both models mentioned above. Thus, the simultaneous existence of municipalities as the form of territorial administration and government districts without elected local authorities is adopted in Germany and Austria. In Germany, alongside this, the right of communities to interact horizontally, thus forming various municipal intercommunal unions for joint management is legislated. Involvement of the one governing officer is allowed to manage such agglomerations of communities, thereby considerably cutting down costs for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus.

All three models, to some extent, incorporate elements of the matrix, vertical and horizontal models of management.

The Soviet integrated model is a system of territorial management, primarily based on vertical management.

In the frames of the research, it would be most appropriate to investigate the experience of decentralization of government in the countries of

Eastern Europe and the CIS in depth, since this experience is closest to Uzbekistan.

Summarizing the analysis of the process and results of decentralization, it can be noted that there is a direct dependency between political, legal and economic factors. The criterion for the overall assessment of the degree of decentralization is the distribution of functions (or financial responsibility) for the provision of public services between levels of government. This criterion is one of the main indicators of fiscal decentralization, along with the distribution of income, intergovernmental transfers, the system of borrowings of local governments, etc. It should be noted that such distribution of responsibilities is quite monotonous and requires further development in the direction of a delegation of greater empowerment to the local level as well as towards the application of various forms and the performance modalities of functions of public administration.

INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS BASED ON INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (IN CHINESE CASE)

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The indicator of innovative development of the economics is measured by the share of spending to research and development (R & D) in the gross domestic product of the country.

Innovative development will lead to an increase of the competitiveness of the economics. Therefore, the negative consequences of the global financial and economic crisis that began in 2008 were insignificant to the countries, which in these countries high level of the economy's resistance to external influences based on the developed national innovation system .

According to the "Global R & D Funding Forecast: 2018" the highest spending on the world in 2017 are the United States with \$ 537.59 billion, China with \$ 444.82 and Japan \$ 185.53 billion. The difference between the expenditure spent in 2015 and the expenditure spent in 2017 will amount to \$ 40.75 billion, \$ 72.01 billion and \$ 20.94 billion respectively. Analyzing the data, China will be the country that has spent more money on Rand D in 2017 than in 2015. China, along with its second place in the rating of 2017, is expanding the scope of funding. It is the foundation for China to become a locomotive of the world economy.

In recent years, China's influence on the global economy has expanded, and its share in the world's GDP has been rising every year and the US's share in the global economy is diminishing. According to estimates, the share of China on the world's GDP in 1970 was 4,1 %, 14.4% in 2010 and 15.6% in 2015. The United States this rate was 21.2% in 1970, 17.3% in 2010 and 16.7% in 2015. It is forecasting in 2025 China will exceed the United States by 14.9% with a share of 17.2% .

On May 16 of 2015, the global consulting firm BDO and the Hamburg Institute for World Economy has announced a jointly report. It provides information on registered patents in countries between 2012 and 2014. Thus, Germany with 916 patents per million people is on the 5th place in the world. During these years, 3134 patents have been inventoried in South Korea and growth rates have been recorded, while 2159 patents have been registered in Japan, with a tendency to decline. In the United States this figure is 886. China occupies the 10th place in this rating ahead of France and England. That is the authors of the report have described China is becoming "strong innovative state" from a "copy" state . More investing in R & D China has climbed its top places.

Thanks to the emphasis on innovative development of the economy in China, the country is rising in global competitiveness rating.

China ranked 30th in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2008-2009 and ranked 28th in 2014-2015 and ranked 2018 as having scored 0.9 points more than 2017, with a total of 72.6 points with 28th place .

Based on the results of the analysis, it is expedient to take the following measures to develop the innovation economy and to improve the competitiveness of the economy:

- High level of business culture;
- Ensuring a flexible labor market stability;
- Improvement of all types of transport infrastructure;
- Increasing the coverage of the country's internet access, increasing adult internet access rates;
- Achieving free foreign trade;
- Introduction of the cluster system in key sectors of the economy
- Allocate funds at the level of established standards to R & D development.

BUDGET DECENTRALIZATION: THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO RESEARCH

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The article studies the problem of centralization and decentralization of the budget. An attempt was made to cover all arguments for and against decentralization. A comparative analysis of the benefits of fiscal centralization and decentralization.

The increased attention to the problem of "centralization – decentralization" in the last decade has been caused by a serious practical interest, which is connected with the transition from unitary to federal government, and the vigorous development of relations of fiscal federalism.

Scientists involved in this problem express the opinion that "... always a politically tinged problems become finding a balance of benefits and disadvantages of centralization and decentralization. It does not require evidence of the serious consequences of a bias in one direction or the other. If "everything" is decentralized (in fact, the "center" disappears or becomes nominal), then the former system is completely deformed: instead of the former "center", several new ones appear. According to this scheme, for example, the disintegration of complex states takes place: the unitary - federal - confederation - several new ones. In any integral system, decentralization is appropriate only for as long as there is a "center". If "everything" is centralized (disappear or put nominal "subjects of decentralization"), then a unitary, totalitarian organization of management (ultimately - in spirit) of the state arises".

At the same time, different countries with a federal structure (USA, Canada, Germany, etc.) are getting closer to the optimal level of balance between centralization and decentralization, and this happens not only because of their financial and budgetary well-being, but also due to using politically correct, socially and economically justified rules, and mechanisms for coordinated distribution of powers and resources across different levels of the state-territorial structure. This indicates that in these countries they have learned to use the advantages of fiscal decentralization in public finances, leveling its shortcomings with the help of these instruments.

The optimum criterion at each time point is the presence (or absence) of sustainable territorial socio-economic development, the minimization of subsidized and depressed territories, and the growth of citizens' well-being. This optimum is dynamic, its mobility, monitored in the monitoring mode using a set of socio-economic indicators, can be the basis for realistic assessments of the effectiveness of the degree of decentralization.

The term "decentralization" is used quite widely, but its meaning is not always understood in the same way. Fiscal decentralization is interconnected with the processes of geographical decentralization and decentralization of the system of administrative decision-making, however, it has a number of differences.

Geographic decentralization is used in many countries to boost economic development mainly in rural areas, with the help of subsidies and tax breaks to achieve a reduction in relative costs for business development and thus make these territories more attractive. This kind of decentralization does not necessarily imply strengthening the financial base of local governments. Decentralization of the system of making and implementing administrative decisions implies a wider delegation of authority to local units of the central executive power. This strategy is designed to provide technically more efficient management by reducing the multistep process of executing decisions and increasing, thereby, the efficiency of the work of government bodies. To achieve these goals, it is also not necessary to strengthen the financial system of local governments.

As you know, decentralized management, even in its most rational form, is an order of magnitude more complicated than a centralized one, and decentralized organization of a complex system (for example, the federal structure of the state) requires efforts to maintain its integrity and sustainable development immeasurably larger than in the version of a unitary organization. At the same time, it is the federal structure that is often the only way to preserve the integrity of a country, since territorial decentralization in the form of a federation remains the most significant alternative to disintegration and political disintegration of the country. Therefore, the federation, being the newest evolutionary peak in the development of the state; most appeared only in the twentieth century

In the field of public finance, fiscal (or fiscal) decentralization has fundamental differences from other forms and methods of delimiting competencies, powers, and resources due to the fact that its subject throughout the world are: a single system of public finances and uniform rules of taxation, development and budget execution. In addition, in each state, the unity of the monetary system and external borrowing is obligatory. At the same time, the main goal of decentralization is to create a closer relationship between the control system and the population, and

this requires strengthening the financial system of local governments. The task is to provide the regions and local governments with certain powers in the field of taxation and expenditure of funds, as well as the ability to independently determine the parameters and structure of the budget expenditure. Thus, the population will be able to independently determine the composition of local authorities (through elections) and actively participate in the management process.

The end result should be an increase in the quality of public services provided by local governments, and greater voter satisfaction. Fiscal decentralization implies a certain degree of autonomy for local governments, allowing them to make independent decisions in the fiscal sphere.

In order to reveal the economic content of decentralization as the reverse side of centralization, it is necessary, probably, to weigh their advantages and disadvantages.

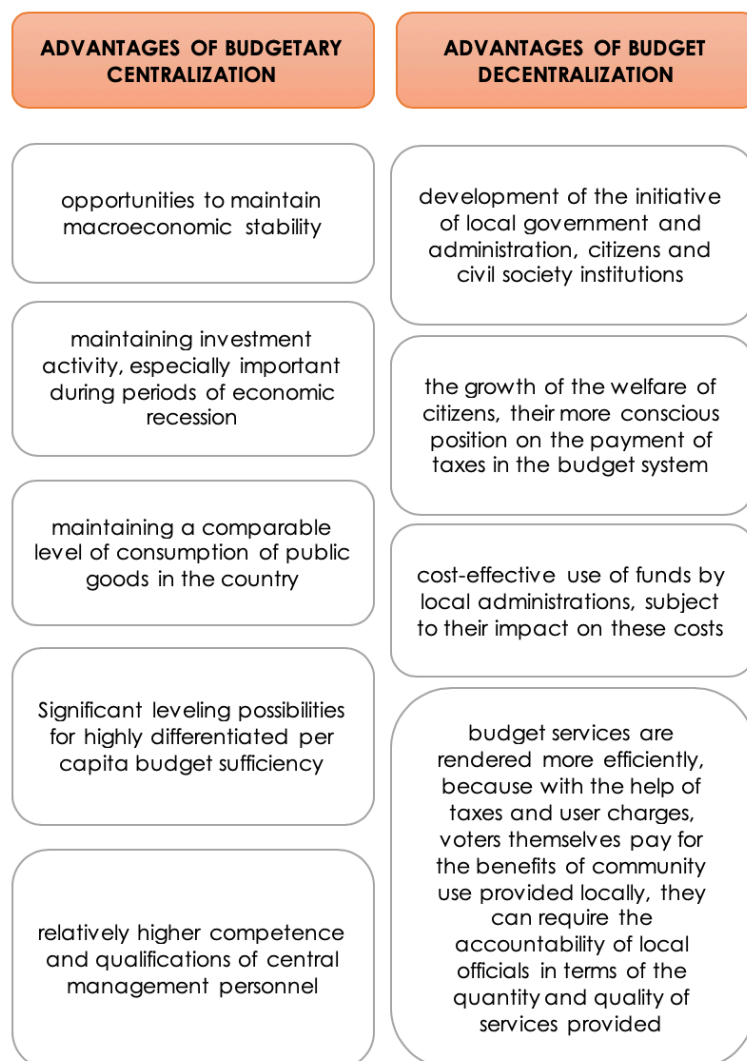


Figure 1. Benefits of fiscal centralization and decentralization

For evidence of the generalizations put forward, we present some analytical and statistical data.

In terms of opportunities for macroeconomic stability, centralization is preferred at the transitional stage. Scientists note that states with developing and transitional economies are unstable in their nature, which is explained by a number of reasons, for example, a significant dependence on a limited number of major export items (agricultural or mineral) [3]. Changes in prices on the world market can have a very negative impact on the economy of such a country. Changes in global economic conditions may also slow the pace of economic growth in such countries. For example, an economic downturn in the global economy could lead to a reduction in the inflow of foreign investment, a drop in export demand, a significant reduction in tourism activities, etc. Thus, even in the most economically developed countries of Latin America, real GDP is 1.5 times more volatile than in industrialized countries, and real exchange rates of national currencies are 3 times more volatile.

The threat of instability forces the central authorities to monitor the activities in the fiscal sphere (by reducing government spending, or by increasing taxes) in order to pursue a stabilization policy. Indeed, how can a program to regulate inflation and the budget deficit be implemented, provided that a significant proportion of government spending and taxes are managed by local governments that have no direct interest in the implementation of stabilization policies?

Control over revenues, expenditures and borrowings of territorial authorities is a prerequisite for achieving macroeconomic stability, and they are much easier to implement in conditions of fiscal centralization.

In assessing the advantages and disadvantages of both centralization and decentralization, the most difficult thing is finding a balance between these two competing approaches. The key fact, if it is necessary to systematically evaluate the set of parameters, is probably the fact of the indissolubility of their existence in the conditions of progressive development of federative relations as a whole, obliging to search and find the optimal combination for each specific moment of development.

Keywords: decentralization, fiscal decentralization, macroeconomic stability, investment activity, region, income, expenses

VALUE OF CREATIVE TOURISM IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF THE TOURISTIC INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Today, the sphere of tourism as the world phenomenon finds the rapid development as in economically developed, and developing countries of the world. According to World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), tourism takes the fourth place in world export of goods and services, and on profitability – the third place. By the beginning of 2017 its share in world GDP made \$8.3 trillion or 10.4%. Tourism promotes introduction and use of advanced technologies, causes activation of the world market of goods and services, promotes investment of means into various spheres of production, helps to solve problems of employment and improvement of the population.

The notion “Creative Tourism” is a type of tourism where various creative actions are offered visitors (including master classes in various directions in the field of arts, crafts and cookeries); the opportunity of stay in means of placement with high level of service and communication with local population in the concrete territory is given.

This type of tourism is set of such types of tourism as cultural and informative tourism, agro ethnographic tourism, gastronomic and other types of tourism on which is paid huge attention to development around the world including in Uzbekistan.

The main feature of tourism of this type is interactivity, acquaintance with new traditions, customs and the culture of the multinational people of Uzbekistan. In the course of the travel different development of occupations, such as participation in agricultural works, production of craft products, training in national dance and also preparation of refined national dishes are offered to tourists.

For example, at merge of agrarian and ethnographic tourism we receive such type of tourism as agro ethnographic tourism. This type of tourism means itself accommodation in rural areas, participation in rural work, acquaintance to history, culture and art of the local people, to its customs and traditions, national songs, dances and also participation in national holidays and festivals.

On the basis of studying of specifics of tourism of this type from experience of foreign countries, we made a technique of definition of degree of agro ethno tourist appeal of rural areas of regions of Uzbekistan.

It is acceptable to develop agro ethnographic tourism in the form of family business which represents new organizationally - a legal form for business development. As of January 1, 2013 the number of the registered family business which underwent the state registration as the legal entity was 424 units, in 2014 - 2700 units, in 2015 - 4645 units, in 2016 - 6363 units, in 2017 - 8689 units. Thus, only for the last year their growth was 36.6 percent. The main part of family business is in the Fergana region - 1.6 thousand, Tashkent - 1.2 thousand, the Tashkent region - 1.1 thousand, the Samarkand region – 946, the Khorezm region - 599, the Bukhara region - 522, the Surkhandarya region - 452, the Andijan region - 451, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 444, the Kashkadarya region - 409, the Navoi region - 359, the Jizzakh region-274, the Namangan region-161 and the Syr Darya region - 56 units.

The result of impact of agro ethnographic tourism on development of rural areas is shown in:

- Increase in production in the industries of a tourist cluster;
- Increase in employment rate among country people;
- Increase of level of income and standard of living of the population;
- Improvement of living conditions;
- Increase of investment attractiveness of the region;
- Increase in a self-assessment of inhabitants of rural areas;
- To promotion and advertising of national cultural traditions;
- finding of new knowledge and professional development of labor;
- Effect of cultural and psychological mutual enrichment at communication of inhabitants of rural areas with residents of the large cities;
- Acceleration of growth of economy of rural areas and regions of Uzbekistan with the raised share of country people.

Thus, this type of creative tourism will promote involvement of foreign tourists to Uzbekistan, to creation of a competitiveness tourist product and also development of the priority modern and demanded directions of tourism that will have a positive impact on all economy in general.

URBANIZATION AND ITS CURRENT STATE

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During the current socio-economic and geopolitical changes, the city's growth and development has accelerated, and the city's increasingly complex and diverse urbanization process has grown and expanded. Therefore, a thorough study of this process is needed not only from the theoretical point of view, but also on some regional and global issues, including the territorial structure of the population and its dispersed and locally-oriented locations.

Globalization of urbanization has diminished by some or all of the world's countries. But the result is different in different regions of the world. In some parts of the world, the city's lifestyle is rapidly and largely due to the number of towns and large and large cities and urban agglomerations that exist in these countries, and in other countries, this process is now starting. As a result, the regions with different degrees and features of urbanization are separated.

The urbanization process covered all parts of the land that had a permanent population. However, the city was not large enough to recall the time when the process began to develop and develop. The term "Urbanization" in Latin means "urban" - "city." If we look at it in a broader sense, it means "the number of cities, the growth of the urban population, and the spread of the city's lifestyle". Cities are a territorial form of social division of labor. In the early stages, natural conditions emerged at the point where the natural environment was favorable. There is a river or a seashore, and another source of water - a spring that has led to the development of crafts and trade, religion.

Likewise, cities like Fiva, Babylon, Ur, Alexandria, Rome, Athens, Carthage, and Samarkand were created. These include the cities of South America, Peru, and the Mexican state of North America. However, most of these cities have disappeared over time (Babylon, Ur, Carthage, Fiva, and others). Because of the origin and development of these cities, the factors that may have lost their population (geographical location, religious significance) have changed over time. At that time, there was an enormous factor that ensured the sustainable development of cities. Today's urbanization covers all the regions where the permanent population of the planet is located. However, it is intensively accomplished in some areas of this space and constitutes the centers of specific urbanization. The first examples of such fossils were formed in industrialized regions and later spread to the north and south, to the east and to the west.

The cities of the industrial revolution and the cities in other regions are not comparable to present-day cities, but they have developed the roots and development of cities in the United Kingdom and other regions. New York, New York, North-East (Boswa) Megapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Francisco, San Francisco, San Francisco, San Francisco, Los Angeles has led to the creation of the megacities in the Atlantic and the Pacific at a time when large and large cities came to Europe and Asia in the second half of the XIX century and the second half of the 20th century, including Paris, Milan, Berlin, Rur, Amsterdam, Antiverpen, Rot Moscow, St. Petersburg, etc. There are no urbanizations where there is no region, but the population of more than 100,000 people is rapidly growing in the area of more than 1 million "millionaire" urban areas. shapes lifelong lifestyle that is favorable for them, changes their professional orientation, increases the social activity of the population. The major cities and urban agglomerations are urbanization The main characteristics of the bearer of performing an important function of the space. They create all the conditions for the functioning of the industry's most up-to-date industries as the urbanized environment for the population. It is in this environment that the positive and negative aspects of the relationship between society and the nature find its reflection.

TECHNOLOGICAL MODERNIZATION AS A FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Under the modernization of the economy, we understand the type of economic activity, so to speak a set of activities aimed at the transition from the state of Uzbekistan, what it should be for prosperous future development. Overcoming the economic lag of Uzbekistan from the industrialized countries of the West by improving the economy that meets modern requirements. Modernization affects completely different aspects of a country's life. In its conduct of important significance is the correct combination of its socio-economic, technological and political components.

Exactly so, the main task of an independent Uzbekistan is to form a long-term competitive, sustainable, structurally balanced economy through the development of breakthrough industries, having a comparative advantage in the formation of a long chain of raw materials processing, strengthening resource-saving and innovative factors for the advanced development of high-tech manufacturing industries, providing increased value-added products.

It should be noted that the innovation process and technological modernization have a synergistic nature, which in turn is a kind of obstacle, as it requires the need to carry out comprehensive work covering several areas at once, and requires the interaction of the state with society.

As a result, low productivity of labor and innovative activity have become the restraining factors of innovative development, inefficient mechanisms for the commercialization of innovations, weak private sector innovation activity, limited business demand for innovation, insufficiently active support of industry-specific business efforts to stimulate innovation, reduction in the number of personnel in the field of R & D, deterioration in the quality of school and higher education, poor public awareness about the scientific and technical achievements of Uzbekistan, significant share of the shadow sector in the economy, undeveloped patent policy and etc.

Moreover, at present the main focus is going on innovative projects, carried out by state support of large and well-known foreign and domestic companies. I would like to emphasize, that megalomania in innovation is completely unacceptable. The whole world experience testifies in favour of the "compactness" of the venture business, which is characterized by the prevalence of small creative teams of like-minded people.

Critical to the success of the modernization breakthrough will be the spread of small venture capital firms at university centers, as well as the expansion of innovative technology parks. Without any doubt, The process of spreading a flexible business venture will pick up a high turnover only if the quality of the scientific and innovative potential of the universities themselves is increased, which implies a drastic reduction in the number of universities - naturally, at the expense of those who do not give a real education.

Along with this, Uzbekistan develops long-term programs for the development of economic sectors up to 2030, providing for an accelerated rise in the processing industries based on the implementation of investment projects for in-depth 3–4 stage processing of raw materials and the production of finished products with high added value.

Also worth noting, that the measures taken in 2000–2018 for industrialization, modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of economic sectors, the creation of new industries such as automotive, oil and gas chemical, railway engineering and the further development of mining and smelting plants ensured a steady growth in total industrial output in creating GDP.

In view of the foregoing, it can be concluded that in order to support innovation activity in Uzbekistan, a number of measures need to be taken:

- to expand the access of small businesses to the procurement of innovative products for state and regional needs, as well as for companies with state participation in order to increase the demand for innovations;
- to expand the volume of debt financing of innovation projects for the development of innovation financing mechanisms;
- create corporate venture funds (following the example of the largest foreign multinational corporations (IBM, Cosco, Toshiba, etc.);
- develop mechanisms for the commercialization of technologies and increase their efficiency;
- to ensure the development of tools for direct financing of innovative projects;
- to initiate the development of mechanisms for the exchange financing of innovative projects of small and medium-sized companies, study the best world practices of crowdfunding (mechanism of collective financing of start-ups) and adapt them to the conditions of the economy of Uzbekistan.

LABOR THEORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MODERN ECONOMY

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The fundamental role of man and his work in socio-economic development was the main argument in the creation of a labor theory of economic growth. The labor theory of economic growth brings to the fore the intellectual security of a person based on the systematic solution of the problems of technology, organization and stimulation of labor activity. It aims to achieve social and labor benchmarks, the main of which are the balance of material and material factors of production with the human factor, the effective use of labor potential, the growth of labor productivity and, as a final guide, improve the level and quality of life. According to this theory, economic growth is considered simultaneously as a result and as a condition for the reproduction of human capital. Consequently, the main source of development of the production of consumer material and intellectual products is the use of the labor potential of society.

Such a statement is answered by an understanding of the significance of forming social and labor relations, providing a combination of economic growth and favorable social development. It should be borne in mind that today the entire system of social and labor relations and the great influence of the development of information technology. Within this system, fundamental structural changes are taking place, reflecting the emergence of new trends in the most developed countries, characterized by a completely different ratio of different social groups.

Analysis of the development of basic economic schools and directions in their approaches to the study of problems of social and labor relations indicates that the formation of the views of a particular school on the subject of the study corresponds to the historical stages of the formation and development of a society based on private property and market relations.

The process of knowledge of the sphere of social and labor relations in modern conditions of economic development of society has provided the emergence of a new theoretical toolkit in the form of theories of "labor enrichment", "human capital", theoretical concepts of "humanization of labor", "quality of working life", "decent work", "social economy" and "social state".

The term "social and labor relations" is a synonym for the term "labor relations", but not in a narrow, but in a broad sense.

Socio-labor relations (labor relations) is a category belonging to both the branch, applied sciences, and the parameters of economic sciences-economic theory.

This position is based on the logical judgment that although in the Western literature labor relations are usually reduced to relations between employees and employers in the labor market, but such an interpretation of labor relations does not exhaust the diversity of socio-economic problems of labor. Methodologically, it is necessary to consider the understanding that "social and labor relations" is a new name for the term "labor relations" that is already being applied, but in a broader sense.

Economic theory studies the economic (production) relations of people in the processes of social production, exchange, distribution and consumption of material goods and services. In the composition of these relations, social and labor relations are subordinate. For sciences that have social and labor relations as their subject, this category is the original and main category, which has quite specific forms of manifestation.

The classic definition of the composition of subjects of labor relations - employers, on the one hand, and workers - on the other, does not allow consideration of the state as the subject of labor relations.

As part of the social policy, there is an active state influence on the formation and development of labor relations between the employee and the employer. The state can actively participate in the distribution of income created in the process of labor relations, and can also take sides in labor relations, strengthening it in order to achieve a balance of power or weaken the other side of labor (social and labor) relations. But, in any case, the state is an external factor and an external condition for the realization of social and labor relations.

Defining criteria for evaluating social and labor relations is one of the most important methodological issues. The authors of many publications believe that the main criterion for evaluating these relationships is the quality of working life, representing the degree of combination of the labor process and human life, the form and methods of connecting the subject and object of labor, the realization of employee interest and the use of his abilities (intellectual, creative, moral, organizational and others). To assess the quality of working life, indicators are used that characterize the use of working time, safety and working conditions, the amount of remuneration, and the development possibilities of an employee's various abilities and etc.

The modern aspect is the fact that the social and labor sphere includes a huge mass of the population, which does not act as sellers of its labor force in the labor market, but carries out useful labor activities in the framework

of self-organized labor and independent activity. The number of these people, as well as the scope of their activities is expanding. Without entering at first sight into the traditional social and labor relations characteristic of wage labor, representatives of such amateur labor are also included in the system of social and labor relations.

The concept of "human development" comes from two approaches. The first is based on the idea of satisfying "basic" needs. He assumes that the government bears the paternalistic responsibility for providing people with goods and services of adequate quality and in the necessary quantities through both public and private institutions. The second comes from the doctrine of socio-economic development, which attaches paramount importance to economic growth, considering it as a means of increasing revenues. The concept of "human development" includes both of these areas, but complements them with another important dimension. People are central to the dynamic process of change. Development must satisfy not only their physical, but also spiritual and other needs. Investing resources in education, health, nutrition and material well-being is a key element of human development. This also includes ensuring the right to personal security and to a safe environment. Personality, an individual is considered not only as the most important factor of social development, but also as the main "consumer" of his results and achievements. At the same time, the authors of the concept of human development strive to give it greater concreteness and outline practical ways of implementation, see it as expanding the range and possibilities of intellectual, social, economic and political choices available to every member of society.

This formulation of the question is very relevant. It assumes a reassessment of the role of capital investments in the social sphere, and also demands that they cease to consider them as disadvantageous costs. All resources, including the reproduction of human potential, and all components of GDP that go to consumption and accumulation should be assessed first of all by the state and dynamics of labor indicators as a reflection of the growth of social viability. The most important conditions are a significant improvement in people's health, productive power in all spheres of life.

INDICATORS OF POLITICAL SYSTEM STABILITY ASSESSMENT

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Today it is desirable to understand the importance of maintaining stability, security and peace, and the need for humanity. From the point of view of securing stability and peace in the world, it is an urgent problem to put this idea on the agenda.

Therefore, many international organizations and think tanks in many countries have been set up to assess to determine the activities in analyses the peace and stability of the world. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (RAND, USA), Oslo Peace Research Institute (SIPRI, Switzerland) , and based on other institutions (PRIO, Norway) and organizations in the work of others.

The research and analyze the global issues by these international institutions begun developing after the Second World War.

Based on this, we analyze the section on "Global Peace Promotion" of the World Peace Report, published annually by the World Organization for Peace (PWO, USA), in which to analyze the world's peace and stability indicators contribution, and how much these analyses could answering the question on objective reality in terms of social philosophy.

The World Peace Organization's specific strategies for evaluating the social stability of countries in the world.

These include:

A) This organization develops the Global Peace Index (Global Peace Index, GPI);

B) The World Peace Organization is based on analytical reports from worldwide institutional institutions, such as the United Nations, the Economic and Peace Institute , and the International Institute for Peace Studies in Stockholm, in evaluating the social stability of countries in the world;

C) In preparing these analytical data, 160 out of 193 UN member states have provided the Global Peace Organization of twenty-three indicators. (the level of crime in the society, the number of police officers and 100,000 police officers per 100,000 population, the number of murders per 100,000 population, the opportunity and favorable conditions for the entry of destructive weapons into the country, the stages of formation of the internal conflicts, the probability level of providing the protests, crime, political instability, disrespect of human rights (political terrorism), large-

scale arms transfers and treaties on per 100,000 population, the potential of terrorist movements, the amount of military expenditure from the gross domestic product, the level of military service per 100,000 population, UN peacekeeping missions, the number of heavy weapons per 100,000 population, capacity building and training of military personnel, relations with neighboring countries over recent years). This is analyzed in three main areas: armored level and the level of security, the level of satisfaction with their lives, and finally international level of conflict and the level of peace in the world countries;

D) The World Peace Organization's Global Peace Index, based on a few mathematical formula, has determined the stability of countries in the world and their measurement criteria are divided into three groups. That is evaluated according to peace, according to level of world peace and value of world peace.

The meaning of these mathematical formulas is as follows:

1. According to peace level:

$$PS = PGPI - E - I$$

(PS (level of peace), PGPI (level of world's peace), E (export), I (import) ;

2. According to world peace:

World Peace Score (WPS) = 74.3, 69 in 2014, 69 in 2013;

(WPS - World Peace Score), 74.3, 69 in 2014, 69 in 2013 numbers, the whole world peace, the peace of all countries in 2013-2014 by the level of 69% to 74.3% of the recognized state.

$$WPS = 1/193 * \sum_{Tr=1}^{193} PS_{Tr}$$

3. Value of world peace:

Weighted World Peace Score (WWPS) = 63, 58 in 2014, 59 in 2013;

(WWPS - Weighted World peace Score), (63.58 in 2014, 59 in 2013) numbers, 2013-2014 years the population of each state the number and value of all the peace, the result of dividing the population of the world.

WWPS = (name of state * P number of state of people) / P number of world people)

From the analysis on above, we see that the modern informational analyses based on mathematical analysis are important. It is important in making analysis, to evaluate current condition of the selected object or country in peace and stability.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HANDICRAFT ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Nowadays, lots of possibilities are there to improve handicraft sphere in Uzbekistan. Having stable economic rates, handicraft entrepreneurship has all possibilities to maintain decently living conditions of citizens of the republic with its great potentials.

As being considered as the reflector of social relationship, home handicraft industry not only helps to improve society's abilities but also gives the opportunity to every person to show their capabilities and talents, to unification of the nation, to save the national customs, to enrich national wealth and last but not least preserve national traditions in today's globalization processes.

Taking into consideration all the potential improvements of home handicraft industry, The Government of The Republic of Uzbekistan has developed laws and opened all ways to the new beginner handicrafts with both financial and moral support as well as gave them economic independence. These opportunities show the significance of masters' activities in our country.

In today's modernized era, the number of citizens who acquire assets has significantly increased and at the same time these owners are doing their best to increase the amount of their property and giving a charity hand to the society. Developing medium business brings to strengthen socio-political relations and to grow the economical rates. Handicrafts are also considered one part of this kind of proprietors.

Besides, the Republic of Uzbekistan has stated that it is committed to a gradual transition to a free market economy, especially to a small business development in order to support people socially. The government of Uzbekistan, protecting social interests of disadvantaged people, not only provides financial support but also provides with new opportunities and potentials so that the lifestyles of these inhabitants got bettered.

Particularly, in order to increment home industry and its input to Gross National Product relatively within our country, the President and Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan have developed laws and decrees on low percentage loans and supported with benefits as well as provided some other engagements.

Also, due to our independence, the status of women was raised, their participation in developing the country and the society was promoted,

the way of healthy life was also promoted, strengthening of family, upbringing of healthy child reached to the political level.

Nowadays one of the actual questions is to provide the participation of active women in the economy and to create new opportunities for women who can do their own business, especially women who live in villages are more and more interested in initiating a small entrepreneurship. We have to underline that one of the very important issues is to provide woman with jobs in which most of them would be interested within the home handicraft industry such as handicraft, sewing, carpet weaving and embroidery.

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan personally gave directions and claimed how important is to get our women employed and to get them interested into small size entrepreneurship. This highlights to us that the government of our country taking all possibilities and paying a huge attention to our women.

Personal Information Interests exercises helps people drawing attention to the path of economic interest, direct their physical and intellectual potential for making money, using creativity and estates to create something new, you can use this talent.

Craftsmanship in our country, which has its deep historical roots, is shown in the following, that is to say:

- The desire to implement their capabilities;
- Freely and independently pursue their creative and entertaining affair;
- To create conditions for its close fitting way of life;
- A desire for social, economic and cultural ideologies that bring effect.

To achieve the above mentioned desire, the masters must carefully plan their activities. For this purpose, master plan should be considered in the marketing research and forecast the situation in emerging markets. In the sphere of economic modernization of networks needlework skills developed very rapidly, and increasing part, and the need for the economy.

We can see below the following:

- Firstly, needlework entrepreneurship helps create a vibrant competition in the market.
- Secondly, it quickly adapts the needs of a changing market;
- Thirdly, it plays an important role in resolving the issue of employment;

- Fourthly, it can quickly fill the vacuum produced in the sphere of consumption;
- And lastly, it leads to effective use of raw materials and waste of resources;

Craft plays an important role in the development of the economy and society of the country.

The best side of craftsmanship is that, based on the age-old national tradition, it is effectively deal with the lowest cost of capital. The contribution of artisan enterprise in economic development consists of the following:

- Artisan business largely inadequate to meet local needs;
- Offers products developed by private commission instead of the standard products;
- Releases new products consistent with the national customs and traditions.

So, the good efforts of the State in support of the reconstruction and development craftsmanship, first of all should be aimed at creating a comfortable socio-economic and legal conditions for this, as well as self-help crafts.

An important aspect is the artisan that it has a unity of affinity and cross-economic life. This kind of activity is based on the satisfaction of economic, social and moral needs of small groups, individuals and families. Subject to special attention, should not only be placed to the economic side of craftsmanship, but also to social. Handicraft is a handicraft social status of people, economic conditions and national traditions that exist in society and ensure their preservation and transmission from generation to generation.

Quantitative features crafts are that together with the fact that the number of people employed in it is small, it is mainly composed of family members or close relatives, and sometimes there is maintenance of master craftsmen using the work of students. Based on the economic, social and quantitative features of crafts, it was determined the socio-economic importance of its development:

- Crafts at the same time can be one of the primary means of accumulation of capital and at the same time a source of life for a broad segment of the population;
- Production of crafts filling the market with products and services and can compete with the major manufacturers in the areas of production;

- The production of handicrafts has the ability to adapt the changeability of the market and it provides its relative stability;
- The development of handicrafts decreases the rate of unemployment
- Handicraft stores and develops historical - household and national traditions of the people;
- Employing people to produce artisan develops their own activities, is a person to develop their personal qualities, helps him find his personal qualities, helps him find his place in society and enter into market relations;
- Craftsmanship helps to increase the family income;
- Provides employment for women;
- May be part of the middle layer providing the stability of society.

Thus, the development of handicraft business picked up further evidence of the socio-economic and cultural development, as well as the empowerment of self-development in our country.

Achieving of these goals require path selection that relies on a purely Uzbek requirements and characteristics, social and cultural characteristics of the production of handicrafts and require the least expenditure of capital from the state in today's socio-economic conditions. To achieve this task, there might be a need to attract foreign investment or capital required volume of businesses and population. And besides, it requires a significant change in the mentality of a layer of artisans and the direction of their activities to the objectives and priorities of the development of small business in our country.

GOVERNMENT CHARGES FOR PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT

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The strongest social organization in the world is the state, and the state is a diversified institution with a complex system. Special funds, charity organizations, social and political organizations, insurance companies and pension funds play an important role.

Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "The state shall express the will of the people and serve its interests. State bodies and officials are responsible to society and citizens. "In a market economy, different strata of the population are in need of government support. The policy of the state on the development of democracy, protection of human rights and the improvement of material welfare of the developed countries is becoming the main policy of the state. Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "the State shall carry out its activities on the principles of social justice and the rule of law, in the interest of the well-being of the people and society." In the conditions of the market economy, it is important that the state protects the population while increasing the incomes of the population.

The current socioeconomic development is primarily accomplished by the state with the goal of further improving the living conditions of people living in urban areas, whereby the social life of the city and the rural population is closer to each other.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, wrote in his historic work "Building our great future with our brave and decent people", "We are committed to reforming the social sphere, living standards of our people, and we will continue to improve the quality. The fourth direction of the Strategy of Action for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in five priority areas for 2017-2021 is the fourth direction: "Priority directions of social sector development, primarily the employment of population and consistent growth of income of the country".

It is well known that the income of the population is a combination of money and natural resources, which are consumed by the individual or family (household) from different sources for a certain period of time, which is spent on various fees and taxes. Of course, this definition of income is, in our opinion, free services that are part of the income of the population.

At the same time, all types of income are the main source of the population's livelihoods. It should be noted that the level of satisfaction of every person in society and the satisfaction of his basic needs, his level

and his income are determined. One of the world's famous economist P. Samuelson writes, "It is a man's right to make judgments on his income," that is, based on his personal earnings, it is possible to formulate an example of his knowledge, age and duration of life. Man compares his income with the income of other members of the society, determining his place in the social development of society and first of all strives to raise his status of others.

In fact, revenues are a key indicator that can be used to compare the social status of people not only in the country, but also in comparing their living standards. In turn, earnings should be regarded as a stimulus power that leads to the ability of everyone to show their abilities.

It is well known that in the market economy, revenues are characterized by material incentives for those who have economic interests, that is, intellectual property owners, who are employed in other spheres. Qualitative changes in people lead to an increase in income in any type of activity. At the same time, people's standard of living increases.

Initiative for raising the incomes of the population is the state. That is why the state provides all the opportunities for the enrichment of the population. The growth of incomes of the population will increase the incomes of the population by introducing public employment policies. Governmental control over the increase in incomes of the population makes it clear that every citizen uses his / her resources to his / her own needs and is the basis of the people's most important needs as a result of accumulation of their income, which ultimately determines the outcome of the wellbeing of the society. It is determined by the level of satisfaction of the basic needs of the population and depends on the income of members of society. The higher their individual well-being, the higher their welfare. It should be noted that income is not only a source of material necessity but also a source of improvement in the quality of human life. It is envisaged to improve the standard of living, health, rest time and environmental improvement.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS A DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT

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Although the scientific researches on economic growth and factors that provide economic growth are carried out systematically much earlier, attention to the impact of infrastructure on economic growth is paid later. Infrastructure is the bedrock of a nation's competitiveness, prosperity and even social well-being. Yet around the world, a gap is growing between the acute need for new or upgraded infrastructure and the actual level of expenditure.

The world economic forum in its Global competitiveness report emphasizes that, "Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor determining the location of economic activity and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop in a particular economy. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and affect income inequalities and poverty in a variety of ways. A well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the access of less-developed communities to core economic activities and services."

Unusual amount of attention, from politicians, economists and researchers were paid to understand the effect of infrastructure on the economy. Although these studies sometimes had opposing empirical results, there are some general achievements that economists have consensus on. First of all, there is no doubt that infrastructure plays an important role in economic growth and productivity. The production possibility frontier or curve would shift with the expansion of the economic infrastructural base, thereby accelerating the rate of economic growth and enhancing the pace of socio-economic development. Second, its impact on the economy is far more than on the economic growth. Apart from growth, infrastructure has indirect relationship with environment, health, poverty, equity and the general quality of life. World Development Report (1994) published by the World Bank under the title „Infrastructure for Development' rightly mentions that "the adequacy of infrastructure helps determine one country's success and another's failure in diversifying production, expanding trade, coping with population growth, reducing poverty, or improving environmental conditions". Third, the infrastructure

does not have a once for all effect, rather it has continuous and long term effect on the economy and welfare of the country.

To understand the overall effect of infrastructure one needs to understand the channels through which infrastructure affects the economy.

According to Aigbokan “public infrastructure does three things:

1. it provides services that are part of the consumption bundle of residents;
2. large-scale expenditures for public works increase aggregate demand and provide short-run stimulus to the economy; and
3. it serves as an input into private sector production, thus augmenting output and productivity

Some studies divide the effect of infrastructure on direct and indirect effects. This may be by affecting output directly as an additional factor of production or indirectly increasing the productivity of private capital.

From the estimation point of view the effects of infrastructure can be divided into short term and long term effects.

In the short run, while the infrastructure facilities are at the construction phase the investment in the infrastructure affects aggregate demand and unemployment. The properties of infrastructure, that they need huge amount of investments and that they cannot be imported (Hirschman 1958) create substantial additional aggregate demand for domestically produced goods and services in the economy, providing further short-run stimulus to the economy. Another effect in the short run takes place in the operation phase when infrastructure facilities produce services.

The long run effect is multiple and complex because of many direct and indirect externalities involved with it. In this infrastructure affects the productivity of other sectors of the economy, thus attracting private investment to the economy. The increase of the stock of private capital further increases Aggregate demand and produces goods and services. In this case the productivity effect will be continuous and will be reflected in growth of following years. The infrastructure investment should be accompanied by corresponding amount of private capital for this effect to take place. Anders Isaacson (2010) notes this problem in estimation and says “difficulty is whether capacity is built in advance or as a reaction to needs. Investment in infrastructure is likely to lead to contemporaneous growth only if the country is poised for growth, otherwise it only prepares the country for growth, but the effects should show up with a lag”.

Kularatne (2006) notes that “effect of a rise in infrastructure capital on private output is not necessarily positive. In fact, this effect can be

negative if infrastructure and private capital are "substitutes". One needs to test empirically when private and infrastructure stocks are complements or substitutes by estimating a system of equations that highlights the complex webs of association between private and public capital.

Another consensus most researchers agree with is that the marginal return from infrastructure exhibits diminishing marginal returns. Beyond a certain optimal threshold, public capital investments may result in a negative net benefit to society as economic and social benefits are exceeded by related costs.

Fuente and Estache (2004) generalized the results of 102 cross country studies that show some studies with negative effect on productivity or growth over the past 15 years. According to the study out of 30 studies on multiple countries (including developing countries), 50% showed insignificant effect, while 10% showed negative effect, out of 41 studies on the United States, 5% showed negative effect, out of 12 studies on developing countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, India, and the Philippines) 100% showed positive effect. The role of investment in infrastructure in developing countries shows that these countries have underinvested in infrastructure.

In a study Stephane Straub (2008) analyzed 80 specifications of 30 macro-level empirical literatures. These macro level studies, realized between 1989 and 2006 tried to analyze the link between infrastructure as an independent variable and economic performance (output level or growth, productivity level or growth) as dependent variable. 56% of these find a positive and significant effect of infrastructure, 38% find no effect and 6% find a negative and significant effect. In general, more positive results are found in developed countries, and when the dependent variable is output level rather than output growth or productivity. The results were also more positive when physical indicators of infrastructure were used as an independent variable.

In Uzbekistan there are few investigations yet. One of the studies (Naoyuki Yoshino, Umid Abidkhadjaev, 2015) tried to estimate the impact of a railway connection in the southern part of Uzbekistan on the economic performance of regions infrastructure. The empirical evidence derived from difference-in-difference estimation for regional, spillover, and connectivity effects has focused on the regional GDP growth rate, agricultural value added, industrial value added, and services value added. The empirical results suggest that the railway line had an impact of 2% in regional GDP growth in regions located at the far ends of the within-country railway system. Moreover a positive effect is reflected in industrial output and aggregate services, with estimates of approximately

5% and 7%, respectively. The effect on agricultural output is less and equal to 1%.

When we analyze the GDP and infrastructure growth rates closely? We can see that GDP growth has been quite robust, while the investment in infrastructure (transport, electricity and communications) had been more volatile but general trends show some correlation.

We can also trace the falling trend of infrastructure capital stock rate of return, which justifies the previous studies about the diminishing marginal returns on infrastructure investments.

As a concluding remark, it should be noted that infrastructure provides immediate demand-side economic stimulus at the construction phase, and also has significant, positive effect on long term output and growth in the operation phase. This long term effect is different from private investment. This impact comes through inputs' productivity and cost reduction which not always is reflected in GDP growth. As it implies many of the benefits of infrastructure investment are difficult to measure, and are reflected in many other parameters of the economy as poverty reduction, welfare increase, competitiveness of the economy.

Many empirical attempts to estimate the impact of infrastructure lack the important theoretical base about the channels through which it affects economy.

It should also be stressed that the empirical studies and the estimated aggregate results cannot be used in practical policymaking. In practice according to KPMG International (2016) specialists "appraisals are simply based on a mix of feasibility studies and (occasionally) economic cost/benefit analysis. While that is a step in the right direction, this "missing piece" approach is too narrow, and fails to provide a complete picture of the impact a project may have on the real economy". If this is the case then the research should be done on the project level to integrate the long run externalities while appraising the worth of the infrastructure projects.

INVESTMENT IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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The strategy of development of the region (territory) - an important component of sustainable development of any state which affects such vital processes in a complex as the natural and resource capacity of the territory and its reproduction, demography and employment of the population, level and quality of life, interaction of the regional markets and mechanisms of management of these processes.

In other words, this "vision" of a complex of the coordinated strategic objectives and tasks developed and realized within the concrete region, proceeding from rates of development, proportions, scales and specific features and focused on achievement of the sustainable (integrated) development.

As the world practice shows, formation of the strategy of development of the region assumes coordination of long-term target reference points as down (certain territories, areas, the country), and across (separate branches and spheres of economy). At the same time special attention is paid to observance of interests of subjects of business and local community.

Therefore, talking about the development policy of regions of Uzbekistan it is necessary to emphasize that the current instruments of planning, first of all, are concentrated on decrease in regional disproportions and alignment of social and economic development of territories. At the same time the work which is carried out in this direction is based on the general policy of modernization of the branches and sectors more and less differentiated taking into account features and specifics of a single region that not always provides the integrated development of the territory.

For example, according to the PROON Project: "Support of a system of local management / the Phase-2" on development of regions is noted that, government of Jizzakh and Namangan regions execute almost identical programs of development though these regions strongly differ on population and a geographical location, needs, and requirements, it's have their features.

For the solution of these tasks, today in Uzbekistan there is an active discussion of plans for introduction of practice of research of strategies of development for regions with use of tools of the integrated planning and active involvement in planning process of private sector's and local communities' representatives.

According to analysts, such integrated programs and projects subsequently will allow to unite the most important tasks for social, economic and ecological development in one systematized document, namely in strategies of development of the region. On the one hand, it will give the chance to reduce the existing branch programs developed at the central level from the other hand - to raise a role of local authorities in planning of development of regions taking into account interests and needs of each region.

Further it will allow achieving rational distribution and effective use of resources, to create new jobs and to raise the income of the population, to provide available and high-quality social services in health care, education, etc.

It is represented to us that statement of the "strong" and "weak" sides of the considered territories has to be an essential part of these documents. Strengths of territories: existence of sparsely populated lands for placement of objects of production and engineering infrastructure, the unoccupied population, rather low costs of production, possibilities of production of high-quality grain and a condition for development of sheep breeding and meat cattle breeding, ecological wellbeing of territories.

However, weaknesses are: the developed mono production and mono employment of the population, unemployment, low population density, backwardness of transport infrastructure and practical lack of the cities, problems with providing many social services.

Lower Amu Darya district (NAER) is a part Aral Sea – zones of ecological catastrophe. This factor very strongly affects social and economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region. The Aral accident caused a considerable loss to economic life of this region. The dryings of the sea and reduction of the fish industry, desertification of lands, considerable salinity of soils inflated by winds toxic substances, which accumulated at the bottom of the Aral Sea for many years of an intensive processing of lands chemical fertilizers.

Inequality of regions of Uzbekistan is determined by the level of social and economic development and growth rates of economy by a number of the objective reasons – the level of regional development during an initial stage of market reforms, investment attractiveness of the region, economical and geographical development, the level of development of infrastructure, innovative potential and many other factors.

Therefore, actions taken now, implemented programs and projects of social and economic development of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region have to promote as delay of deterioration in an ecological

situation of Aral Sea, and, therefore to increase in level of health of the population, improvement of the standard of living of the people living here. The high growth rates of economy of NAER observed in recent years receive considerable incentives from the state now.

THE ROLE AND VALUE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Information technologies - the term applied to designation of the most modern improvements in ways and mechanisms which are used for collecting, processing, the analysis, storage, distribution and application of information. About information technologies speak as about technologies of a century which are capable to have a serious impact on production activity, services industry, employment of the population and on mankind life in general, thanks to achievements in the field of microelectronics. In tourist business natural resources (warm climate, exotic, historical values) bringing a so-called tourist rent are used really inexhaustible.

In economy of the countries accepting foreign tourists, this type of business performs a number of important functions, is a source of financial receipts for the country; promotes expansion of the range of economy, stimulating in inclination in the industry of new segments. Economic expansion and social development led to increase and quality of volume of tourist trips. Modernization of all means of transport reduced the price of trips. Development of interstate communications and development of exchanges between the countries led to expansion of economic relations between and in regions.

Tourism is a source of information today for business in which the largest airlines, hotel chains and tourist tour operators of the whole world participate. A modern tour a product becomes more flexible and individual, more attractive and available to the consumer. The personal computer and the Internet, their availability and reliability, promote penetration into all spheres of society, including into tourism, new information technologies. Tourism and data on a tour are inseparable: the decision on a trip is made on the basis of data; a tour at the time of purchase – too only data; hundreds of times a day all participants of the tourist market communicate, it is necessary to be able to work with it, to collect, to process and make on its basis only the right decision.

Travel agencies, hotels and airlines aggressive rates use possibilities of the Internet, the tool for providing information. Not very long ago on-line orders were a small trial streamlet, and now they turned into a powerful stream which brings to a quarter of all income.

The boom of the tourist Internet is promoted by the special prices of airlines operating only in case of online-booking. The network provided to users big freedom when planning tour: online popular offers are succeeded "all inclusive" by a tourist package in which the client himself organizes the travel from several components.

Rapid information technology development led to intensive distribution them on all spheres of human activity. One of spheres which is most closely interconnected with information technologies is the sphere of provision of services. The modern industry of service and tourism in recent years experienced extremely significant changes, it is connected with the fact that there was an implementation of new computer technologies. Today it is impossible to present firm which does not use information technologies in the activity, without them functioning of the enterprises in the market is senseless.

A specific of work of the enterprises of service and tourism often is development and realization of a product in the shortest possible time and also automation of decisions at emergence of auxiliary tasks. Achievement of these is more whole perhaps at a term of use of modern computer technologies of processing and information transfer.

The industry of service and tourism is diverse and many-sided, and for it is necessary to provide automated works of separate divisions of tourist firm or hotel. For this purpose it is required to apply the most various information technologies, beginning from development of specialized software, finishing with use of global computer networks.

Variety of the information technologies applied to the sphere of tourism:

- Global booking systems;
- Information systems of management;
- The integrated communication networks;
- Multimedia systems;
- Digital telephone networks;
- Satellite communications;
- Electronic commerce;
- cloud computing;
- IP-telephony;
- Advance on social networks (VKontakte, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.);
- Internet advertizing;
- A chat bots for communication with clients;
- Smart cards, etc.

Today it is planned to bring branch of tourism to more perspective level of development based on strong special knowledge and knowledge of

effective use of information and communication technologies. In particular, creation on the basis of the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on development of tourism, the republican tourist portal uniting all tourism organizations in uniform virtual information space, use of uniform base by assessment and standardization of all components of the industry of tourism on the basis of the international standards using the latest world developments of information society is represented very relevant.

It should be noted that thanks to skillful attraction standard and the software, many technological processes in tourism it was already succeeded to alter, introduce in them information technologies and electronic document flow. Additional conveniences when settling with clients and partners are created: stage-by-stage payment of the permit, cash and non-cash calculations. In addition, computers considerably facilitate accounting and statistical accounts in firm. E-mail replaced usual, exchange of databases at execution of visas, insurance, sheets of placement, etc. became possible. Relationship with partners moved to qualitatively new level. Poll of the tourists who arrived in Uzbekistan showed that many of them learn about the country and make the decision on visit, booking of hotel reservations on the basis of data of the computer Internet.

Thus, information technology development in the tourist to the sphere will allow attracting a huge number of tourists and will promote improvement of booking systems of rounds and advance of a tourist's product worldwide that will favorably influence development by the tourist of the industry in Uzbekistan.

PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF SUPPORTING EMPLOYMENT POPULATION IN LABOR

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This article discusses social and economic importance of the employment population, as well as issues such as global unemployment, employment of unemployed people in unstable jobs, state-run measures to ensure the employment of labor force in the Republic of Uzbekistan, moreover ensuring the employment of the population by economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey. Addition to this the strategic directions of employment proposals were given.

Employment of labor resources is the main criterion for economic and social development of each country. Because employment in labor is a key factor in solving social problems in the society, and a key element in raising productivity and improving living standards. Employment is crucial in ensuring the country's sustainability, in professional development.

Over the world we can observe an increase in the number of labor force in some countries and a decline in others. The quantitative change of labor resources affects employment issues and it has own actuality. The world's population reached 7.6 million people In 2018.

China has been increasing by \$ 8 million annually on the labor market since 1990, while about 7 million labor forces join to the composition of labor resources in India. Rapid urbanization also affects employment.

Population growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan is high when demographic processes influence the employment status of the population; at the same time there is an aging population in some countries, including European countries. The increase in the proportion of elderly people in the labor force in these countries has also been influenced to employment.

The reasons for the increase in the share of the elderly population:

1. Reduction of birth, decreasing share of youth
2. An increase life expectancy

The demographic situation indicates that the world population will be 9.3 billion by 2050, with only two children per woman. The number of women in Asia is expected to grow. The growth of adolescents under the age of 15 remains stable. According to the UN estimates, by 2050, more than half of the world's population is expected to live in Asia, 25 percent in Africa, 8.2 percent in Latin America, 7.4 percent in Europe, and 4.7 percent in North America. Since the beginning of the 21st century, 97 percent of the population's growth has been attributable to developing countries - Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In developed countries, the working age population is decreasing. Demographic processes in these countries show that the increase in the proportion of the elderly population has a negative impact on economic growth, resulting in a number of social and economic problems. In 2017, the average age of employed people was 40 over the world and it will be reach to 41 years old by 2030.

While the world-wide unemployment rate is somewhat stabilized, it shows that adequate labor is still insufficient. This requires accelerating the process of creating new jobs and applying additional measures. The global unemployment rate in 2017 is estimated to be 192.7 million, or 5.6 percent, an increase of 2.6 million compared to 2016.

One of the global challenges is that most of the workers in developing and non-developing countries relate to informal employment and they are working in unregistered firms. In most of these jobs, working conditions do not suit the requirements, have no any the social insurance of employees. As well as, in most developing countries, workers are employed temporarily in small-scale dehqan farms, where there are no stable salaries and busy at unskilled jobs. As a result, most of them are forced to work in several businesses, but most of them do not have enough living standards for themselves and their families.

One of the actual issues of employment worldwide is the fact that informal employment is widening, and that the majority of employed people are busy on not full job day and busy on unstable work places, due to the lack of jobs. In 2017, 1.4 billion jobless people were employed unstable workplaces worldwide, and in 2019 their number will increase to 35 million. Three-quarters of developing countries' workers work in unstable jobs. The decline in the share of "employed the poor" in developing countries is slower than the growth of labor force. In developing countries, women are forced to work on low wages, which shows that they are not provided with suitable work. In 2017, the world's 300 million workers had to work for \$ 1.9 per day.

The following factors affect the employment level of the population:
demographic processes;

- Globalization;
- urbanization;
- development of technique;
- macroeconomic crises and economic downturns.

The effective utilization of labor force in the country is not justified by the employment of labor force, but also how it belongs to division of employment over sectors and branches in economy.

During the pre-independence period of the Republic of Uzbekistan, most of the able-bodied population in rural areas was engaged in agricultural production.

The number of permanent residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2012 is 32.1 million, having increased by 11.5 million people (55.9%) compared to 1991. In 2017, the number of birth was 715.5 thousand, birth rate per 1000 population was 22.1 inclusive and natural growth rate was 17.1 pro mil. In 2017, urban population in the Republic of Uzbekistan was 50.6 per cent, and the rural population - 49.4 per cent.

In 1991, the share of young people aged 0-15 years old (43.1 per cent), working age (men 16-59 years, women aged 16-54 years) was 49.1 per cent, older people (men 60 years and older), women (55 years and older) was 7.8%. In 2017 these figures were 30.1 percent, 60.5 percent and 9.4 percent respectively. In 2017, the labor force in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 18,666.3 thousand.

Public involvement of the population in private entrepreneurship and family business, rational use of private farms and people' agrar farms are being accomplished. As a result of the ongoing reforms, the number of employed in the economy in 2017 was 13520.3 thousand persons employed in the economy. In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017, 82.7% of those employed in the economy were employed in the non-state sector and 17.3% in the public sector.

In 2017, 13.5% of those employed in the economy were employed in industry, 27.2% in agriculture, forestry and fishery, 9.5% in construction, 4.8% in transportation and storage, 11.0% in trade, 2.3%, 0,5% - in information and communication services, 8,2% - in education, 4,5% - in health and social services, 4,5% - in art and entertainment, 17,5% - other types of activity.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is actively developing new forms of employment, such as home-based and family business, based on its national, demographic characteristics.

An important aspect of increasing employment is to increase investment activity in the economy.

In 2017, foreign investments and loans to fixed capital were utilized in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the amount of 68,423.9 billion sums, 17,146.5 billion sums (US \$ 3348.2 million). The share of foreign investment and loans in GDP was 7 percent in 2017. The volume of direct foreign investments and loans in 2017 amounted to 12768.6 billion sums (USD 2493.3 million), having increased by 44.9% in 2016 and amounted to 18.7% of total investments.

Uzbekistan's economic cooperation with Turkey is crucial in securing employment population. The volume of trade amounted to \$ 1.2 billion between Uzbekistan and Turkey in 2016. There are about 500 companies and firms of Turkey in Uzbekistan. More than 20 enterprises with Turkish capital have been established in 2017 and representative offices of 53 companies have been accredited in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan carries out joint investment projects with the participation of leading Turkish companies, primarily in the production of high value added products based on deep processing of mineral and raw material resources in free economic and small industrial zones.

Development of small business and private entrepreneurship is the most important aspect of further improvement of employment in Uzbekistan. In 2017, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economic sectors reached 27% in exports (26% in 2016), industry - by 39.6% (45.3%), services - by 58.4% (61.4%), 1% (66.9%) and 78.3% (78.2%) in employment. As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship was 31% in GDP in 2000, while the share of small business and private entrepreneurship gained 53.3% in GDP in 2017.

Social and economic development, active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and creative potential of the country are being implemented in order to create suitable work conditions for the population, improve the business environment and ensure employment. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 07.06.2018 according to the Decree № 3777 of the "Every Family Entrepreneur", in every district and city of our country, significant improvement of the material conditions of the population, standard of living and quality of life is being accomplished in the worst-case scenarios in remote and natural climatic conditions.

Concessional loans by commercial banks in the Republic of Uzbekistan: heads of sectors and socio-economic development of regions for the development of family entrepreneurship in the amount of up to 150 times the minimum wage; guarantees of a third party, insurance policies,

property purchased under a loan, guarantees of the Fund and other types of legislation, to the small business entities registered in accordance with the established procedure in the amount of up to 1000 times the minimum wage within legislation; in the amount of 1000 times the minimum wage - for the lending of investment projects of business entities on the basis of types of assurance established by the legislation. Microcredits in the Republic of Uzbekistan provide practical assistance to solve the problem of employment of the population in the amount of up to 500 minimum wages for a period of 3 years, with a privileged period of 6 months and 50% of the refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Solving the issues of creating effective population employment worldwide in the conditions of globalization, being in conjunction with the development of the modern employment policy with the labor market development, the followings are important to implement:

- Development of strategic directions for protection of labor rights and labor protection, provision of employment in the regions
- Keeping balance of demand and supply of labor resources, accurate distribution of labor resources by sectors and regions
- The share of employment in the area of job placement based on computer technologies and related communications, for example, flexible employment, without leaving home.
- Creating new jobs and increasing the efficiency of existing workplaces
- further improvement of the system of vocational training, retraining and advanced training of the youth, based on real labor market requirements;
- Development of perspective directions that meet the conditions of market relations in the area of gender equality, training and retraining of unemployed population, social protection of the unemployed.
- Encourage and support the implementation of entrepreneurial initiatives by those who want to create their own business for the first time entering the labor market.
- Ensuring the priority of sectors that are competitive in domestic and foreign markets, based on the rapid development of high technology and science-intensive industries;
- Development of services, expansion and strengthening of their positions in the economy. Because in the long run the development of service industries should become the most important factor in creating new jobs in every country, including in rural areas, increasing incomes and increasing the living standards of the population.

INCREASE OF COMPETITIVENESS AND EXPORT-ORIENTED REGION: EXPERIENCE OF TURKEY

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Based on the analysis of Turkey's experience in improving competitiveness and export orientation, the article draws conclusions on the development of a strategy to stimulate import substitution for the development of the domestic market, reduce the share of imports in the consumer basket and stabilize prices, as well as the strategy of high-tech industrialization of the Republic and the development of export-oriented production of goods with high added value.

Competitiveness of the enterprise in the conditions of market economy is the generalizing characteristic of activity of the economic entity reflecting the level of efficiency of use of economic resources by the economic entity concerning efficiency of use of economic resources by competitors which means ability of the enterprise to let out competitive, in-demand production, and also stability of the enterprise and possibility of its adaptation to the changing conditions of competition, as well as the ability of the enterprise to make a profit on the invested capital in the short term is not lower than the specified profitability with the effective use of available economic resources.

Under the competitiveness of the region refers to the ability of the region to ensure the production of competitive goods and services in the effective use of existing economic potential, the use of existing and the creation of new competitive advantages and, as a result, an increase in the standard of living of the population. The study of competitors and the conditions of competition in the industry requires the company primarily to determine its advantages and disadvantages over its competitors, and to draw conclusions for the enterprise to develop its own successful competitive strategy and maintain a competitive advantage. Definition of competitiveness is necessary for assessing the progress of economic transformations and analyzing the socio-economic development of regions, for using the results of competitiveness for the republican level authorities and for territorial authorities for developing regional development concepts, for using information on regional competitiveness and analytical material for domestic and foreign enterprises, banks, stock exchanges, etc., which work out the strategy of placing their own capital in a particular region for the formulation of regional policy at each individual stage of economic transformation. The priority is also the in-

depth processing of local raw materials through the further development of the chemical, light, textile, food and other industries.

In the Republic of Turkey there are more than ten different national programs to support exports, among which we note the following:

1. Support in the creation of new export industries, modernization of existing industries and research.
2. Program to support the development of competitiveness.
3. Support in attracting highly qualified personnel.
4. State support for the export of agricultural products.
5. Support in strengthening the positive image of Turkish brands abroad.

Thanks to the creation of favorable conditions, the provision of a number of tax and customs benefits to manufacturers, as well as the modernization of industrial facilities, led to an increase in quality and an increase in the volume of exported national products, which allowed domestic products to hold strong positions in foreign markets.

The foreign trade in Uzbekistan turnover of the republic amounted to 33815.3 million USD and increased in 2018, as compared with last year, by 27.3 %. Exports amounted to 14257.9 million USD (growth rate - 13.6 %), import volume - 19557.4 million USD (growth rate - 39.6 %). The balance of foreign trade is minus 5299.5 million USD. As a result of the increase in the production of products that replaced imported goods and the diversification of industrial production, significant changes have been achieved in the structure of exports. The development of foreign trade relations of Uzbekistan is carried out on the basis of the real needs of the national economy, which is in the process of implementing market reforms. At the same time, it is aimed at integrating Uzbekistan into the world economy, occupying a worthy place in a number of developed countries of the world. In 2018, the number of enterprises engaged in the export of goods, compared with the same period last year, increased by 446 and their total number reached 3509 units. Analysis of the dynamics of foreign trade turnover also showed an increase, and in the fourth quarter of 2018 it amounted to 10672.3 million USD, which increased by 3768.9 million USD compared to the same period of the previous year. The volume of exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018, amounted to 14257.9 million USD (an increase of 13.6 % over the same period last year). The share of goods in the composition of exports reached 78.7%, of which energy carriers and petroleum products – 18.7 %, foodstuffs – 7.7 %, ferrous and non-ferrous metals - 8.2 %.

The priority directions for the development of a competitive domestic economy may be as follows:

1. Intensification of structural reforms (judicial, anti-corruption, tax, decentralization, electoral, medical, educational, etc.).
2. Development and financial support of small and medium-sized businesses:
 - in order to develop small business and private entrepreneurship and to coordinate the activities of public authorities at various levels, domestic and foreign organizations to create the appropriate infrastructure, such structures operate in almost all European countries;
 - expansion of access of small business and private entrepreneurship to financing, including through: a) provision of state guarantees for the relevant programs of development of small business and private entrepreneurship; b) adoption of appropriate budget programs for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship;
 - promotion of export expansion of small business and private entrepreneurship and strengthening of innovation potential;
 - measures for the development of entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurship training.
 - Development of national programs to stimulate exports and import substitution. The main incentive instruments, taking into account the experience of Turkey, are as follows:
 - exemption from customs duties on imported equipment;
 - government loans with reduced interest rate;
 - loans on special terms from specialized financial funds;
 - compensation at the expense of the state rates on commercial Bank loans (up to half the amount of interest payments);
 - creation of appropriate infrastructure for construction at the expense of local budgets, etc.
3. The creation of an infrastructure of export support.
4. Development:
 - Strategies to stimulate import substitution for the development of the domestic market, reduce the share of imports in the consumer basket and stabilize prices;
 - Strategies of high-tech industrialization of the Republic and development of export-oriented production of goods with high added value.

INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS OF COUNTRY BY SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE EMPLOYMENT

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One of the main goals and objectives of the state policy in the field of innovation in order to ensure sustainability and competitiveness of the economy considers formation and approval of innovation trends and roles, based on the wide use of scientific, technical and innovative potential of the country, and improve the living standards of the population. In addition to this improving the index in the 4th industrial revolution for ensuring the competitiveness of the country, and supporting effective employment over the economic sectors are also vital. An appropriate allocation of workforce to ensure effective employment provides a balanced distribution of demand and supply in the labor market in terms of the formation of an innovative economy.

In the context of the emergence of an innovative economy, socio-economic processes in the labor market and the resulting economic relations have a different impact on the employment and labor potential at different stages of the economic wave. As a result, work places in the labor market will change according to different scenarios that labor demand. Some workplaces will be disappeared consequences of the full automation and mechanization of production, and the emergence of new equipment, new types of goods, new types of services will create new workplaces.

Specifically, up to 2022, an increase in displacement of automation at the international level will result in the loss of 75 million jobs and the creation of 133 million new jobs that will be shared between labor resources, machinery and algorithms.

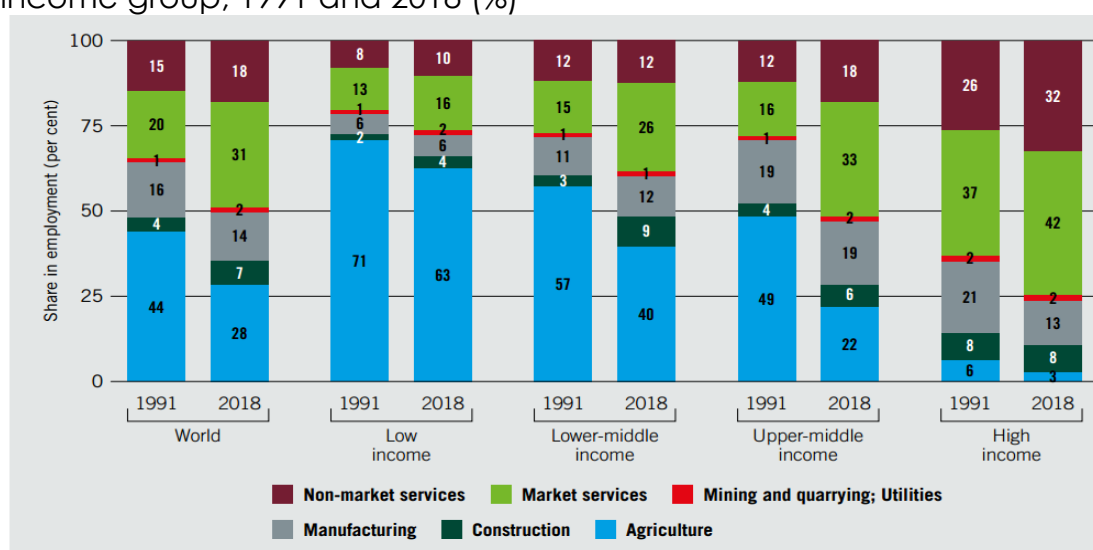
It is known that the adaptation of the workforce to new workplaces, new professions, and the transition to an innovative economy causes two types of parallel changes in labor market. Firstly, a large number of job tasks are automated or it does not generally require the performance of that labor duties. Secondly, as a result of increasing wide range of demographic factors, new challenges and the combination of new types of labor affects to go up the value of goods and services. In addition to that technological change, globalization, demography, environmental sustainability, urbanization, and inequalities in income also interact the

social and economic changes in the labor market and the formation of an innovative economy, structural changes in the economy.

So that, economies need to put in place appropriate mechanisms to govern the socio-economic effects of innovation. In other words, successful economies in the 4IR era need to: be resilient, be agile, build an innovation ecosystem, adopt a human-centric approach to economic development.

Well-functioning labour markets foster productivity by matching workers with the most suitable jobs for their skillset and developing talent to reach their full potential. The sectors in which expansion can be observed are the construction sector, non-market services and, most importantly, market services. At the global level, services already accounted for just under half of total employment in 2018; this share is expected to continue to rise.

Table 1
Distribution of employment by aggregate sectors, global and by country income group, 1991 and 2018 (%)



Employment in the service sector has increased from 20% to 31% (+11%) in the market of employment services and 15% to 18% (+3%) in the service sector, and in the field of agriculture employment declined from 44% to 28% (-16%) between 1991 and 2018. Employment in construction and heavy industry sectors has increased, 1%, 3 % respectively but manufacturing went down to 2% because of automation (Table 1).

The unemployment rate is very low in many of the low- and middle-income countries such as Myanmar (1.6 per cent in 2017) and Madagascar (1.8 per cent in 2014), compared with the global unemployment rate of 5.0 per cent. This does not mean that the labour markets in these countries are functioning well. Firstly, formal employment

opportunities are not keeping up with the rapidly growing labour force in these countries. Secondly, the ILO's definition of unemployment is very strict, as a person is already considered to be in employment when having worked for at least one hour in the reference week. At the same time, it is possible to identify the process of deindustrialization over advanced countries and countries with high index of competitiveness in the stage of 4th industrial revolution.

82.7% of the employment was employed in the non-state sector and 17.3% in the public sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017. In that year, 13.5% of labor recourses were employed in industry, 27.2% in agriculture, forestry and fishery, 9.5% in construction, 4.8% in transportation and storage, 11.0% in trade, 2.3% , 0,5% - in information and communication services, 8,2% - in education, 4,5% - in health and social services, 4,5% - in art and entertainment, 17,5% - other types of activity.

There are also positive tendencies in the employment structure: the number of employed in agriculture has significantly decreased. If the number of employed in this sector was 40% of total employment in the early nineties, it had dropped to 27.2% by 2017.

Automation processes are being carried out in electronics, textile, office and service industries, transport and logistics, offsets and management, personnel training systems. Artificial intelligence and machine technicians, specialist in digital technology, specialist in new technologies, IT services, automation specialist, innovation technician, e-commerce and social media specialists, personal management and culture experts, specialists on digital marketing and strategy are demanding in the labor market.

Taking into consideration the above, it is expedient to take the following measures to ensure the effective employment of the population in the process of forming an innovative economy and raising the country's competitiveness:

- Utilizing of achievements in science and technology development, modernization of sectors and branches of the economy, development of science and technology sectors and their employment;
- Innovative technologies, along with automation of production, will create new jobs, increase labor productivity and generate new types of income. Therefore, it is necessary to involve the innovative technologies in the automation of production and service industries;
- Further expansion of the industrial sector to increase the employment of the primary sector in the employment of the population in the conditions of innovative economy formation;

- Produce gradually programs to form an innovative economy. In this process, ensuring balanced employment of the population over the sectors will bring the competitiveness of country by utilizing innovative technologies effectively.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF VALUE-ORIENTATED EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES

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Huge work on building independent legal, democratic state and free civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan creates new conditions for new discovery of human essence, realization of opportunities for self-realization and spiritual intellectual, intellectual development.

Effective organizational, pedagogical forms and tools based on rich national cultural and historical traditions, traditions and universal values of the nation are developed and put into practice in spiritual and moral education of the younger generation. In order to improve the general and pedagogical culture, educational work among the population of the country the upbringing of personality is ensured as priority of education. Towards forming a person capable of loyalty to the principles of independence of Uzbekistan and to make a worthy contribution to the development of society, educational institutions cooperate closely with parents, family, neighborhood committees, Republican Spirituality Promotion Center. Independence has given us the opportunity to build an educated, cultured, just and humane society. Nowadays, everyone should contribute to the conscientious duty of the individual. We, teachers, parents and educators, should use all our strength and energy to educate students in the cultivation of moral qualities such as justice, patriotism, and intelligence.

For this purpose, first of all we need to identify the relationships and the place of human relationships. The spirituality of man consists of his character, behavior, and culture. Spirituality is formed on the basis of intellectual, moral, legal, economic and political knowledge. This knowledge, on the other hand, leads to the perfection of human qualities. Virtues are a set of positive qualities of a person. Quality is an ethical category that represents a specific quality of a particular individual. Virtue is a set of positive ethical attributes that relate to individuals, nations, nations, nations and nations.

By observing life, we see that every person is physically, intellectually and spiritually single, that he is not the only one who is completely different in nature, and in history, and we admire the natural beauty and uniqueness of nature. Although humans are not exactly the same, they live in one community, interact with creativity, creativity, sow the seeds of goodness, and enjoy the fruit of these seeds. These people are the children of the

society and the people, who have a good knowledge of the mind and the moral values, who are able to do everything possible, to have the light of their faces, to be plentiful, to be good and to be honest. It is a great achievement to use the spiritual heritage of our ancestors to educate them, to instill in them the ideas that are worthy of imitation if they imitate them and use them in the minds of the students, and in their ability to use such privileges as humility, knowledge, self-esteem, gives. Human values are measured not by how long they live, but how they use this opportunity, what they do in the interests of the hand and society. For a century, there are some people who have gone through their lives, and have lived forever, forever. People do not live in their homes and possessions, but live with their honored work for the nation. The spirituality of the nation is not something that happens one day a year, or even one century, and it absorbs a very long history from every nation.

Looking back, the kings, the rich, the dervishes, and how many people have lived through it for centuries. However, for centuries our people, such as Farabi, al-Bukhari, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Umar Khayyam, Najmiddin Kubro, Bahawuddin Nakshband, Lutfi, Al-Navir, Bainiy and Kashifiy, who were on the path of spiritual maturity, have been on the road to human perfection. Our memories of our fellow-workers, minds, dreams, and wills, as we live side by side, are eternal in our memories. A person who builds in the heart of good qualities, and who makes them even more vibrant during his lifetime, achieves perfection. A person who wishes to complete matrimonial, ethical, legal, and professional knowledge, and he who has made himself mature, shines like a sun in the community. As the sun warms and heals with its light, the perfect man brings good luck to his country and Homeland, giving him spiritual food and kindness. How to evaluate human education? What is its criterion?

Concerning the concept of modern education, it is evolving on the basis of high human values, which is reflected in the National Program for Personnel Training, and in Law on Education. These laws are based on the analysis of national experience and world-wide achievements in the education system, and have a high professional and professional culture, creative and social activity, the ability to independently orientate themselves in public and political life, to empower new staff capable of promoting and solving the tasks of independence. the generation of the younger generation. The goal of the national program is to radically reform the education sector, to overcome it from the past ideological views and attitudes, and to create a national system of training highly qualified personnel at the level of developed democratic states, meeting the highest moral and ethical requirements.

Educational work in the system of higher education is accompanied by a combination of educational, research and socio-cultural activities of the university. The quality of the educational potential and educational

environment developed by students and teachers is of great importance in the effective implementation of educational responsibilities. The environment of educational development of the higher education institution creates a harmony of the conditions that ensure effective interaction between the educational subjects.

One of the specific requirements of our time is to move from the targeted educational direction to the educational orientation based on values in the modern pedagogical system. In contrast to the goal-oriented educational system, the educational system is more flexible, bold, but the outcome of the training is still unclear. There are multidimensional values in the current social policy and can be summarized as follows: values created by globalization (unity, nations and peoples' cohesion) and national-regional values (recognition and recognition of their regional values); public and cultural values and individual freedom and independence values; Values of economic freedom (material security, free market functioning) and spiritual growth ("happiness are not wealthy"); the value of activity in public affairs (in which activities and initiatives are focused on reconstruction and creativity) and flexibility values (environmentally friendly approach, adaptability to the environment); tolerance values and morals, traditions, customs values; the values of the harmony of the individual, the values (wide and profound thinking in thinking) and the values of professional skill and specialization. The organization of educational work of the students in the system of higher education is based on the formation of the moral world outlook of a person, in particular, his sense of self, the recognition of the values of life, his responsibility to peace and life. Spiritually-moral relations of a person towards the state and society are reflected in the spiritual harmony of their motherland, the ability to create patriotism values for the sake of the Motherland and the people. Ethical values based on people are based on mutual coexistence with the community, acknowledging each individual's individual value.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' TEACHER LEADERSHIP ROLES AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT LEVELS

SHOMUROTOVA N.N. TSUE

Organizational commitment of the employees is vital for the effectiveness and the productivity of the organizations. Thus, as in the other organizations, effective and productive operation of the educational organizations, which develop people and direct society, is dependent on teachers' feeling of themselves as a part of the organization, namely their commitments. In the literature, it is suggested that teachers with high levels of organizational commitment accept school goals at a higher level and do more than their job description. Besides, it is known that organizational commitment increases job satisfaction and performance; decreases absenteeism and desire to quit. Various factors affecting teachers' organizational commitment can be mentioned. Among these, teacher leadership, which requires being the pioneer of change and actively taking part in educational processes, may have an effect on teachers' organizational commitment.

Organizational commitment, with its most general definition, expresses the power of affection which employees feel towards the organization. According to Balay (2014), organizational commitment is an employee's attachment to the aims and values of the organization partially and effectively by performing their roles only for the favour of the organization. The fact that the success of the organizations is dependent on qualified employees and keeping the qualified employees within the organization requires organizational commitment makes this concept important. In the literature, there are studies showing that organizational commitment affects organizational performance in a positive way, enables employees to be motivated intrinsically, and show determination to stay in the organization. Besides, organizational commitment decreases job change and absence behaviours; increases job satisfaction and organizational citizenship behaviours. On the other hand, at schools, teachers' high organizational commitment makes a positive contribution to the success of the students and the school by enabling teachers to be happy with their works. Low organizational commitment may cause teachers to show low job success, to leave the school, or to display obstructive behaviours at work environment. In the literature, there are various forms of organizational commitment. Meyer and Allen suggested three forms of organizational commitment. These are affective commitment, which stems from identification among the workers; continuance commitment, which stems from the cost of leaving the organization; and normative commitment, which stems from the obligation to stay in the organization. However, these forms should be dealt with as components which employees may possess each of them in different levels rather than as types of organizational commitment. Attitudinal commitment implies

one's identification with organizational goals and thus working willingly for them. On the other hand, behavioural commitment stems from the individual being bound to behavioural actions. Organizational commitment was also categorized as identification, involvement, and loyalty moral, calculative, and alienative commitment, instrumental and normative commitment compliance, identification, and internalization commitment. Many factors affecting teachers' organizational commitment may be mentioned. According to Celep (2000), personal characteristics of the employees, structure of the organization, characteristics of the job, climate of the organization, and organizational processes affect teachers' commitment to the organization. Another factor which also affects organizational commitment is teacher leadership roles which enable teachers to actively take part in educational and decision making processes.

In general, leadership is the competence in bunching people together for a specific goal and achieving these goals together by motivating them. On the other hand, teacher leadership, which gained importance in recent years, is defined as the teacher's competence in actively taking part in educational processes in class or at school, developing educational vision, supporting their environment and colleagues' development. Pounder (2006) explains that teacher leadership, at this stage, expresses the process which is the combination of the notions of teaching and leadership, and leader teachers have many characteristics of transformational leaders. In addition, teacher leadership owns many characteristics of distributed leadership as leader teachers take on many roles at educational and organizational level. At this point, Liberman and Miller (2005) indicate some roles and responsibilities of teacher leaders, who are capable of creating required changes at schools. These are developing new criteria for the evaluation of success, improving school standards, enabling students to take part in a new knowledge-based society, offering innovations in teaching, and redefining teacher roles.

Teacher leadership has various effects at school, teacher, and student level. According to Harris (2005), leader teachers establish norms among teachers for school improvement, carry on tasks actively in learning and teaching activities, and reform school culture as a result of interactions with their colleagues. At the same time, high collaboration and responsibility which leadership requires enable improvement and transformation of the school. Leader teachers, as they have high motivation, can contribute to the improvement of the students' success by being more effective in class. Teacher leadership was firstly perceived as only classroom centred, formal-content based, and limited to teaching function. However, changing over time, this concept turned into team leadership which gave importance to educational activities. Lastly, it was perceived as providing organizational change and development with informal leadership roles by bringing the notions of teaching and

leadership together. At this last stage, thanks to teacher leadership, teachers can create a social tie by interacting with other teachers within and outside the boundaries of school. The teachers working together with their colleagues in the process of improving school can perform participative leadership features and contribute to the development of school with their knowledge and expertise. In addition, teachers who get on well with their colleagues can also contribute to the development of school culture by learning together.

Studies show that leadership positions not only bring personal benefits but also affect organizational commitment and enable organizational improvement. Accordingly, it can be asserted that leader teachers affect organizational climate in a positive way by enabling their colleagues' coming together in various activities organized to enhance educational activities (Pounder, 2006), create an effective learning environment including teachers and students, and develop the institutional operating of school. Besides, Angella and Dehart (2011) suggest that leadership visions of the schools and the roles of the leader teachers may increase organizational commitment. When related literature is reviewed, there are many studies which examine teacher leadership and the relationship between administrators' leadership styles and the levels of teachers' organizational commitment. Besides, there are a few studies examining teacher leadership with various variables. However, no study examining teachers' leadership roles and organizational commitment levels was found. Thus, the purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between teachers' teacher leadership roles and the levels of organizational commitment. Pearson's correlation coefficients were used to find the relationship between teachers' teacher leadership roles and organizational commitment levels.

This study aimed to examine the relationship between teachers' teacher leadership roles and the levels of organizational commitment. In the study, firstly, the views on the expectations and the perceptions of teacher leadership roles were determined. According to the teachers who participated in the study, the expectations of teacher leadership roles were indicated as "always" and the perceptions of them were indicated as "frequently". Participants thought that out of teacher leadership dimensions professional improvement was the highest on the expectation and the perception level. Teachers' teacher leadership roles did not differ according to gender. Female teachers thought that they had higher expectations and perceptions on teacher leadership roles than male teachers. However, the difference was not statistically significant. In the literature there are many studies which show that female teachers' teacher leadership roles are more positive than the males'. Female teachers' showing more teacher leadership roles may suggest that they internalize teacher roles more. It may also be considered that female teachers who do not take many roles in the administration of school are

inclined to create more opportunities for themselves and to perform administrative roles. Teachers' teacher leadership roles differed according to the variable of subject taught. Primary teachers had both more expectations and perceptions on teacher leadership roles than subject teachers. The fact that primary teachers work in the same school and with the same group of students for a long time may be the reason for this. Teachers' teacher leadership roles did not differ according to the variable of work type. Substitute teachers considered that they had both higher expectations and perceptions on teacher leadership roles than staffed teachers. This finding of the study is striking. This is because substitute teachers, despite working at their school for a short time and then leaving, indicated that they performed teacher leadership roles more than staffed teachers in the development of their colleagues and students. The reason for this situation may be that substitute teachers are at the beginning of their jobs and have large-scale purposes.

Teachers' teacher leadership roles differed according to the variable of location of school in the expectation level. However, the difference was not statistically significant in the perception level. Teachers working at village/street schools had both higher expectations and perceptions on teacher leadership roles than teachers working in the centre of town. The fact that teachers working at village/street schools work at smaller structured schools and have more informal interactions may be the reason for this finding. Teachers' teacher leadership roles indicated difference according to the variable of school level. The difference was between primary and secondary school teachers, in favour of primary school teachers in the expectation level; between primary and vocational high school teachers, in favour of primary school teachers, in both the expectation and the perception level. Also in some studies, it was concluded that primary school teachers performed teacher leadership roles more than secondary and high school teachers. Teachers' teacher leadership roles did not differ according to the variable of teaching experience. In the literature, there are also some studies which do not support this finding. The reason for higher level of perceptions of veteran teachers may stem from the fact that they know how to create a positive school culture, have positive relationships with the administrators, and use their existing experiences for innovations. There was not a significant difference in teachers' views on teacher leadership roles according to the variable of years at current school. Teachers' organizational commitment levels differed according to the variable of subject taught. Primary teachers indicated that they had higher levels of organizational commitment than subject teachers. In the literature, there are studies which either support or not support this finding. Teachers' organizational commitment levels did not show any difference according to the variable of work type. Substitute teachers had higher arithmetic means than staffed teachers. This finding of the study is interesting because substitute teachers' levels of organizational commitment were higher although they

work at the school for a shorter time and know that they will leave. Principals' views and role of decision are also important for substitute teachers to pursue their career at the same school. For this reason, substitute teachers' desire to work at the same school in the forthcoming years may be a reason for their higher organizational commitment. Teachers' organizational commitment levels did not differ according to the variable of years at current school. Teachers working for 6 years or more at their current school had higher levels of organizational commitment. Also in this study, teachers with more experience at their current school were found to have higher levels of organizational commitment. Teachers who work at the same school for a long time have an increase in contribution to their schools and in responsibility to their colleagues, so this may be the reason for their higher levels of organizational commitment. There was not a significant difference between organizational commitment levels of teachers and location of school. Organizational commitment levels of teachers working at village/street schools were higher than the teachers working in the center of town. Teachers' organizational commitment levels differed according to the variable of school level.

STUDYING THE EXPERIENCE OF IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE BUDGET REVENUES OF TURKEY

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The state, using financial relations, realizes the redistribution of GDP and forms funds of funds, which act as budget revenues. "Budget revenues are economic (monetary) relations that arise between the state and legal entities and individuals in the process of forming funds of funds and are placed at the disposal of authorities at various levels and local governments"[1]. Budget revenues are generated through tax and non-tax revenues. Strengthening of the state with branched bodies in the center and in the regions, as well as the development of market relations, led to the emergence of a variety of taxes and fees, which required reducing all mandatory payments to a strict tax system.

The strategy of economic development of Uzbekistan notes that by improving the tax system it is possible to achieve the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. The development of this area makes it possible to quickly saturate the market with goods for which there is demand, increase incomes of the population, create additional new jobs, etc.

That is why the study of world experience in managing the revenues of the State budget is an urgent task of modern economics. In this case, the study of the Turkish experience is of particular interest due to the uniqueness of the country's public finance system.

According to a law issued in 1838, the Ministry of Finance of Turkey was established as a state organization. In 1923, the Ministry of Finance itself was created, although the "Code of the Ministry of Finance and its duties" was adopted only in 1936.

The General Revenue Directorate was approved and secured by the Law in 1946. According to Law No. 5345 in 2005, the General Revenue Directorate was abolished and the Ministry of Finance-dependent Chairmanship of Revenue Management was created.

Responsibilities Revenue Management Chairmanship:

- ensuring the implementation of the state income policy established by the Ministry of Finance;
- informing taxpayers of their rights and obligations as they change in tax legislation;
- participation in the preparation of legislation on state income policy;
- performing tax audits and audits;
- taking appropriate preventive measures to collect public payments;
- performing other duties prescribed by law.

The strategic plan for Revenue Management plans to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Increase voluntary contributions. This refers to the simplification and standardization of taxpayer transactions.
2. Improving and monitoring all types of economic activity. This goal includes taking the necessary measures to prevent tax evasion.
3. Improving the quality of service. This includes improving organizational efficiency and rationality, improving IT systems and applications.
4. Formation of a universally operating and efficient organization. Improving international communications, knowledge distribution, interaction and increasing cooperation with the Office of the Incomes of neighboring countries.

All the objectives of the Chairmanship of Revenue Management, described in a strategic plan, include such qualities as reliability, justice, impartiality, efficiency, transparency, awareness of responsibility, focus on decision, competence, continuous development, complicity.

Revenue management is led by the Revenue Manager and 5 assistant managers. There are 29 general tax offices as interdependent centers and 1033 tax offices.

In addition, there is a large taxpayer division in Istanbul.

The departments of tax directorates have the following duties:

- determination of the taxpayer, regardless of their field of activity;
- implementation of taxation, determination of the amount of taxation, collection of taxes, their reduction and cancellation, as well as accounting and tax refunds;
- make demands regarding ongoing disputes;
- pay attention to the rights of the taxpayer;
- inform the taxpayer in a timely manner;
- conduct an audit.

The directorates of tax administration include the majority of taxpayers; they produce 95% of tax payments and 96% of tax collections.

The total number of personnel in the main and local offices is 42 866 employees, of which the main office - 1 493, and the local tax offices 41 373 people.

The legislation in this area consists of the Constitution, international agreements, laws and regulations, decrees, public acts, official communications, orders, internal circulars.

The Consulate of the Ministry may be authorized to make amendments regarding the share of taxation, it also has the right to reduce, exempt and exclude taxes, fees and duties, as well as other financial fees, while acting in the limit established by the Law.

Tax classification:

1. Tax on income.
2. The tax on wealth.
3. Indirect taxes.

Income tax includes Personal and General tax payments. The wealth tax is in turn divided into a tax on cars, property, inheritance and gifts. Indirect taxes include: tax on general consumption, customs duties, excise taxes, VAT, special tax on expenses, tax on banking operations.

According to Article 73 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey:

- everyone's responsibility is to pay taxes in accordance with his financial income in order to determine total consumption;
- the social goal of fiscal policy is the fair and balanced distribution of the tax burden;
- taxes, fees and other financial obligations may be dictated, corrected and waived by the "Law".

Tax Laws:

1. No. 193 Personal Income Tax Act
2. No. 5520 Joint Income Tax Act
3. No. 3065 Law on Value Added Tax.
4. No. 213 Law on Tax Procedures.
5. No. 6183 Law on the Procedure for Collection of Public Debts.
6. No. 197 Law on Motor Tax.
7. No. 1319 Law on Real Estate Tax.
8. No. 7338 Law on Inheritance Tax and Gifts.
9. No. 488 Tax on Stamp Duty Act.

10.No. 492 Law on Tax on Income from the Sale of Patents, Licenses and etc.

The percentage tax rate on personal, individual income ranges from 15 to 35%, and the level of taxation of enterprises is 20%.

Wealth Tax Rates:

- Tax on cars - according to the registry;
- Property tax (tax on residential buildings - 1%, on other buildings - 2%);
- Inheritance tax and gifts - 1-10%.

Indirect tax rates:

- VAT - 1, 8, 18%
- Tax on banking transactions -15%.

The process of collecting taxes.

1. Preparation of tax collection is the determination of the tax rate by the authorized bodies, in accordance with the law.
2. Alert the taxpayer about all items subject to taxation.
3. Tax ready for payment.

A tax that is not paid on time is charged according to the aforementioned Law under the number 6183. Also, under this Law, it is possible to pay taxes through the cash offices of the bank and the tax office. In addition, taxes can also be paid via check and the Internet.

After the taxpayer has not paid the tax within 15 days after the expiration of the payment deadline, a study is being conducted as to whether he should pay taxes, as well as whether he has a guarantee or surety.

Compulsory procedures:

- if the taxpayer provides a guarantee, then the tax is paid at the guarantor's office;
- property is confiscated;
- under appropriate circumstances, declared bankruptcy.

Tax Debt Coverage. There is a right to sue for the cancellation of fraudulent documents, the purpose of which is to avoid paying taxes. Traveling abroad to individuals who have tax evasion debts should be prohibited.

In conclusion, we can conclude that a thorough analysis of the experience of improving the management of budget revenues of countries of the world can lead to the creation of an ideal model of reforming public finances. But for this, it is not enough to study the experience of only one country.

INNOVATIONS – AS AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTOR

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The article discusses the issues of interpretation of innovation term and speaks on innovative economy reforms of Uzbekistan Republic.

Innovation is no exaggeration when it comes to humanity. Our ancestors have also changed or changed the lives of the community, engaged in the periodic or basic innovations they have had. For example, the use of iron-filling technology in the 1200's was a major change in human history. This process started long before the formation of science and the separation of the scientists involved. Therefore, the only source of innovation is science. In the last century, an innovative burst of industrial era, scientists have never been the source of major innovations. Their initiators were mainly entrepreneurs, political figures, architects, artists and musicians.

Innovative practice has existed for several thousand years, but only in the twentieth century, innovations have emerged as a subject of special scientific study.

The term "innovation" is derived from the Latin word 'novatio' and refers to the term "novelty" or "new rule".

The concept of "innovation" is closely linked to the concept of 'change' and 'development'. Continuous innovations will soon generate a steady flow of potential changes. Real changes will save only a fraction of all news. Thus innovation or innovation is not only the introduction of new technologies and production of new products, but also changes in business management, company management, and customer relationships.

There are different approaches to the definition of "innovation" in the literature: innovations based on their nature or internal structure are divided into technological, organizational, marketing and so on.

American professor F. Kotler explains innovation as an idea, product or technology, which is aimed at mass production and marketed, consumed by the consumer as a completely new or partially unique product.

Economist Y. Schumpeter was the first scientist to introduce the term "innovation" into scientific consumption in the 1900s. He describes

innovation as a new scientific and organizational complex of entrepreneurial production factors. Its concept consists of the following five types of innovations: introduction of new product into circulation; introduction of new production methods; opening new markets; acquisition of new sources of raw material or other initial value; Creating new market structures for one or another industry.

Here, one of the world-famous people is recognized as "the father of modern management". Some of Drucker's ideas about innovation are also important.

P. Drucker was often repeating the phrase "Tomorrow's Day is the opportunity". She believes her ability to predict future opportunities and spend her money is one of the most important features of the company.

P. Drucker believes that generally accepted ideas about innovative processes aimed at creating a brand or expanding the brand do not reflect the essence of the issue. He believed that true innovation required a sharp change in the buyers' wishes.

Drucker was firmly convinced that if you do not know what innovation is, you can not engage in business. 'Starbucks' company is P. Drucker is an example of true innovation imagined. In 1971, from one café to the year 2006, Starbucks became the largest company in the world with about 12,000 sales points in 37 countries. Starbucks did not just arrange for the consumer to invite a cup of coffee that was just as usual. This coffee was an old look at retail. The company's leadership has developed a broader idea: Starbucks's café is a place where people can take a break from the harsh pace of their life - a place between home and office. In other words, the company has gone far beyond simple processes like crunching, boiling and filtering, and it has changed consumer expectations and desires.

P. Drucker's greatest gift to future generations is his creative heritage that teaches managers and employees how to build the future. Peter's idea of innovation is of utmost importance: the entrepreneur can create new sources of wealth through the following four tools:

1. A study aimed at renouncing the ongoing past and allocating space for innovation.
2. Continuous capacity utilization.
3. Make these opportunities valuable to the customer.
4. Strategic location of resources.

Today, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat offer their own interpretation of the term 'innovation'. According to him, innovation is the introduction of new or

substantially improved products (goods or services) or processes, new marketing methods or the introduction of new organizational methods into practice, the creation of jobs or external links. From all of the above, all the scientific, technological, organizational, financial and commercial activities that make innovation or the actual realization of the concept actually innovative.

Of course, the most important element of development is the broader prospect of innovation in the modern world, where innovation and competitiveness are increasing in all spheres.

It is noteworthy that today the head of our state insists on the rapid implementation of innovations in all spheres of our society. Indeed, innovations are the most important factor of our country's role in the world community and achievement of developed countries.

Based on the above, an effective mechanism for introducing scientific developments in the real sector of the economy is being developed in the country.

In particular, in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the Movement Strategy will be focused on promoting research and innovation activities, creating effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovation achievements, specialized scientific and experimental laboratories under the universities and research institutes, technology centers and technology parks.

At the same time, during the direct dialogue with the people of the regions, the President of the country set specific tasks for the restoration of the scientific potential of the entire region, the effective use of the intellectual potential available to ensure the complex development of the regions, and the wide involvement of young people in research activities. In carrying out these tasks, the focus of scientific research on the real problems of social and economic spheres, ensuring the integration of science and industry, and in turn, the creation of mechanisms to increase the efficiency of scientific and technological development of scientists by the industrial enterprises is crucial.

In order to further enhance the role of academic science in the innovative development of the economy, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the organization, management and financing of research activities of the Academy of Sciences" of February 17, 2017 has been adopted. This decree envisages a wide range of targeted work.

In addition, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of June 30, 2017 "On measures to radically improve conditions for the development of information technologies in the Republic of Uzbekistan", the favorable conditions for the formation and active development of high-tech industries based on the use of information and communication technologies , by providing additional benefits and preferences to manufacturers and customers of information technology products In order to further deepen the integration of science, education and production, to increase the export of ICT products, as well as stimulate domestic and foreign investment, the Innovation Center "Mirzo Ulugbek Innovation Center" has been established to support the development and implementation of Information Technology.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № DP-5264 of November 29, 2017 in order to ensure accelerated innovation development of all sectors of the economy and social sphere on the basis of advanced international experience, modern achievements of world science, innovative ideas, developments and technologies, the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created. In accordance with this decree the main directions of the innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

- Establishment of a strategic planning system, which will allow to formulate future models of innovative development of priority sectors and sectors on the basis of long-term scenarios of intellectual and technological capacities of the country;
- Introduction of innovative forms of government management, which will allow optimization and simplification of public service delivery procedures and increasing the effectiveness of public administration bodies activities;
- To fully support and encourage research and innovation activities, first of all, creative ideas and developments of the younger generation, as well as to create favorable conditions for active participation of gifted youth in this activity;
- Expansion of cooperation with leading foreign (international) organizations in the field of innovative activity, including their involvement in know-how, nanotechnologies and local market for high-tech goods (work, services), etc.

In its turn, the declaration by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 2018 as the Year of Support of Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies in Uzbekistan has been an important step towards innovative development of our country.

It is worthwhile to state that Steve Jobs, the founder of the world-famous Apple company, said, "Innovative leader separates the leader from the pursuer".

In conclusion, the main objective should be to ensure a favorable ground for the country to become one of the world's leading innovation-makers.

Keywords: innovation, economic development, novelty, entrepreneurship.

PRINCIPLES OF THE TERRITORIAL STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

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One of the macroeconomic stabilization factors and reserves of sustainable economic growth of the country are the balanced socio-economic development of the regions, the achievement of the optimal territorial structure of the national economy. Therefore, ensuring rational territorial proportions, taking into account the resource potential of the regions, preventing an excessive gap in the level of their socio-economic development is the most important aspects of the ongoing structural reforms and modernization of the economy.

Differences in the natural, economic, industrial and social potentials of the regions exclude a unified approach to structural reforms. It is also important to take into account that the country's territories differ significantly in terms of the level and pace of economic development, the supply of industrial, social and market infrastructures.

If at the initial stage of market restructuring of the economy, the main role belonged to the central bodies, implementing one of the most important principles of the national model of transition to the market "the state is the main reformer", then at the stage of liberalization and deepening of economic reforms the center of gravity reform moves to the level of regions.

Regions are becoming more active actors in the socio-economic life of the country. There is a process of phased transfer of functions, powers of the central and higher authorities of the state administration to the lower level structures of state power, self-governing bodies of citizens. It is the territorial factor in the long term that will become the main lever for solving the most urgent tasks to improve the welfare of the population, increase incomes and employment, ensure social stability and food security, expand the economic and export potential of the country.

At the same time, in the level of socio-economic development of the regions of the country, problems and imbalances remain. First of all, local, economic, financial and export potentials are not efficiently used. As a result, the economic development rates of individual territories are lower than possible, and as a result, there is an increase in the development gap between regions. The most acute problem remains the high gap in the level of socio-economic development of rural administrative districts and small towns.

Based on the achieved results, the existing systemic problems and risks, the level of use of the natural-economic potential, the main principles of the unified integrated strategy of territorial development of Uzbekistan are:

- comprehensiveness and balance, providing for the formation of a rational territorial structure of the economy, interconnection and coordination of development of individual sectors and industries, taking into account local conditions and the needs of the population;
- the creation of equal conditions for the mobilization of territorial reserves and opportunities, the effective use of their natural and economic potential, the transition to innovative and market-based management mechanisms with selective support for strategically important and underdeveloped regions;
- the formation of a unified engineering and communication and transport infrastructure uniting the entire territory of the country, the expansion of interregional economic integration;
- consistent decentralization, increasing the role and responsibility of territorial authorities, ministries and departments, local self-government bodies (makhallia), and civil societies in ensuring the integrated development of regions;
- ensuring financial stability, improving intergovernmental relations, the transition to a non-subsidized system of local budgeting.
- Considering the above, the main goal of the Territorial Development Strategy of Uzbekistan is to create conditions for high rates of economic growth and raising the standard of living of the population of the country based on an integrated and balanced socio-economic development of the regions.

In the Strategy, it is necessary to determine for each region a specific development strategy based on the existing potential, which is simultaneously interconnected with the sectoral programs and the general strategy of the country's economic development. At the same time for:

- regions with rich mineral resources, it is necessary to provide investment projects for their development using the latest technologies and their integrated processing. The creation of a chain of technologically interconnected industries, including deep processing of the extracted raw materials, will be envisaged. To finance such projects through foreign direct investment, the own funds of ministries and departments, as well as funds from the Fund for Reconstruction and Development;
- Regions with high scientific and technical potential (Tashkent city, separate regional centers) provide for the priority initiation of investment projects of high-tech knowledge-intensive industries, the

development of mechanical engineering, the electrical industry, as well as the parallel development of the infrastructure for their maintenance in the regions (localization of production of components, repair and maintenance works). Financing of these projects is carried out mainly at the expense of the enterprises and investors themselves, as well as loans from commercial banks;

- regions with favorable potential for the development of agricultural production, it is necessary to provide measures to improve the efficiency of agricultural production. At the same time in these regions it is necessary to create chains of interconnected productions (clusters) for processing grown agricultural products (textile production up to finished products, processing of fruits and vegetables, etc.).

CIVIL - LAW PROBLEMS OF PRELIMINARY CONTRACT ACCORDING TO THE LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Market relations in the main first of all define law regulation between their participants by means of contracts. Among legal means and means of law regulation a contract is essential, universal, and adaptable means, providing the interests of equality of the participants of legal relationship.

In business activity there may happen the situation when entering into a contract isn't reasonable at the moment but in future it may be useful for both parties. But each party would prefer to obtain a certain guarantee of fulfillment of commitments by the other party. Signing a letter of intent in such cases doesn't solve the problem as it will not entail any juridical or financial obligations for the parties.

As an example we can dub an agreement where between the moment of entering into a contract and the moment of discharge of obligations by the parties a certain time lag was. The entering into a contract with definite run-time isn't the only way out as the conditions of discharge the obligations may demand some changes, and alteration in a contract (sometimes reiterated) is rather difficult and long-term procedure.

Sometimes the relationships between the parties assume repeated entering into a contract of one and the same type. For example, the parties should come to agreement about the conditions of freight preliminary, and further specifying of conditions of transportation of certain lots will be within the frames of main contracts concluded on the base of preliminary agreement.

In such cases preliminary agreement with definite peculiarities distinguishing it from any other types of agreement may go to the assistance of businessmen. First of all preliminary agreement assumes the obligation of the parties to conclude a principal contract in future and predetermines its content.

The suitability of preliminary agreement in some cases can also be explained by some other consequences of its breach rather than of a principal contract. In the case of defiance of the terms of preliminary agreement, i.e. denial of conclusion of principal contract, the parties are deprived of the rights to claim to execute the obligation from the principal contract. In other words, when the parties conclude preliminary agreement, they have the possibility to weigh the consequences of their

actions within the framework of principal contract. As in the case of denial of one of the parties to conclude the principal contract, the other party may not use their right to advance a claim on compulsion to conclude a contract.

First, the norms of preliminary agreement were defined in article 60 of the Civics of the former USSR in 1991. This article defined the order of conclusion, obligatory requirements to the form and content of preliminary agreement, and also pointed the consequences of its denial, including the right of the parties to appeal to the court with the claim of compulsion to conclude a contract.

In current civil legislation the regulations of preliminary agreement are derived in article 361 of the Civil Code (CC) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with this article the preliminary agreement means the acceptance by the parties the obligations to conclude the principal contract in future. Also there is an indication to the following types of principal contracts: disposal of property, execution phase, facilitation. But the absence of any limitations proves the idea that this condition may be referred to any type of the contract.

Preliminary agreement is one of the types of civil-law contracts. Accordingly, all basic regulations of contracts are applied to them. But it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the main peculiarity of preliminary agreement is that the essential concerted conditions are included in the principal contract invariably. In other words, the obligatory connection of the parties appears from the moment when there is a real possibility to realize all the terms and conditions of an agreement.

The conclusion of such a treaty conforms to the general rules. In other words, the preliminary agreement is recognized to be concluded since the moment when the parties reached the agreement on all essential conditions of the contract in a form required in such cases (article 364 CC).

In accordance with the article 361 of CC for preliminary agreement the essential conditions are those which help to determine the subject and conditions of a principal contract. That is, equally with the essential conditions of a preliminary agreement, the essential conditions for a principal contract must also be defined.

Let us remind that paragraph 1 article 364 of CC refers to essential the following conditions.

1. The conditions recognized to be essential by the Law or other legal acts. The example of such conditions is the subject of an agreement. For example, in contractor's agreement its subject is the description and capacity of work.

2. The conditions defined by the character of agreement. The example of such conditions may be the price which is essential for all paid contracts.
3. The conditions which are required to be included by one of the parties and within which the certain agreement was reached. But it is also should be considered that if one of the parties in the process of conclusion of the treaty suggests including some new conditions, they won't be referred to essential. That is, within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Art. 364 CC, relating to all of the essential terms of which the parties reached an agreement, the essential conditions can be agreed only in the preliminary contract. In case one of the essential conditions of the main contract wasn't agreed upon, the parties of the preliminary agreement excludes the possibility to file a suit to compel the conclusion of the main contract and recover from the contractor damages caused as a result of deviations from one side of the contract.

However, the preliminary contract may provide for one of the parties the right to set at the conclusion of the main contract to certain conditions.

The principle of freedom of contract allows individuals and legal entities to decide independently whether to enter into a contract and with whom, what are the terms of the contract, as well as how you will be allowed in the contract caused controversy.

When the parties fail to reach an agreement on essential terms the contract is considered to be not concluded. However, this rule has an exception, the possibility of referring the dispute to the court (Article 378 CC).

Disputes allegations of forcing a contract and the disagreements on the conditions are treated in three ways:

- if one of the parties shall enter into a contract by operation of law or other legislation or by virtue of signing the preliminary contract;
- if the right to a judicial resolution of the pre-contractual disputes defined by law or other legal act;
- if the parties agree to submit the dispute to court.

Thus, the conclusion of the preliminary contract defines the parties' right to require the conclusion of the main contract contained in the preliminary contract conditions in judicial procedure. In terms of new proposals by the Contract, then they can be considered by the court only with the consent of both parties to such a review.

One of the requirements set by Art. 361 CC to the preliminary contract is its form. The form of the preliminary contract should be the form of a principal contract.

If the form of the principal contract is not established, a preliminary agreement must be concluded in writing. In other words, a preliminary agreement in writing may precede the main contract in writing and orally, if such a contract is one of those which may be made orally.

If principal contract notarization is necessary, the preliminary agreement must also be notarized.

However, the duration of the procedure of state registration and the lack of legal documents can create difficulty when using preliminary contracts for transactions that require registration. It should be noted that the violation of the statutory forms of pre-contract makes its insignificance.

Special attention should be given to the term to sign the main agreement established in art. 361 CC. Dates are important in cases where one of the parties have to go to court to compel conclusion of the principal contract. If the parties have not determined the term for conclusion of a principal contract in the preliminary agreement, by virtue of paragraph 4 of Art. 361 CL such period is one year from the date of conclusion of the preliminary agreement. In addition to it, the term is considered to be complied if before its expiration date the parties enter into the principal contract or one of the parties gives the other party an offer to enter into such a contract.

Using a preliminary agreement in the formation of contractual relations allows to draw conclusions about the true will of the parties. Despite the fact that at the conclusion of the principal contract in the period indicated in the preliminary agreement, the latter shall terminate and loses legal force, it retains its actual value and can serve as a means of proof as to the interpretation of the contract by the court (Article 363 CC RUz).

Preliminary agreement, according to the civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is an agreement where the parties shall enter into a contract to transfer the property, works or services (principal contract) on the terms set out in the preliminary agreement.

The preliminary contract is concluded in the form prescribed for the basic contract, and, if it is not determined, in writing. Failure to comply with rules on the form of the preliminary agreement involves its insignificance. The preliminary contract shall contain the terms for the determination of the subject, and other essential terms of the principal contract. Preliminary agreement shall specify the period within which the parties shall enter into

the principal contract, and if it is not defined, the principal contract must be concluded within one year from the time of signing the preliminary agreement. Obligations provided by the preliminary agreement are terminated if, prior to the maturity date, at which the parties must sign the principal contract, it is not concluded or neither party gives the other party an offer to enter into this agreement.

In cases where a party has entered into a preliminary agreement, avoids the principal conclusion of the contract, the provisions stipulated in the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 377 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In conclusion, there is currently no clear understanding of the pre-trial contract in the contractual obligations, no final decision on the legal nature of the obligation to conclude a contract (that is, whether it is proprietary or non-proprietary, whether it is related to the identity of the creditor (debtor) in such obligation), it remains unclear the conclusion (making) of which transactions may be the subject to a prior agreement, there are questions about the relationship of the legal structure and assumptions of reality of preliminary and principal contracts.

The lack of theoretical elaboration of these and other problems, in turn, leads to instability of enforcement.

The above questions should be systemized, researched and explained by the civil law.

INCREASING THE COUNTRY'S COMPETITIVENESS: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS

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As a result of the globalization of the world economy, the scale of external threats to the national economy increased sharply. This issue is particularly relevant in the current period of the membership to the World Trade Organization of our country is active. At the same time, the competitiveness of the national economy means the most reliable protection against external threats. In this, the indicator of innovative development reflects one of the key factors of competitiveness of the national economy.

According to international norms the share of spending on R & D in the country's GDP indicates the innovative development of the economy. According to the Lisbon Strategy this indicator should be allocated to innovations at least 3 % of GDP.

In other words, an innovative economy based on deep knowledge prevents any crisis.

The International Competitiveness Rating is published annually by the World Economic Forum. The report was published in 2018 did not contain any information about Uzbekistan. Expenditure to R & D in Uzbekistan have risen from 0.19 % of GDP in 2010 to 0.22 % in 2016. If we add science expenditure to that, it is 0.32-0.34 percent of GDP . In 2018, the country's GDP amounted to 232.8 bil \$ and in this year 0.63 bil \$ have been spent on R & D or 0.003 % of GDP . That is the fact where this indicator is less than international standard.

As a result of the research it was found out that the following factors were used to increase the country's competitiveness which of the first - fifth place in the international competitiveness rating published in 2018 :

№	Country	Powerful directions
1.	USA	the formation of a high level of entrepreneurial culture, a profound, broad and balanced stability in the labor market and financial system

2.	Singapore	freedom in foreign trade, good worldwide transport infrastructure, developed health care system and flexibility labor market
3.	Germany	Developed innovation activity, stable macroeconomic situation and healthy, well-educated and highly qualified population and openness to the world economy
4.	Switzerland	supporting of the innovative process, high level transport and utility infrastructure, complex and sustainable financial system, intensification of the labor market
5.	Japan	high level of health care, digital information and social infrastructure, air transport infrastructure, regularly internet using of 93 % of old age population

Based on the results of the analysis, it is expedient to implement the following measures to increase competitiveness of the country:

Implementation of innovations;

- Forming high level business culture;
- Ensuring stability of the financial and flexible labor market;
- improving all types of transport infrastructure;
- Increasing the coverage of the country's internet access, increasing internet access rates of old age population;
- achieving free foreign trade;
- Introduction of the cluster system to key sectors of the economy.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC SECTOR IN INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT

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It is important to assess the role of innovations and modernizations in ensuring the sustainable growth of the national economy. At the same time, the state plays a locomotive role as a state leader in providing innovative development of the economy

The need for the public sector in the innovative development of the economy is based on the necessary conditions for it in the context of its long historical development. The public sector acts as a locomotive in the creation and implementation of innovations in production, turnover and consumption processes. Priority areas such as the development of fundamental education in innovative development, the preservation of the environment, the maintenance of Public Health, the modernization of large industrial sectors, the improvement of the existing economic system remain the responsibility of the public sector, in addition, the financing of scientific technical developments and construction projects and encourage the implementation in production. As a result, the innovative development of the national economy, the intellectual potential of the population, the creative opportunities, knowledge and experience of workers and servants, from the creation of a brand, means scientific approaches at all stages until it reaches the consumer. Innovations in these areas are the main resource of the country's strategic development. Nowadays, scientific research and experience are widely used in the financing of construction works, as well as in the conduct of public policy based on the application of legal forms of property ownership. Support for innovation in science and production by the state is one of the most effective ways to finance industry, agriculture by budget. Investments in this area are promising and able to compensate for a high level of self-esteem. The government of different countries is investing heavily to finance research and innovation activities. For example, EU countries tend to account for an average of 1.97% of GDP for research and experimental design developments, and countries that belong to the organization for Economic Cooperation and development-2.4% of GDP. The leading countries in this regard are Finland, Israel, Korea, respectively, the costs of innovation are 3.55%, 4.2% and 4.36% compared to the average GDP . In this regard, we can see the leading countries in the world ranking from the table below.

Table 1. Leading countries of the world on public expenditures in research and experimental design work

№	Countries	Research and experimental design development expenditures in% of GDP (USD million, by PPP)		
		2012	2015	2016
1.	United States	2,8 (447)	2,8 (496,8)	2,8 (514)
2.	Chinese	1,8 (232)	2,0 (372,8)	2,0 (396,3)
3.	Japanese	3,4 (160)	3,4 (169,6)	3,4 (166,6)
4.	Germany	2,8 (92)	2,9 (107,4)	2,9 (109,2)
5.	Republic of Korea	3,6 (59)	4 (74,5)	4 (77,1)
6.	Indian	0,9 (43)	0,9 (66,5)	0,9 (71,5)
7.	France	2,3 (52)	2,3 (59,2)	2,3 (60)
8.	Russia	1,5 (38)	1,5 (51,5)	1,5 (50,9)
9.	Others	0,4 (394)	0,4 (483,7)	0,4 (502,1)
10.	Total	2 (1517)	1,6 (1882)	1,7 (1947,7)

We can see that these countries are also leading in the direction of new information technologies that require large capital in the economy, in agriculture, automation, in the universe technologies, in the creation of industrial networks that create opportunities for the use of alternative energy resources, in the financing of low-cost social production facilities and their reconstruction and introduction of innovations.

As the public sector in the EU, Innovation Centers for Science and Technology Infrastructure play an important role. Innovative centers serve to improve the relationship between the science and technology market and the market. The main trends of innovation policy in the European Union are state-sponsored, funded and incentive-oriented, with the following focus:

- application of operational depreciation system to equipment;
- application of preferential taxes to research and experimental design works;
- promotion of innovative activities in the field of entrepreneurship and small business;
- direct financing of organizations to promote innovation in the field of new technologies;
- to encourage cooperation of higher education institutions, scientific research institutes and other scientific institutions with enterprises producing innovative products.

In the innovative development of the infrastructure sector in developed countries, the role of regional state bodies in the organization and support of structures of the new technological park (Technopolis, innovation centers, incubator, etc.) is great. State and other government agencies, as a rule, finance infrastructure, provide land plots on preferential terms and allocate subsidies to projects.

These analyzes are based not only on the evolution of the economy, but also on the modeling of the public sector share and the definition of concrete tasks in the structure of the economy of the economy in sustainable development of the national economy in each developed country.

Recent developments in the economy suggest the public sector to address new challenges:

- Demand and supply corresponding to new technologies, innovative economy requirements and interests;
- Encouraging renewal of the private sector's goods and services and technologies;
- Formation of new fundamental and practical knowledge, accelerating its commercialization and involvement in private sector activities, informing the private sector about world conjuncture information;
- Creation of innovative products market and creation of system of incentives, etc.

In summary, the lack of full or partial functions by the public sector results in a decline in market efficiency and insufficient satisfaction of society's needs.

Keywords: innovation, public sector, non-public sector, private sector, national economy, state ownership

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGIES IN DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Contributing to the growth of the population's income through the organization of business in the field of e-commerce with relatively low capital intensity and high speed of capital turnover, increasing the virtual mobility of the population, the global e-commerce market has become one of the fastest growing segments of the market economy.

The president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was the first in the post-Soviet space to sign two decrees: "On measures for the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" of July 3, 2018, and "On measures to organize the activity of crypto exchanges in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on September 2, 2018. These are important documents for the industry. Uzbekistan really legalizes the turnover of virtual assets and the activity of operators of virtual assets.

The rapid development of digital technology leads to:

- Fundamental changes not only in the economy, but also in society itself;
- by reducing information costs, digital technologies significantly reduce the cost of economic and social transactions for the state;
- Physical transaction costs become almost nil;
- Existing activities and services are becoming cheaper, faster or more convenient;
- digital technologies contribute to the integration: people get the opportunity to use previously unavailable services.

The world's focus in the development of digital economy is directed to the Blockchain technology in recent years. "Blockchain" technologies (distributed data registry technologies), "artificial intelligence", the use of supercomputer capabilities, as well as activity on crypto-assets is one of the trends in the development of the digital economy in many countries around the world.

"One of the most fundamental concepts of B4B (business for business) is in rethinking the way we trust one another. In simple terms, blockchain takes

away the notion of having to trust an intermediary, be that a bank, a legal firm, or indeed, each another. Blockchain starts with the assumption we — institutions and individuals alike — are fundamentally untrustworthy”.

Blockchain has become a major trend in the world of technology, capable of changing almost all areas of modern human life. One of these is “Smart Cities”.

“A Smart City” is a system of interconnected information and communication technologies in order to manage all processes in a city. Logistics, medicine, all administrative and financial issues in such a city will be carried out by blockchain.

Life in “smart cities” will be much more comfortable and easier than in ordinary localities. Blockchain will help reduce costs and save resources.

By 2020 there will be about 600 “smart cities” on the planet. And 5 years later, almost 2/3 of global GDP will be created in these cities.

As of the beginning of 2018, digital currencies are firmly entrenched in the territories of several countries that have shown high interest in the introduction and development of technology under the regulation of their jurisdictions.

Canada, Brazil, Australia. Not only did they recognize crypto currency as an asset to be exchanged, but they are also one of the main leaders in the production of electricity, which makes them very attractive to miners.

Israel, Estonia, U. A. E., Georgia and Ukraine. They occupy a leading position among countries implementing the Blockchain technology in the real sector of economy.

Singapore. It is the largest platform for launching ICO projects in Asia.

India. Along with China, the population of India is actively buying crypto currency assets.

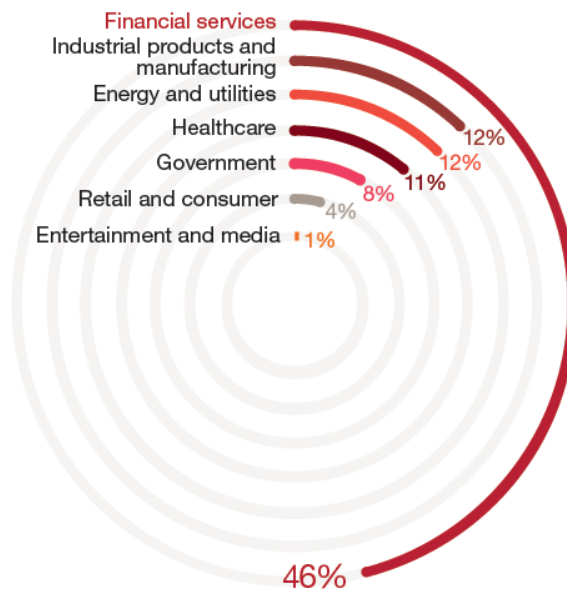
The KOBEA Group, a public corporation, is currently the technical consultant to the Government of Uzbekistan. The group will play a major role in the country’s plans to adopt blockchain technology.

The government revealed plans to integrate blockchain technology into some of its sectors (healthcare, social welfare, education, culture, etc).

Uzbekistan will also use blockchain technology to monitor state budget, expenditure and revenue management. Recently, the presidency passed a decree legalizing virtual currency business across the entire Republic.

New industry and territory leaders are emerging in the world.

Industries seen as leaders in blockchain



Note: Base: 600.

Q: Which of the following industries are the most advanced in developing blockchain today?

Source: PwC Global Blockchain survey, 2018

Figure 1. Industries seen as leaders in blockchain.

Gartner has found that 82% of reported blockchain use cases were in financial services in 2017, but that sector's portion dropped to 46% of reported use cases in 2018. PwC's survey respondents still perceive financial services to be the current and near-term future leader of blockchain, but also see potential in industrial products, energy and utilities and healthcare (figure 1).

Gartner forecasts that blockchain will generate an annual business value of more than US \$3 trillion by 2030. It's possible to imagine that 10% to 20% of global economic infrastructure will be running on blockchain-based systems by that same year.

Based on the above information and analysis, the following are proposed for implementation of the Digital Economy and Blockchain technologies in the context of Uzbekistan:

- After the investment, to solve the problem of personnel in the blockchain field, to organize Academies to adopt the blockchain in various industries, to attract experts from abroad;
- Acceleration of the organization of crypto-exchanges in the country to accelerate the flow of crypto investments, promotion of ICO's (initial coin offering);

- To assimilate technologies of leading countries in the development of blockchain, to accelerate development through cooperation;
- In order to effectively implement the blockchain technologies increase the level of Internet accessibility, thereby accelerating of digital transformation widely;
- By organizing public services on a digital system, sharing information quickly and from anywhere, for example, creating e-passport, personal cabinet for citizens in a database and thereby minimizing the administrative costs of the state.

THE ESSENCE OF INVESTMENT POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT FIELDS REGULARITIES IN ECONOMY

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The article proposes a new approach to uncover the essence of investment potential. In addition, a new definition of investment potential formulated which expands the concept of investment potential and gives this category a finished look. For the first time, the concept of an investment field introduced into scientific circulation, as a kind of qualitative substance inherent in investment activity and capable of acquiring quantitative and qualitative characteristics as the interaction of subjects and investment objects is developed under the influence of macro and microeconomic processes.

In-depth study and generalization of modern theories and scientific schools show that the understanding of the investment potential in foreign, as well as in the domestic literature in most cases comes from the availability of the resource base [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

This is how any potential is determined, and the inclusion of a wide range of private potentials, including natural, industrial, labor, and other resources, essentially eliminates the differences between investment and economic potential, mixing these concepts.

Therefore, in order to reveal the essential role of investment potential, it seems necessary to formulate a different approach to this category. In it two aspects of investment activity should be reflected - the availability of investment resources (sources) and the effectiveness of their investments unlike the existing interpretations. The introduction of the second component expands the concept of investment potential and gives this category a finished look. To determine the categorical essence of investment potential, the author introduced the category "investment field" into the theory of investment potential. This category based on the fact that the economy of a country, region, industry, enterprise has an investment field. The investment field is a certain qualitative substance inherent in investment activity, capable of acquiring quantitative and qualitative characteristics only with the development and interaction of subjects and investment objects in their various types and forms, under the influence of macro and microeconomic processes, the integrated development of individual territories (regions). The author's introduction to the theory of the concept of "investment field" makes it possible to formulate general regularities inherent in it, which, due to the inseparable connection, are also the investment potential regularities (Fig. 1).

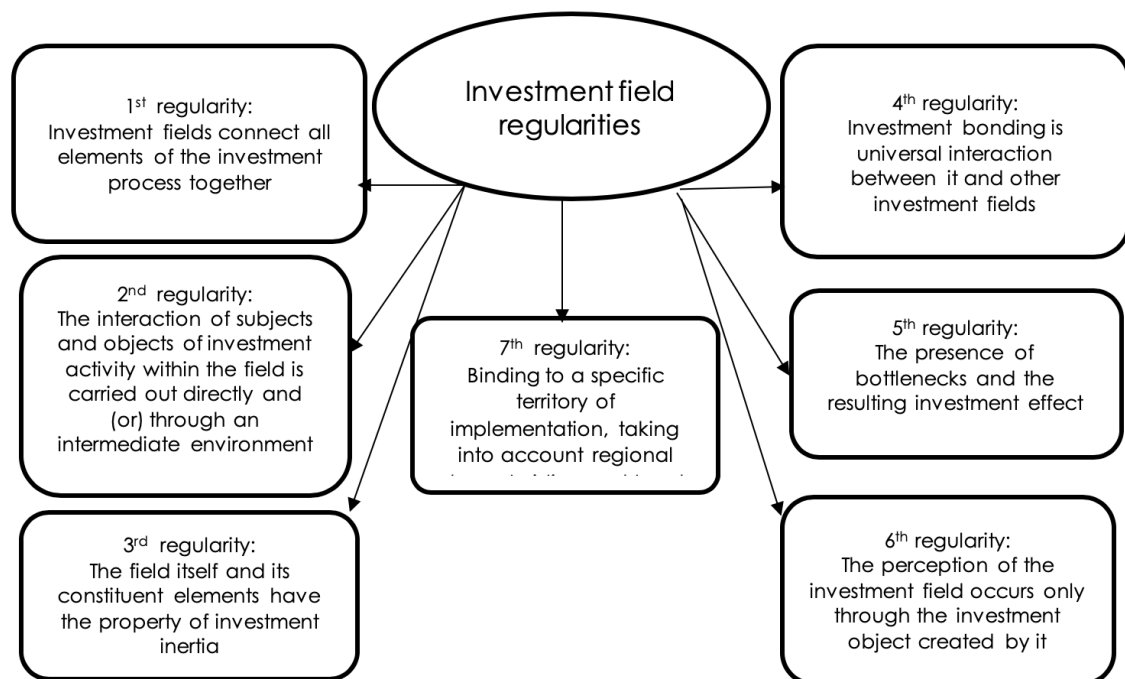


Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the investment field regularities.
Source: developed by the author

This allows establishing a categorical relationship between investment potential and the investment field with its elements. The author has formulated the following interpretation of the investment potential. Investment potential is an interacting set of current and prospective investment resources, real and possible results of their use in the space of the corresponding investment field. This definition of investment potential not only reveals its categorical essence, but also makes it possible using it effectively when develop the theory and methodology of its formation mechanism, to determine goals, directions, priorities and scope of practice for enhancing investment activity. Abstracting from formulated definition details of investment potential, we see at least two components of this category - resources and the result of their use.

This understanding of investment potential differs from other approaches that consider only the resource base and its private components. The dual nature of investment potential, defined as a combination of resources and the results of their use, allows us to understand that investment resources are not attracted, but are created as a result of using.

Keywords: investment potential, investment field, investment field regularities, investment resources.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE REVIVAL OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD, AND THE TOPONYM "GREAT SILK ROAD" ON THE TERRITORY OF TASHKENT

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The end of XX - the beginning of the XXI centuries. In the history of world civilization, the emergence of new states on the Eurasian continent, increased interest of the world community in the development of these countries, as well as the active participation of their globalization and modernization in the international arena were marked. And a special role in the implementation and development of interstate relations is played by international organizations. In 1987, within the framework of the world decade of the UN, the international program "Silk Road - the Way of Dialogue" was adopted by UNESCO. It is aimed at conducting a deep study of the rich cultural history of the peoples living in the territories of the Great Silk Road.

The Republic of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the revival of this legendary historical road. September 16, 2008. An international conference was held in Tashkent on the development of automotive communications between Asia and Europe through Central Asia, the revival of the historical heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. In this regard, many local names have regained their previous historical form, i.e., they were renamed, based on the history and national identity of the region [1, 120]. Among the new names formed during the period of independent development of Uzbekistan in the territory of its capital is the toponym "Buyuk ipak yuli" (the Great Silk Road). In particular, this toponym denotes a street, an array, a metro station, a square, a bank, a restaurant.. Buyuk Ipak Yuli Street is located in the Mirzo Ulugbek district of Tashkent; length is more than 8 km. In the XIX - early XX centuries. It was the main street connecting the village of Nikolskoye with the city. In 1966 (after the earthquake) the street was reconstructed. In order to restore cultural values and monuments of national heritage, since May 7, 1992, it was given the name Buyuk ipak yuli (formerly called Lunacharsky St.). The street has been expanded and landscaped. Along its directions are multi-storey buildings and private buildings, the hotel "Sahat", the metro station "Buyuk Ipak Yuli", 2 sports complexes, recreation park "Gulshan", 1-center clinic, schools, kindergartens, administrative buildings, pharmacies, banks, bus station, etc. This street plays an important role as one of the major highways of the city, connected with the Great Ring Road.

The Buyuk Ipak Yuli massif is located in the Mirzo Ulugbek district of Tashkent, between Mustakillik, Abdulla Kadyri and Tarakkiyot streets. It was constructed after the earthquake of 1966. And initially it was called Center-1. In 1992, in order to revive historical traditions, the array was given the name Buyuk ipak yuli. The massif is considered one of the central ones in the capital, plays an important role in its economic and cultural life.

Buyuk Ipak Yuli Square belongs to the Mirzo Ulugbek district of the city, located at the intersection of Mustakillik Avenue, Mirzo Ulugbek, Muhammad Yusuf and Buyuk Ipak Yuli streets. It was built after the earthquake of 1966 on May 7, 1992, according to the program of revival of the great spiritual traditions and historical past of the Uzbek people, the square was renamed in honor of the Great Silk Road as Buyuk ipak yuli, along with the street of the same name. The area and its nearest territory is one of the most crowded urban places where people can spend their leisure time, buy extraordinary souvenirs, land on inter-city transport.

The Buyuk Ipak Yuli metro station is the terminus of the Chilanzar metro line. The station was opened on August 18, 1980 [2, 156-157]. In 1992, the station was given the name "Buyuk Ipak Yuli", which testifies to the special role of the Great Silk Road in the life of the peoples of Central Asia and Uzbekistan, reminds residents and guests of the capital of the existence of an enormous highway in the history of world civilization.

The analytical approach in the study of the above toponyms indicates the validity of their appearance in Tashkent and, at the same time, it is possible that the question of why "Buyuk ipak yuli" appeared in this city, which means "Great Silk Road". First, Tashkent from ancient times was a city where the main roads of the Asian continent intersected, including the Great Silk Road directions, in connection with which trade was widely developed here, and this path played an incredibly important role in the life of the city; secondly, it was throughout its history the administrative center of a certain region (province, region, country, republic, state), which increased its importance in the political, economic, cultural and spiritual life of the population of Central Asia and its communication skills; thirdly, large-scale work is currently being carried out in Uzbekistan to revive the spiritual and cultural heritage and traditions of the peoples living on its territory, as well as the regions involved in its history, and the main link in this direction is the capital of the country; fourthly, the very nature of toponyms favors the preservation of traditions, because they not only carry information, but also serve to perpetuate names, names, events, historical realities, the toponym "Buyuk ipak yuli" will preserve these traditions and for future generations to embody the legendary function of the Great Silk the path, since the significance of the Great Silk Road in the history of world civilization is great, and this is due both to the ancient, medieval, new history, and to the modern stage of development of interaction between the countries of Asia and Europe. The Great Silk Road

is not just a caravan tract, but a multifunctional, complex phenomenon, unique in the history of Eurasian civilizations, the degree of influence and influence of which on many aspects of its existence was immense.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE “COTTON CASE” REPRESSION CONDUCTED IN UZBEKISTAN

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The Soviet Union, based on administrative-command policy and communist ideology, pursued a policy of violence at certain times in order to strengthen its internal political position. In 1980's the “cotton case” later called “Uzbeks case”, became one of the last repressive policies of the Soviet Union conducted in Uzbekistan. The method of administrative command, formulated in the Soviet government during the first decades, retained the situation in socio-economic sphere to a certain extent, but overestimated the possibilities of the “socialist community” and abandoned the free market relations choosing the way of extensive development of socialist economy. As a result, the sectors of national economy were developed on the basis of administrative command, fraud and bribery flourished. The planned economy became a serious obstacle on the way to “planned development”.

Leading downstream management, developmental expenditure, the disintegration of production into a single sector and the economic burden on the economy, undermined the overall dynamics of economic growth, affecting all sectors of the economy, material and non - material production, and socio - cultural aspects . The inability to implement these plans led to distortions in the life of society. According to the estimates made by scientists of the USSR, distortions accounted for 3% of the total production in the country. In the raw materials' delivery sector, however, the figures were from 5% to 25% . In 1977, 1075 people were prosecuted for embezzlement in the Belarusian SSR. 700 thousand rubles worth of fraud was found in the construction companies of the Leningrad region of Tajikistan in 1983 - 1984. In the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan in 1983, 667 industrial enterprises and construction companies convicted for fraud . In Moldavia, however, the fraud grew dramatically, but people were increasingly gaining positions (promotions). However, the essence of all bad habits in the socio - economic and political life of the country was not analyzed and disclosed. On the contrary, they were evaluated as a national or regional case only related to the activities of some of the local parties . The reason of stagnation covering the Soviet country by the end of the twentieth century was identified as a “negative habit” cases in some republics rather than defective administration system, as a result in 1983 Uzbekistan became an experimental area for exposing “criminality”. Since bribery in the Soviet country, including fraud, abuse of state power, was accepted exclusively as a phenomenon of Uzbekistan, most of the personnel actively involved in the socio-economic and political life of the republic were convicted.

Executive Committee of the Uzbek National Security Committee in 1983 initiated a criminal charge against a head of Bukhara Valley Executive Committee A. Muzaffarov, who was caught red-handed taking bribery. This criminal investigation started in Uzbekistan transferred to the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR in September 1983. The same year, according to the order of the General Prosecutor of the USSR, A. M. Rekunkov, an investigation team of 200 people formed from different parts of the country led by the investigator of special cases of USSR Prosecutor's Office T. Gdlyan and sent to Uzbekistan . This was the beginning of the "cotton case". Most of the investigators of the team were inexperienced, ignored the illegal business and blindly followed their assignments. The investigation team had been given great powers and privileges. From the very first days of investigation the team claimed that "everyone gives and receives bribery in Uzbekistan" , based on this false claim, the team chose the path of lawlessness and used their privileges as a tool of slander, misinterpretation, falsification of facts, forcing people to give false information, and revenge against unwanted ones. In the investigation of the team's first case in Bukhara Region, Dustov was deprived of the "police colonel" Sh.A. Rakhimov, A. Muzaffarov, V.V. Mulin were deprived from the "police lieutenant colonel", and T.R. Ochilov was deprived of the title of "Police Major".

All of T. Gdlyan's criminal investigations were on an open charge without real facts. The Commander of the separate division of the Traffic Police Department of Bukhara Province V. Izzatov was one of the victims of the false conviction. V.Izzatov from Asxikent turks became orphan when he was four years old when his dad died, by the age of ten he started working hard, therefore he had to leave school, attended the Soviet army after the tenth class, and took part in the cultivation of the Kazakh land. Upon returning from the army, he was sent to serve the internal affairs, and he carried out his mission perfectly until he received the mayor's title and became the commander of division. Due to his loyalty and integrity, he had been repeatedly awarded honorary badges and awards. However, he was found guilty of not taking administrative action against drivers who had been involved in road traffic violations several times during the "cotton cases" repressions and was blamed of corruption. Long before sending the case to court T. Gdlyan sentenced V. Izzatov to thirteen years in prison and Izzatov will have to spend seven years in different prisons. In general, the life of V. Izzatov, who had been forced to live with criminals in the investigative cells, did not succumb to the so-called work methods used by T. Gdlyan. He was able to stand up for his innocence against all kinds of cunning, aggression and threats.

PROBLEMS OF STUDYING INTELLIGENCE IN THE WORLD PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

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The problem of intellect is one of the most studied subjects in the old Soviet psychology and foreign psychology. While the idea of intellect is different from the point of view, the common goal is one, revealing the intellectual development of the person, its features, its uniqueness. At the beginning of the 20th century, several studies on intellectual study were conducted. Studying the human mental development is one of the most important tasks facing today. The problem of Intellect is one of the most studied subjects in the old Soviet psychology and foreign psychology. Although in Uzbekistan, the concept of intellectual interpretation in ancient Soviet psychology and abroad is different, but the common goal is one, revealing the intellectual development of the person, its features and uniqueness. In many sources, especially in former Soviet psychology, it was traditionally to call it intellectual talent or talent. In the psychology of the US and Western European countries, the concept of intelligence is used to quantify and quantify capabilities.

Intellect's structure was particularly striking in the minds of psychologists. The well-known American scientist Charles Spearman (1904), distinguished by the behavior of the individual, separated a certain "head" of the intellect and called it "G" factor. In his opinion, the human brain never works alongside the arithmetic problem, repairing a car engine, or learning a foreign language. While some people share the common intellectual level with others, there is a clear superiority in performing some types of activities. Therefore, Spearman adds the Factor S as the addition factor to factor G. And it is called an indicator of special ability. According to Spiral's theory, everyone reflects a certain level of general intelligence, which, in turn, depends on his attitude to the environment. According to the Spearman, each person has different levels of personal abilities, which appear in the process of resolving obvious problems. A study of the intellectual structure was reflected in the study of a number of scientists outside Spearman. In particular, George Gilford's (1959) research is particularly interesting. J. Gilford identifies about 120 factors of the intellect. George Gilford's imagination in his cubic model: operations, memory, divergent and convergent thinking;

- content: symbolic, symbolic, semantic, ethical;
- result: Elements, Levels, Communication, Response, System, Modification;
- reforms; by usage and application, he distinguished up to 120 different types of capabilities.

1. The essence is a thinking of something.
2. Operation – how we are thinking.
3. The result is what leads to our mental actions (the result of our mental progress).

George Gilford argues that creative thinking is based on the differentiated and convergent types of thinking. George Gilford believes that the abilities are within the overall pattern of intellect, so it identifies four factors of creativity.

- a) The ability to show the results of extraordinary (unexpected) responses to originality-interpretation combinations;
- b) Semantic flexibility - the ability to distinguish between the function of the object and to propose its new use;
- c) Flexible flexibility - ability to change the form of stimulating factors to see new possibilities;
- d) Semantic spontaneous flexibility - the ability to create different ideas in relatively limited situations.

George Gilford understands his creative abilities as some of the supposed structures, resulting in inter correlation these forms of testing. Torrens describes these skills as distinctions between humans. Torrens understands creativity that he / she has the ability to perceive flawed, flawed knowledge, lack of elements, disarmament, and so on. The creative act includes the possibility of subsequent sensation, search for solutions, the emergence and formation of hypothesis about the missing elements, checking and revising these hypotheses, and the possibility of modification and, finally, the outcome.

Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget approaches the intellectual problem from a personal point of view. It often uses the term "intellect" instead of the concept of thinking, sometimes with some distinction from psychological terms, and so on. Jean Piaget divides the theory of intelligence into two and names them intelligent functions and intellectual circles. According to Jean Piaget, the main functions of the intellect include the orderliness and adaptation (adaptation, adaptation), which are called functional invariant of the intellect. The author divides the following stages of the intellect

- a) Sense motor intellect (from birth to 2 years);
- b) Period of post-operative thinking (2 to 7 years of age);
- c) The period of concrete (intelligent) operations (7-8 years)

Keywords: intellect, skill, talent, concept, semantic, divergent, convergent, mental movement, perception.

FROM THE HISTORY OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL ASIAN KHANATES AND THE OTTOMAN TURKS (XIX. CENTURY)

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This article examines the interests of the Ottoman Turks in the Central Asian region in the geopolitical system of the XIX century, in particular, trade, economic and diplomatic relations with the Bukhara emirate, Khiva and the Kokand khanates, the exchange of ambassadors.

Although the struggle for Turkestan was conducted mainly between the Anglo-Russian empire, other states, including the Ottoman Empire, had their own geopolitical interests in the region. It can be seen that there is some correlation between the position of Turkey as a claim to the leader of the Islamic world. Since the 16th century, relations between the two sides, both economically and politically, tend to be closer to each other. But at the beginning of the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire, which had lost its previous power in the world and was subjected to cruel feudal relations, could not become the patron saint of the Central Asian khanates. However, at the beginning of the century the danger of external enemies increases the gap between them. Among the guests, the Bukhara Emirate intends to establish permanent contacts with the embassy to improve relations with the Ottoman Empire. During the rule of Amir Khaydar (1800-1826) several ambassadors were sent to Istanbul from 1801, and Amir stressed that he was loyal to the Sultan as a whole Turanian ruler. In particular, in March 1816, they visited other ambassadors of Amir Khaydar, headed by Muhammad Yusuf. According to the appeal to the Sultan, the Bukhara nobles ruled for some time in Central Asia.

However, Fergana and Khorezm dispersed and did not obey. In this regard, the decree of the Sultan sends the Supreme and asks that the two territories belong to him. He also asks to send religious books. But only 32 books were sent. In 1819, another embassy was sent under the leadership of Khoja Mahmoud Sharif. He also asked Bukhara, along with religious books, to give him the status of vassal allies of the Ottoman Empire. Of course, this request was unexpected for Turkey. That is why the Advisory Council under the Sultan was convened and discussed in detail. Representatives of the ruling circles of Istanbul, who did not want a deterioration in relations with Russia, will give up their refusal. Amir Nasrullo also tried to avoid diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Sultan. For example, in 1837, ambassadors led by Boltaguljik were in Istanbul.

The Ambassador indicated to the Sultan that he was loyal to his Sultan, and asked him to support Movarounnahr and Balkh in order to suppress revolts against him. It is necessary to punish the rebels against the sultan,

but stressed that the land between the Kokand Khanate is contradictory. Meanwhile, Kokand Khan sent ambassadors to Istanbul. On January 30, 1839, Said Mohammad Zohid Khoja was the ambassador of the khan in the letter of the khan. According to Zohid Khodji, Kokand Khan asked Muhammad Alikhon to send two highly qualified officers to the army to help him in military work, if he could not do this, he would send a warrant and instructions to the Khan for his sword and medal. The king wanted to say his loyalty to the Sultan. It should be noted that in the 1930s, Great Britain and Turkey formed an alliance. The British used the Khanate to influence the Khanate and effectively fight the Russians. Soon diplomatic correspondence begins with the Bukhara Emirate of the Ottoman Empire. This was due to the fact that two British officers were captured. Between 1841 and 1843, the Turks sent 8 letters. It was repeatedly stated that Britain has no enemy of hostility along with the demand for liberation. The ruler did not respond to any of the letters, and the spies were executed. However, in 1848, another letter was sent to the Sultan on behalf of Amir Nasrullah. It says that ending the wars with Kokand and living in a single union with the Muslims. Because in that year the ambassadors of Kokand visited the Sultan and complained to the emir of Bukhara. According to the archive, on April 17, 1849, the sultan, the Prince of Kokand Sodik, allowed him to observe the ports at his request. On April 30, 1861, Ambassador Kokand Khoja Sudur asked the Ottoman government to negotiate with the Russian king and stop attacks on the Russians and attack the territory of the Kokand khanate.

As it turned out, Turkey maintained good relations with the Kokand Khanate, but in practice did not provide any assistance. On the eve of the Crimean War, many British and Turkish embassies visit the Khanate. They were to create an alliance of khans and start a war against Russia. For example, the ambassadors of the Khiva khanate, who visited the governor-general of Orenburg in 1852, declare that they want to free the Russians from Khiva and Syrdarya and build Turkish military towers there. Or at the end of 1853, Turkish emissaries spread the message that the people of the Kokand Khanate and the Kazakh lands soon received a great army with the Turkish sultan. Hoping to help them, some of the Khiva's khans will also send ambassadors to Istanbul. When he arrived in Turkey on June 25, 1854, Khiva's assistant, Sultan, appealed for help in expelling Russian troops seized by the majority of the royal lands. Of course, these ambassadors are also given promises and promises, but in practice nothing has been done. In fact, at that time Ottoman Turks prevailed not only in the khanates, but also in neighboring East Turkestan and Afghanistan. In 1849, the governor of Herat Yormuhammadkhan and the Afghan ruler asked the Sultan to send a petition to the Ottoman Sultan and ask him to remove Gupar from the Sinkh, who made a mess, saying that he was loyal to the Sultan. He also said that if the Sultan allows, he will be able to gather about a million soldiers from nearby areas and will assist in the transfer of Indian lands to the Sultan. Muslims in Eastern Turkestan, in

turn, respected the position of the sultan in the Islamic world and always claimed that they were loyal to him.

However, the Ottoman Empire lost its Russian empire in Central Asia. Although the Khans were given various gifts, various labels and investments, they could not take more action, fearing the distance between the distances and the tensions between the big powers in the region. On the other hand, the economic and military conditions of the Ottomans in that period did not allow this. However, the sultan continued to actively intervene in the political situation in Turkestan in the 60-80th of the XIX century.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

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Today, the developing countries in the world are aware of one fact that no state in history can achieve unbroken development with foreign countries. Especially in Uzbekistan, the formation of a system of organizations dealing with foreign countries and international organizations during the period of independence, the establishment of trade-economic and cultural-humanitarian relations with them, and raising these ties to the level of cooperation have become one of the pressing issues. In particular, Uzbekistan and Turkey have established partnerships with two Turkic states, which are closely interconnected with common history, single language and religion, common values and similar traditions.

In recent years, relations between the two countries have been in a completely new fashion, due to the political initiatives and activities of the leaders of the two countries. Indeed, "We will never forget that Turkey, which has been a close friend and economic partner for us, is the first country to recognize the independence of Uzbekistan".

The leaders of the two countries met in May 2017 during a meeting of the Presidents of Uzbekistan and Turkey at the international forum "One Place, One Way" in Beijing. Shavkat Mirziyoyev and RecepTayyip Erdogan continued the trust dialogue at the Science and Technology Summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 10 September in Astana.

Cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Turkey is one of the leading trends in the field of culture.

We aim to clarify three aspects of this topic. These include education, science and arts.

Uzbekistan and Turkey have also agreed on the importance of cooperation in the fields of culture, education, sport, tourism and tourism in the fields of culture, tourism and arts, as well as the importance of cooperation between the two countries. The establishment of the ministries of ministries was implemented.

In the cultural relations between Turkey and Uzbekistan, cultural and art days of the two countries, the promotion of the literary and artistic creativity of the two countries, as well as the celebration of the day of the Republic of Turkey and the Independence Day and Navruz.

President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan The State visit of the Republic of Uzbekistan from April 29 to May 1, 2018 became an important step in the development of cultural relations between the two countries. President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan started his visit to Bukhara region by visiting the Bahouddin Nakshband complex. Watching Ark's Ark in Bukhara, visited thousands of exhibits and archaeological exhibits at the regional museum of local history, as well as visited the mosque of the mosque. At the Reception-hall at the center of the city, the regional artists presented national melodies that glorify international friendship.

Recep Tayyip Erdogan honored Uzbekistan with the words "Our country, Our eyes" and gives a high appraisal to the works of the Uzbek literary figures. He described Chulpan as "a poet awakening the people" claiming that the spirit of patriotism in his poem "The Flood" has been burning to the hearts of fraternal Turkish people for almost a century.

In his speech at the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized that the Turkish people viewed Uzbekistan as the fraternal country and the people of Uzbekistan. The scientific heritage of great thinkers such as Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Imam Bukhari, Bahouddin Nakshband, Hakim Termizi, as well as the light in the world of science.

President of the Republic of Turkey, Rejep Erdogan spoke with excitement about the poems of Uzbek poets Abdulla Aripov "I Love Uzbekistan", Erkin Vakhidov's "Uzbegin".

On November 28, 2017, the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan Bakhtiyar Sayfullaev and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), Ali Ihsan Chaglar, held a meeting with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During the meeting, the two countries discussed issues of mutual interest in the days of culture of the states, mutual assistance in the renovation of cultural heritage objects, introduction of theater tours, museums and cultural heritage (repairs of unique art and exhibits), master classes, to promote the world of craftsmanship (family contract) in Uzbekistan in order to study the heritage sites, attract grants, and develop tourism. and selling tourists in Uzbekistan, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Bavarian Festival of Turkic Culture and the Memorandum on Mutual Cooperation in Other Cultural Fields, which will

soon be signed on the Roadmap for 2018-2019 prioritized and perspective issues.

Relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey are also intensifying in promoting culture of the two countries and developing tourism, which today is one of the most profitable areas of the world economy. Turkey has been interested in Uzbekistan's historical monuments and unique architectural samples, national culture and art. The number of Uzbek tourists increases every year, with Turkish tourists reaching 10% of tourists coming to Uzbekistan. Tourist firms and companies of Turkey have played a significant role in turning the tourism sector into one of the most important sectors of the economy. Uzbekistan has studied the world experience in this field, in particular, the experience of Turkish "drilling industry". Uzbekistan has become a regular participant in seminars and exhibitions in tourism in Turkey.

One of the most important directions in the Uzbek-Turkish relations was the education system. In 1992 the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Silm Company of Turkey adopted the "Program of Cooperation in the Field of Education for 1992-2000". The Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan joint with the Republic of Turkey (SILM) established lyceums of Uzbekistan and Turkey in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Samarkand, Namangan, Fergana, Khorezm regions and Tashkent city. The Silm Anonim Company has opened 11 more lyceums in 1993, with a total of 1065 students trained.

In the first year of studying in Turkish-Turkish lyceums, students were taught English and Turkish in the preparatory classes, and in the following year they received English in Specialization Sciences. This kind of lyceum students have achieved great successes at the national and international Olympiads. D.Kamolov, a student of Uzbek-Turkish lyceum in Tashkent in 1993, a pupil of the Uzbek-Turkish lyceum Namangan N. Husainov and D.Shamsiddinov won the golden medal at the International Olympiad on Environmental and Environmental Issues held in Istanbul in 1997-1998.

66 Uzbek students studying in 1994-1995 academic year at 9 universities of the Republic of Turkey, and in the first three months of the 1995-1996 academic year, two more students returned to Uzbekistan. This figure was the highest among Central Asian countries studying in Turkey.

By 2008, Uzbek-Turkish lyceums stopped working for various reasons. Turkey's ambassador to Uzbekistan Ahmad Bashar Shah said that they are related to Fethullah Gulen, the leader of the coup d'etat of July 15, 2016. At a time when the Fethullahashi terrorist organization, which simultaneously embraced itself as a connecting link and settled in 150-160 countries, long-term leaders in Uzbekistan were immediately aware of its original intentions. Its roots were totally destroyed. We must express it with

gratitude, "said the Ambassador of Turkey to Uzbekistan. The ambassador said that the FETO is a new generation of terrorist organizations that have been targeted not only in Turkey but also in other countries, aimed at rebuilding the state, confidentiality and extortion. As it turned out, Fethullah Gulen opened private schools in 1970 and tried to influence young people on their minds.

In collaboration with the scientific community of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkey, The Institute of Geology and Geophysics of Uzbekistan, Atatürk University in Arzirum, Turkey, Science and Technology State Committee and Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council, Turkish FA Institute of Genetics, TÜBİTAK Center of Turkey, Institute of Chemistry and Anadolu University of Turkey, Istanbul University, Institute of Nuclear Physics of ANAS. Great results have been achieved with the cooperation of scientists from these institutions. Scientists from Uzbekistan and Turkey collaborated in various fields of science. These two nations played an important role in furthering the friendship.

In the years to come, cooperation in the field of education between the two countries has intensified. In November 2018 in Kastamonu, Turkey, A scientific conference on studying the history of the Amir Timur and the Timurids was held in which Turkish and Uzbek historian scientists attended. The Professor of the University of Kastamonu, Cevdat Yakuboglu, "Relations of Amir Timur with Greater Amir Timur" with Isfandiyorbek, Professor of Marmara University in Istanbul Mehmet Şahingoz, "History of the Ottoman Empire in History", The Doctor of Historical Sciences Khurshida Yunusova, "Interethnic Relations in Uzbekistan in the 80s of the 20th Century" Tulkin Khait, The Deputy Chairman of Amir Timur International Charity Foundation, made a presentation on "Literary study of Amir Timur's image".

On June 3, 2018, thirty religious scholars from a number of Turkish universities visited Bukhara region. A meeting was held with the heads and teachers of the Mir Arab High School in Bukhara, as well as with the heads and professors of higher education institutions from Turkish universities. Memorandum of Cooperation has been signed between the Mir Arab High Madrassah and the prestigious educational institutions such as the Ibn Khaldun University of the Republic of Turkey, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Istanbul University and Kastamonu University.

Uzbekistan and Turkey have been cooperating for many years in different areas of art. The artists of the two countries exchanged experiences in international conferences on music, fine arts, folklore, theater and cinema. Turkey has attracted great attention to the folklore and folk art of Uzbek folklore.

The International Mentioned Art Forum, which was held once every two years in Shakhrisabz, is a practical expression of the noble aspirations in this direction. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop the Uzbek national art scene" as of November 17, 2017 and the "International Forum of the Maqom Art Forum" of April 6, 2018 has begun the new era in the history of Uzbek classical music. About 300 artists from 73 countries took part in the International Conference of Contemporary Art in Shakhrisabz on September 6-10, 2018. The theater arts played an important role in the cooperation of Turkey and Turkey. Theater artists from both countries regularly exchanged experiences. Tourist performances by Uzbek singers from Turkey and Turkey were also organized.

There are traditions that remain unchanged between the two countries in various fields of culture. It has become a tradition for Turkish artists to take part in the Sharq Taronalari international music festival since 1997.

In general, Relations in the arts have been established in the relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey in music, fine arts, folklore, theater and cinema, and the artists of the two countries exchanged their experiences at international conferences. Especially, Art lovers in Turkey have a great interest in Uzbek folklore and bachery art. Turkish culture workers organized international expeditions to study Uzbek folk music and acquainted themselves with the bachelor's arts and activities of different regions of Uzbekistan. The cooperation in various fields of culture was based on traditions that remained unchanged between the two countries. Turkish artists took an active part in the Sharq Taronalari international music festival in Samarkand.

The following proposals and recommendations have been developed for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan's cultural-humanitarian cooperation with Turkey:

1. Further development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey, jointly with research institutes in science, innovative technologies, social and humanitarian areas, development of new projects,
2. Exchanging experiences, scholarships, and scholarships among scholars.
3. It is required to pay special attention to the effectiveness of the implementation of promising normative and legal acts on the education of Turkish students in higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan.

In conclusion, one of the most complex and urgent directions of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey was the relationship in the education system. The partnership between the Ministry of Public

Education of Uzbekistan and the Turkish company Silm has been developed and put into practice in the field of education for many years. Organization of lyceums - lyceums, organization of lyceums with curricula and programs agreed with the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan took place. Lyceum students have gained positive results at the national and international Olympiads. However, these lyceums were identified by some terrorist organizations in Turkey, but they were closed. Scientists from Uzbekistan and Turkey collaborated in various fields of science. These two nations played an important role in furthering the friendship.

The relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey are developing in a wide range of fields, including the holding of national and cultural events, as well as international conferences, festivals, contests and international exhibitions organized by the Uzbek-Turkish Friendship Society and Uzbek-Turkish Cultural Centers.

The two countries have intensively cooperated in art, music, fine arts, folklore, theater and cinema. The artists met and met in international conferences. The Turkish art has attracted great attention from Turkish fans and expeditions on their study were organized. Turkish artists participated in the international music festival "Sharq Taronalari", which will be held in Samarkand. These partnerships in various fields of culture play an important role in the further development of mutual national and universal values between the two peoples.

ORTA ASYA HANLIKLARI VE OSMANLI DEVLETI ARASINDEKI ILISKILERDE TICARET YOLLARININ ONEMI

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Buyuk Ipek yolu binlerce yil Dogu ve Bati devletlerini ilk defa baglayan ve iliskilerinde katkı saglayan bir kervan yoludur. Buyuk Ipek yolu XV yuzyila kadar cok buyuk onemliysa da sonraki devirlerde kendi diyerini tam kayip etmemistir.

Ticaret yollari Orta Asya hanlikleri ve Osmanli devleti arasindeki siyasi- elcilik, ekonomik ve kulturel iliskilerde cok buyuk katkı saglamistir. Orta Asya hanlari ve Osmanli sultanleri Buyuk Ipek yolu üzerindeki ticari iliskilerdeki engelleri, tehlikeleri yok etmek, ticaret kervenlerinin saglam bir yoldan gecmeleri icin birlikte calismistir.

Istanbul Orta Asya hanlikleri ve Osmanli devleti arasindeki siyasi-elcilik, ekonomik ve kulturel iliskilerde cok büyük katkı saglamistir.

Orta Asya hanlari Osmanli sultanlarına mektuplerini haç ziyaretine giden Istanbul dan geçen guvenli yolcular, ticaretçiler vasitasinde de göndermistir. Orta Asya hanlikleri ve Osmanli devleti arasindeki iliskilerin gelişmesinde elçiler büyük önem taşımıştır. Bu hakkında Buhara nani Abdullahan II Osmanli sultani Murat III ya gönderdiyi mektepte yazmistir. 1819 yilinda Osmanli sultani Mahmut II Buhara emiri Emir Haydara elçisinden alti adet çok deyerli kitaplar hediye etmiştir. Emir Haydarda bir kaç defa Osmanli sultanina hediyeler ile elçisini göndermiştir. Kokan hani Umar han (1810-1822)da Mahmut II ya Lutfi, Nevei, Bedil divanlarını hediye olarak göndermiştir.

XIX yuzyillinda karayolun tehlikeli olmasına ragmen Astrahan üzerinden gecen tuccar kervanlarının sayisi azalmamistir. Ancak Orta Asyadaki siyasi durum neticesinde Meshed-Merv yolunun onemi dusmustur. A.Vambery tuccarlar Mashad dan Buharaya on gunluk yol olmasına ragmen bu yoldan degil, belki baska uzak ama tehlikesiz Hirat-Balh gectiklerini yaziyor. Meshad-Merv yolunun tehlikeli oldugu icin Orta Asyadan hac ziyareti icin giden yolcularda Orenburg-Astrahan-Kavkaz –Trabzon yolundan gecmislerdir.

XIX yuzyilda Orta Asya pazarlarında cok sayida hind, iran, turk tuccarleri ticaret yapmistir. Buhara ve Hive ipek kumaslari ve hazir esyeleri, atlas, duhoba, korakol derileri turkmen atlari Osmanli devletine getiriliyordu. XIX yuzyilinda Trabzon yolu dunya ticaretinin gelişmesinde cok buyuk onem tasidi. Trabzon yolundan Iran ve Orta Asyaya Ingiltere mallari getirilmistir. Ingiltere mallari Orta Asyaya Bombay ve Kandahar üzerindende getirilmistir.

XVI-XIX yuzyili birinci yarisi tarihlerinde Orta Asya'da etkili, hizli sehirlesme cereyani gecmistir. Buyuk Ipek yolundaki Orta Asya sehirleri ticaret, kultur merkezleri olarak Dogu ve Bati devletlerinin iliskilerine katkı saglamistir. Ogrenilen bu tarihi donemde, Orta Asya hanliklarindeki siddetli, siyasi, sosyal-ekonomik ve kultur cereyanlari gecen, merkez olarak sayilan unlu sehirler farkli zamanlarda epeyce uzun farkli kademeleri gecirmistir. Bu sehirlerin bir cogu belli sebeplere gore buyumus, diyerleri ise tarih alaninda kayip olmus ve yikilmistir, bu sehirlerin yerinde baska yeni sehirler yapilmis ve gelismistir. Uc yuz yildan fazla sene icerisinde nufuzun sosyal terkihi olarak, ustaliga alismak, sehirlerin ayrintilasma, ustalarin teknik araclarinin gelismesi, ic ve dis ticaretin gelismesi, sehirler hayatinin rahatlamasi ve kuvvetlenmesi, gosterisli binalarin buyumesi sehirler ve sehir yasamini, yapimini deyistirmistir. Ogrenilen bu tarihi donem icerisinde son ortacag donemindeki Orta Asya sehirleri, ortami, o veya baska hanlik icerisinde olmasi sehirler gelismesine, ayni ozellikleri tasimasina engel olamamistir. Bu sehirlerin genel alanda ve ayrintili ozelliklerinin gelismesi, sehir yasami, toplum hayatinin tum alanlarina, ozellikle sosyal-ekonomik hayatinde etki gostermistir.

XIX yuzyilda Orta Asya pazarlarinda cok sayida Asyali tuccarlar ticaret yapmistir. Buhara ve Hive ipek kumaslari ve hazir esyalari, atlas, duhoba, korakol derileri turkmen atlari Osmanli devletine getiriliyordu. XIX yuzyilinda Trabzon yolu dunya ticaretinin gelismesinde cok buyuk onem tasidi. Trabzon yolundan Iran ve Orta Asya ya Ingiltere mallari getirilmistir. Ingiltere mallari Orta Asya ya Bombay ve Kandahar uzerinde getirilmistir.

OSMANLI'DA VAKIF KERVANSARAYLAR

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Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda ticârî faaliyetler hem şehirler ve bölgeler arası hem de ülkeler ve kıtalar arası boyutta cereyan etmiştir. İmparatorluğun muhtelif merkezlerinden geçen önemli ticaret yolları ülkenin iktisadi, sosyal ve kültürel hayatına canlılık katmıştır. Doğu'dan İpek Yolu üzerinden gelen kervanlarla gelen çeşitli ticârî mallar, Trabzon, Erzurum, Musul, Bağdat, İstanbul, Bursa ve Antakya gibi menzillerden kara ve deniz yolları ile hem imparatorluğun muhtelif şehirlerine hem de Avrupa, Afrika, Arabistan gibi bölgelere güvenli bir şekilde ulaştırılmaya çalışılırdı. Kervanların emniyet içerisinde bir yerden bir yere mal taşımada yani ticaretin sağlıklı bir şekilde işlemesinde kervansarayların hayati bir rolü olmuştur. Ticaret yolları üzerinde bulunan ve stratejik önemi haiz menzillerde inşa edilen bu yapıların önemli bir bölümü yüzyıllar boyunca ayakta kalmıştır. Kervansaraylar, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu içerisinde bulunan ticaret yolları üzerinde belirli aralıklarla inşa edilmiş ve tüccara konaklama, yemek, hayvanların bakımı ve güvenlik gibi hizmetleri sunan yapılardır. Osmanlı döneminde büyük oranda Padişah ve yüksek devlet erkânı tarafından inşa edilmiş bu yapılar hem ticârî hayatın işleyişinde baş rol oynamış hem de vakfa konu edilenleri hayır faaliyetlerine önemli katkılarda bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada, Osmanlı döneminde inşa ve vakfa konu edilen kervansarayların işlevleri ve destek oldukları hayır faaliyetleri, vakıf belgelerinin analizi ile değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, Kervansaray, Ticaret, Vakıf

THE HISTORY OF THE ASIAN COUNTRIES IN THE TURKESTAN COLLECTION

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This thesis reflects the causes and structure of the creation of the Turkestan collection, the current state of education. The thesis also provides a brief overview of the materials of the collection of Turkestan about Central Asia and its neighbors.

An important role in the written sources is the Turkestan Collection, consisting of 594 volumes from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The collection includes articles about the history of Central Asia and Asia, articles published in Russian and foreign magazines and newspapers in Turkestan, and is now being kept at the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. Turkestan's collection reflects the history of the Central Asian people before and after the colonial period of the Russian Empire. The collection was started in 1867 by the well-known Russian bibliographer V. Mejov (1830-1894). Later, N V Dmitrovskiy, A.A.Divayev, A.Semyonov contributed to the creation of the rest of the collection.

When the Russians came to Central Asia, they did not have other sources of information published in newspapers or magazines. The one, who wanted to study, had to go to the Petersburg library. Taking into account this difficulty, Turkestan general-governor K. P. Kaufmann started the Turkestan package after August 16, 1867 . Within a short period of time, resources of up to 2,200 volumes are collected. Of course, this information should be kept systematically to be used in scientific research. K. P. Kaufmann, a well-known bibliographer, She will give it to Meckov.

All the materials collected for the Turkestan Collection are as follows: The newspaper articles are glued to white paper, and magazines and book articles are attached to a separate paper frame. Only 10 thousand of articles in newspapers and magazines have been deleted. The material made in such a way is typed in typography on a single-sheet, top cover. Meckov chronologically sorted the magazines from books, magazines and newspapers in the collection.

At the time of the Kaufman governor, 250 ceilings of the collection were prepared. In 1881-1887 during the reign of Kolpakovsky, Chernyaev and Rosenbach, 166 volumes were created. Thus, a total of 416 collections of Russian, French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, and Latin-produced 4713 titles were prepared. The collection materials are alphabetically divided into three parts:

1. Indicators of names of authors and translators in Bibliography.

2. Place names display.
3. Indicators of authors and articles appearing in foreign bibliographies.

The total material in the package is divided into systemic indicators as follows:

Central Asia (general)

- a) Articles on historical, political and geographical topics.
- b) various scientific expeditions and tours to Central Asian countries.

Territories under the control of Central Asia

- a) geography, statistics, ethnography.
- b) history and its auxiliary subjects.
- c) economic - political and legal sciences.
- d) agriculture and industry: agriculture, horticulture, forestry, livestock and robbery. Beekeeping and fishing.
- e) technology, silkworm, cotton, grape.

Mining industry

- a) natural and mathematical sciences.
- b) medicine.
- c) bibliography, linguistics.

Central Asian countries that are not Russian

- a) Bukhara - Khiva.
- b) Turkmenistan.
- c) Mongolia, Jungourian, East Turkestan (Including other Asian countries)
- d) Throw.
- e) British colonies with Central Asia, India, Afghanistan, Herat and other countries.
- f) Iran and Beljistan

Establishment of the Turkestan volume in 1887 is suspended due to financial issues.

The Turkestan collection is divided into two parts according to the usual rule: the first part consists of volumes 1 to 416 (1867-1887), compiled by Meckov, and the other part contains 417-594 volumes and is called the "Tashkent period" of the collection. This division of the Turkestan Collection is based on a 20-year period of erasure and name. In order to complete the collection, a supervisory committee was set up by 1907 the process of creating.

Getting acquainted with the volumes of the collection after Mecca, we can see that, in particular, there have been some changes in the word

endings. In the first volumes, it was said, "The collection of stories and articles related to Turkistan in general in Central Asia on the instruction of Turkistan's military general-governor by Meckov", in the last 175 volumes we read: "Turkestan from Russian and foreign newspapers The collection was compiled on the instructions of the Governor General of Turkestan, and the lower part of the page was printed in Tashkent. In the first 34 volumes (417-450), "N.I. Grodekov "and was given as 1907. From 451 volumes does not contain the surname of the general-governor, and until 492 volumes are dated 1908. The period of publishing of the volumes 493 and 495 is defined as 1907. From the year 496 to the end, the date for the publication has not been specified.

One thing to note is that N.V. The collection, created under the leadership of Dmitrovsky (417-543), was different from Meckov. The collectors worked in a separate area, in a setting that was different from the capital and the capital city. It was a problem for the country away from Russian bookstores. The developers appealed to the local and Siberian, Caucasus, Moscow, and Petersburg newspapers and magazines, regional statistical committees, and academic institutions to collect the necessary materials.

In the year 1907, and in recent years, 81 volumes (64%) of the 127-volume collection of newspaper materials were produced mainly from local newspapers. Four of these are the 423, 446, 452, 476 volumes from the Uzbek and Tatar-language Turkistan volume and "Vaqf" newspapers.

Materials of "Tashkent period" of the collection containing 127 rows were systematized, but chronological sequence was ignored. The main focus is on the material life of the country. Most titles do not have headers, so many sources cannot be found. However, the cost of the collection has gone down significantly lower than during Meckov's time.

The work on the preparation of the Turkestan Collection in 1910 has been halted for some time due to financial expenses. During this period, the group led by N. Dmitrovskiy completed its work. From the mid-1911s to the collection of the later collections of the collection, the well-known orientalist A.A. Semyonov continued. A.A. Semenov's direct leadership and participation included a total of 48 volumes of "Turkestan sbornik" (from 175 Tashkent periods). He looks at several ways to prepare the new edition of the collection, and concludes that it is necessary to reduce the number of articles from newspapers. There are several reasons for this. First, it was widely covered in British and neighboring countries while the Russian Empire turned Central Asia into a colony. V. M. Meckov aims to keep these newspapers on the pages of the Turkestan Collection. At the beginning of the 20th century, the situation changed completely. Now, the general problem of the international relations plan has been completely solved, and the Central Asian problem has lost its admiration. Secondly A.A.

Semyonov understood that newspapers in several smaller cities began to emerge as in other big cities. It was impossible to cover all these newspapers in the collection. Thirdly, the volume of scientific research and articles has grown ever more advanced, and has been published in magazines and in separate books. That is why Semyonov stopped the newspapers and stopped writing articles.

After several studies and discoveries, Semenov prepared his first two volumes (544 and 545) in 1914. The difference between the "Turkestan Collection" and the works created under the guidance of A. Semenov is that they have been systematized to specific branches of science. 556, 586, 567, 584, 589 ethnography, 556 - 557, 587 philology, 554, 572 - 573, 575, 582 - 583, for example, 546 - 548, 570, 588 - 589, 591. geography, 552 - 553, 562, 571 geology, 551, 560, 579 herb culture, 540-549 crops and irrigation, 565, 576 - 578, 586 land and farming, 561, 564, 574 farming and others. In July 1916, Semyonov prepared his last 11 chapters under his guidance before leaving Tashkent.

During the Soviet era, the collection of new volumes of the Turkestan collection was published by the local Uzbek bibliographer E.K. Betger did research. In 1939, the last three editions of the Turkestan Collection (592-594) were compiled under the Betger editing. After that, the process of creating a long-lasting collection will end.

In 1948, Betger made a reference to the Turkestan collection for convenience. Indicative material is available in chronological order. Almost all information is provided in annotation. Being a member of the Betger Turkestan Collection has come to an end, we are not mistaken. In particular, after gaining independence Uzbekistan has undertaken a number of efforts to establish the Turkestan Collection.

A number of research works have been carried out on collection materials. Established data suggest that this huge encyclopedic collection is important for the study of political historical processes in Central Asia, Asia and Europe (Russia). This does not mean that we have to study the Turkestan collection and research.

PAN-TURKIC IDEA OF JADID MOVEMENT AND ITS REFLECTION IN ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

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In the near and far history of Uzbekistan, which reviled the national formation process of XIX - XXI century there were lots of projects like Turkestan, Turan, "Turkestan - common home". The history and idea of these projects was related to the Jadid movement, which emerged as a movement and doctrine in the early XX century, and the idea of Pan-Turkism, leaded by Abdurauf Fitrat.

Pan-Turkism, having a close connection with the name of Mustafa Kemal Ata Turk, made a colossal change in the Turkic world of the East in order to liberate the East from the colonial policy of the West. Despite the fact that part of this movement was continued by Abdurauf Fitrat as an ideological follower of Kemal Ata Turk in Turkestan, aspects related to the historical facts of this movement was not studied at the proper level.

A number of documents kept in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan show that between countries such as Tsarist Russia, Britain, France, Germany and Austria there was a serious dispute in the struggle for the dominant role of achieving ideological colonization in Turkestan. Those documents include analytical notes, reports, essays, manifestos, government decrees, telegrams, applications of foreigners for obtaining a residence permission in Turkestan.

It should be noted that Turkey played a key role in the diplomatic relations between Turkestan and Austria-England-Germany. Because all these documents involve Turkish nationals or the Turkish side.

The introduction of Pan-Turkic ideology into the life of Turkestan continues even during the Soviet Union. After the final repression of the jadids of 1938, the Pan-Turkic ideology was suspended. Pan-Turkism, as a core identity feature was revealed in independence time of Uzbekistan.

The end of the XIX century for Turkestan is a crucial period not only in the formation of the colonial image of the region, but also a debatable moment on the definition of the form of religious identity. In the interest of the colonial countries in relation to Turkestan, the Islam factor has always been a difficult task, requiring special experience and knowledge, politics, on which all the content of colonization depended. Most likely, physical or territorial colonization was less important than ideological colonization under the banner of Islamic religious identity. An analytical report submitted to Nicholas II by General of Infantry S.M. Duhovskogo, entitled

"Islam in Turkestan", reveals in its content how difficult Turkestan Islam is in its design and inserted specific tasks for the conqueror of the region in developing a special policy.

Since the end of the 19th century and throughout the entire period of the 20th century, the rhetoric of Muslim identity in Turkestan has been practically considered in the form of "Soviet Islam". But historical documents and some indirect research in this area show that the religious factor was one of the dominant topics in which the interested parties of Central Asia — states like England, France, Germany, Austria — attached paramount importance. According to historical facts, it is clear that they sometimes outstripped Tsarist Russia in considering the religious issue in Turkestan.

It should be emphasized that the state policy of the Russian Empire in close relationship with the Turkestan governorship from 1864 to 1917 is thoroughly reflected in the works of authors such as M. Butino, D. Y. Arapov, I. L. Alekseev, Sh. B. Muhammad and many others. It is the problem of pan-Turkism and its connection with European countries and the pro-European orientation of the Turkestan intelligentsia, contrary to the policies of the Russian Empire that was consecrated in the studies of Adib Khalid, including the latest published book titled "Making Uzbekistan", and in the article by T. Kotyukova. But in all these works, not enough attention is paid to the fact that on the basis of which historical documents the discourse of the formation of religious identity was carried out and what was the attitude of the local intelligentsia to external influences.

In addition, the periodical press and the work of the Jadids themselves, as representatives of the local intelligentsia, shows how the intelligentsia's environment had a fragmented integration in the formation of the ideological foundations of the newly formed region. One group of Jadids (led by Fitrat) adhered to the pan-Turkic ideas led by Ata Turk, the other (led by Munavvar Kary) adopted Crimean Tatar Jadidism, another direction of Jadidism (led by Behbudi) most of all had a pro-European orientation, campaigning for learning French and English. In addition, there is a huge base of materials published in Uzbekistan on the impulse of gaining independence in the years of perestroika after 1985, studying foreign political ties with the local intelligentsia of Turkestan. The time frame reflected in these works covers the end of the XIX century and the period before the II World War of the XX century.

The huge base of materials requires the need for a deeper and newer level of research, a modern approach in a holistic consideration of the design of religious identity. For regional materials on this topic that exist in Uzbekistan, logically should find their true content in combination with sources from Russian archives. Despite the fact that the historical process was going on in Turkestan itself, and that other states also had an impact,

the Russian imperial policy was the main pivot in the formation of Turkestan religious identity. And the purposeful policy of the Russian colonization reproduced the main driving mechanisms of the Turkestan religious identity. It is on this basis that the materials of the Russian archives can serve as unique sources for the purpose of clarifying and combining some of the positions indicated on the documents already viewed.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORLD MANUSCRIPTS SOURCE STUDY OF MAVARDI PRODUCT "AHKOM" GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THESIS

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One of the mighty scientists, to live in the end of X - in the beginning of XI centuries, a public figure of Baghdad "Byte al-hikma", a great statehood scientist, a politician and a statesman Abulhasan Ali ibn Mohammed ibn Habib al-Mavardi al-Basri al-Bagdadi ash-Shofei (963-1058) brought a huge contribution to science development, and his product "Al-ahkom as-sultoniya va-l-valoyot" ("Sultan ahkoms and religious management") is the most important historical source of statehood of the aforementioned period. Research of editions and manuscripts to be stored in libraries of our country and abroad, is pari-passu with the urgent scientific problems. The scientifically-comparative studying of Mavardi product "Ahkom" means the specification of a system, political ethics, a control system, stages of formation of the state administrative establishments, granting of work, conditions for work acceptance, a debt and duties assigned on them, political-legal powers of padishah, vizier, cadi, mazolim, vicar, emir, mufti, nakib, muhtasib and others.

Through this product, the special concepts connected with political management, state, sultanate, finance and law are entered into a science of fiqh. As a result, directly connected with a science of fiqh and solving of problems on a state administration have found the original politically-legal status. Thus, in the Muslim world the first product about a state administration was created.

"Ahkom" was most popular in the Middle Ages among the products with public and politically-legal subjects on state administration and Shariah ahkoms in the Muslim states. It personifies the charter of a state administration, such problems, as wish for the talented head (leader) to govern the state, that is the requirement terms on the basis of elections for mastering of imam (management), and namely the head of the state, the area at the disposal of the state and local management are displayed in it. Besides, such matters as viziers, cadi and their categories, gathering of gifts and zakah at improvement of tax system and economic branch, their distribution, definition of norms of jizya and hiroj and their gathering, the solving of land-water problems are considered in "Ahkom".

In product "Ahkom" the rights of emirs and kinds of emirates, reduction of armed forces in a regular condition, liquidation of plots in the country, criminality prevention, an establishment of punishment for a crime and its execution, the rights of administrative managements, such as hisba to be engaged in the general state control are established.

In product, the discussions on control of spiritual establishments, on paying of a close attention to education problems, state administration laws, a structure and a system, methods of special management, to creativity of creation of the rights and laws on a basis of *furu yal-fiqh* and *usul al-fiqh*, to be the main branches of the Muslim law, are conducted. Before creation of Mavardi product "Ahkom", there was no full doctrine on creation and government in the Islamic world. The scientists of subsequent times used "Ahkom" as an important theoretical source for writing of products on state administration. Means, the research of "Ahkom" from the historical point of view is an urgent problem at estimation of East statehood and sources concerning it.

The interest to life, creativity and a scientific heritage of Mavardi, namely to product "Ahkom", has begun with the period of the scientist's life activity study. The product has been recognized by scientists of Maverrannahr, Khorasan and the North Africa. Bibliographic works of Abu Osim (died in 1068), Abu Iskhok al-Sheroziy (died in 1086), Ibn Saloh al-Shahrivarziy (died in 1253) testify to it. The contribution and a written heritage of Mavardi for development of the doctrine of statehood and (political) science of *fiqh*, namely the review of the scientifically practical importance of product "Ahkom" are stated in them.

In many sources of *fiqh*, it is possible to see the reference to "Ahkom" at solving of the specific problems. The scientists of educational institutions from such regions, as Bagdad, Damascus, Medina, Egypt, Tus, Sheraz, Nishapur, Ustuvu, Merv, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khoesim, and Shash, of the Arabian and not the Arabian world, throughout many centuries, at creation of products on society and state management paid a huge attention to the given product of Mavardi as to a special theoretical source. In the middle Ages, this source had been carrying out the functions of the authentic politically legal doctrine at government creating organization. It is noticed in introduction of product "Ahkom", that it was created at the wish of Abbosiy governors - Kodir Billoh and Koim Biamrillah. It is known, that the Turkic sultans - Tugrulbek and Malikshah Seldzhuki, Amir Temur and Temurids, khans of Bukhara, Kokand and Khiva at organization of works on state administration used "Ahkom" as the practical grant.

For great fakih of the Middle Ages, such as Abu Jalo, Nizomulmulk, Abu Bakr Shashi, Burhaniddin Margilaniy, Fazlulloh ibn Ruzbehon, the product by Mavardi "Ahkom" was an important source at creation of Shariah products and development of statehood doctrines. In particular, Abu Bakr bin Ahmad (died in 1461) has noticed that "Mavardi in product "Ahkom" specially stops on office powers of "imam" (the head of the state), "vizier", "cadi", "sohibi shurta" (Minister of Internal Affairs), "mazolim" (the Minister of the state managers), "vulotukhu" (the supervisor of regional and provincial municipalities), "ash-shuun al-izhtimoya al-omma" (public

management). In particular, at need to muhtasib establishment, amazingly classified the political, legal powers, possibilities and duties and acts of muhtasib " (the defender and a regulator of public relations, shihna, mihna, the registration supervisor).

In spite of the fact that the studying of Mavardi is world widely developing, up to now in our country and abroad neither the researches of manuscripts of product "Ahkom" devoted to comparative analysis, nor the edition of its full critical text have been spent. In addition, the data of the product concerning the statehood, its development and degree of influence on creativity of other thinkers have not been studied completely.

Belonging to Mavardi's feather manuscript of the product "Ahkom" stored in fund of manuscripts, valuable editions and books of Alisher Navoi National Library of Uzbekistan (further AN NLU), and 2 manuscripts stored at the Institut of Oriental Studies of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Abu Raykhan Beruni (further IOS AS RUz) have never been studied. Actually, the manuscripts of product "Ahkom" stored in Uzbekistan are more authentic, than three Kuwaiti not numbered [microfilms 4903, 5085 in Chester Beatty library in Ireland] and the St.-Petersburg manuscript [6737]. In spite of the fact that last years studying of Mavardi works is going on, the research of a source study of the product "Ahkom" based on manuscripts of Tashkent and St.-Petersburg, have not been carried out until now.

Manuscripts of the product "Ahkom" belonging to a Mavardi's feather, stored in Fund of the manuscripts, valuable editions and books of National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi (further NLUz A.Navoi), 2 manuscripts stored at Oriental Studies Institute named after Abu Raykhan Beruni of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (further OSI AS RUz), the manuscript in St.-Petersburg [6737] and, at last three manuscripts stored in Turkey [№377; №378; №379] - have never been studied.

In spite of the fact that last years the study of Mavardi works proceeds (in the western Europe since 1843), the research of a source study of the product "Ahkom", based on the manuscripts stored in Tashkent, St.-Petersburg and Turkey, has not been carried out up till now. The given product of Mavardi "Ahkom" concerning political ethics, and consisting of 20 chapters, since ancient times stored in east states in the form of the manuscript, only now becomes known to a science.

In the course of our researches some manuscripts of this product, not known to a science till now, have been revealed: 2 manuscripts in Tashkent [M. №7228/I, PE. № 63], one in St.-Petersburg [№ 6737], and three

manuscripts in Turkey [№ 377; № 378; № 379]. In particular, the aforementioned manuscripts were not studied by a science specially.

From the aforementioned follows that deep study and the comparative-scientific analysis of all unknown copies of product, from the point of view of a historical source study, is an actual problem for a science.

IS'HOQXON TO'RA JUNAYDULLO XO'JA O'G'LI IBRAT –FOUNDER OF PRINTING HOUSE OF NAMANGAN

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In this article, based on an analysis of a wide range of sources, discusses the emergence and development of periodicals and printing house in Namangan. The activities of Ibrat - as the founder of the first printing house in Namangan are considered. In addition, it describes the functioning and development of "Matbaai Ishokia" in the past and present.

Our country is famous as the land of great thinkers who have made a great contribution to world civilization and the development of science. The republic pays great attention to the scientific study of the priceless heritage of the ancestors and the improvement of the holy places of worship.

On November 2, 2016, during a meeting with voters in the Namangan region, Shavkat Mirziyoyev put forward the idea of perpetuating the name of a supporter of progress, enlightener Iskhakhan Ibrat, with the goal of recognizing his merits on the path of spiritual enlightenment of the people, and building a memorial complex and organizing "Schools of Ibrat".

Ibrat is the founder of the first printing house in Namangan. Iskhakhan Tura Junaydulla Huja ugli Ibrat was progressive, a man with advanced ideas, an intellectual, an outstanding educator - a poet, a dedicated teacher, a linguist and a scholar - historian, is one of the founders of Uzbek printing house.

Iskhakhan Ibrat was born in 1862 (Hijri 1279) in the village of Turakurgan near Namangan. Primary education received from mom Khurbibi. In 1878-86 he studied at the Muhammad Siddiq Tunkator Madrasa in Kokand. At the age of 24-25, he could speak fluent in seven foreign languages.

Ibrat lived in the city of poets and scholars - in Kokand, where he received inspiration from the creative environment and the pleasure of talking with poets such as Mukimiy, Furkat, Zavky. This situation was the reason for the development of the creative potential of the poet.

Ibrat actively participated in the discoveries of new-fashion schools, the training of teachers, in the work of educating women. In 1907, he opened a new school in Turakurgan.

Ibrat compiled the Olti Tilly Lughat dictionary (dictionary, in six languages). These are languages: Arabic, Farsi, Indian, Turkish, Uzbek, and Russian. This work was significant for this period.

Ibrat, in his time, traveled to many countries of the world thanks to his talent and ability. He visited to 28 countries around the world for work and commercial purposes. In 1887-1892 he visited historical countries - Istanbul, Sofia, Athens, Rome and Kabul. In the years 1892-1896 he lived in the cities of India - Calcutta and Bombay. Traveler Ibrat, after these trips, returned to Turakurgan with scientific and technical news. They were brought a gramophone, music cabinet, movie camera, and photo camera. He was one of the first who organized watching movies and opened an art gallery in private house.

Ibrat is also one of the founders of printing house in Uzbekistan. He bought lithograph inventories in Orenburg, brought them by train to Kokand with great difficulty, and from Kokand to Turakurgan on camels. Lithograph began its work in 1908 under the name "Matbai Iskhakia".

He was in the cities of Ufa and Orenburg, in the Orenburg printing house Haufman, with the condition to pay the money for 10 years, bought a lithographic machine, released in 1901. In 1908, lithography began to work in Turakurgan.

The creation of lithography in one of the villages of Uzbekistan was an important event in the cultural life of the Uzbek people. In connection with this event, Ibrat wrote a poem "Tarihi Chopkhana."

His first book is a collection of poems, Ibrat published in his lithography in 1909 under the name "Ilmi Ibrat".

In 1908-1909, Okhuzoda Abdurauf Shahidiy was the head of lithography in Turakurgan. In the years of his activity, Ibrat in 1908, for the first time in lithography, published his scientific work "Sanati Ibrat, Kalami Mirrazhab Bandiy". Ibrat, not only in the printing sphere, but also in the pedagogical sphere relied on his friend, consulted with Abdurauf. Abdurauf Shahidiy also worked as a teacher in Ibrat's new method school.

Ibrat, from the very first days of the opening of lithography, tried to expand the capabilities of the enterprise. Ibrat's efforts gave the result. Among the population, the demand for books and various brochures increased; as a result, in 1910, lithography was transferred to the city of Namangan (the building of the printing house was located on Nodim Namongoni Street and was destroyed in the 70's of the 20th century by AD).

In 1910, the lithograph "Matbaai Iskhakia" was turned into typolithography. In 1910-1913, Husain Makaev was in charge of the printing house, and in

1913-1917 M.N. Abdusattorov. In Turkistan during this period, the prestige of the printing house increased day by day. In Matbaai Iskhakia, works began to be published in large editions. In 1921-1928, Khusain Makaev led the Namangan State Printing House. H. Makaev after the transition to the Arabic script, H. Makaev returned to his teaching activities. Until the end of his life he worked in training courses for vocational education in the city of Namangan.

Currently, "Matbaai Iskhakia" became the basis of a powerful printing press which is called Ibrat. "Matbaai Iskhakia", for Namangan region, in general has a great cultural and educational spiritual significance for the Turkistan people.

The head of state noted that the school of Ibrat, which bears the name of the great thinker and enlightener, in all respects should be exemplary, prepare modern personnel who speak several foreign languages.

"As I said before, the self-sacrificing life of Ibrat domly on the path of the development of the Motherland was a model in his time, must serve as a model in our days," said the head of state. Our youth should be worthy of his name and strive to be useful for the country and the people.

Keywords: newspaper, printing house, Ibrat, Turkey, Orenburg, "Matbaailshokia", Ibrat school.

HOCA MUHAMMED PARSA'NIN "FESLÜ'L-HİTAB" ESERİNDE HANEFİLİK VE MATURİDİLİK

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Orta Asya'da ortaya çıkarak bugünlerde tüm dünyaya yayılan Hâcegan-Nakşbendiyye talimatı kendisinin yaklaşık 900 yıllık tarihi zarfında İslam Dünyası'nın yanı sıra tüm insanlığa büyük bir manevi miras sunmuştur. Bu tarikatın yetiştirdiği mutasavvıfların ibretli hayatı, çeşitli bilim dallarına ait yazdıkları bilimsel eserleri İslam düşüncesi tarihinde kendine özgü bir yer edinmektedir. Tasavvuf biliminin 14. yüzyıldaki en önde gelen simalarından biri olan Hâcegan-Nakşibendiyye tarikatının öncülerinden olan Hoca Muhammed Parsa (1349-1420) kendisinin Feslü'l Hitab bi-Vusülü'l-Ehbab "Dostlar visalına ulaşmada beyaz ile siyahı ayırt eden kitap" adlı eseriyle meşhurdur. Eser 494 adet meseleye adanmış olup, bu meselelerin tümü İslam aleminde çeşitli bahislere sebep olmuş, ancak; Hoca Muhammed Parsa çeşitli eserlere dayanarak bu sorunları gidermeye çalışmış ve başarıya ulaşmıştır.

Örneğin, Parsa akide (Akaid) ilminin başında gelen Tevhid meselesi üzerine çalışmış ve onu dört mertebe (merhale)de açıklamıştır. Yani Tevhid-i İmanî, Tevhid-i İlmî, Tevhid-i Halî ve Tevhid-i İlahî. Tevhidi bu gibi çeşitlere ayıran Parsa, onların her birisi üzerine geniş açıklamalarda bulunmuş ve tasavvufî yönden kendi yaklaşımlarını dile getirmiştir.

"Tevhid-i İmanî, zahirî bilimlerden istifade ile elde edilir. Bu tür tevhidi sıkı tutmakla şirk-i celi – açık şirkten kurtulmaya yarar sağlanır. Tasavvuf ehli tüm Muminlerle birlikte adı geçen tevhidde ortak olsalar da, diğer mertebelerde onlardan ayrılırlar" diye yazmıştır Parsa.

"Tevhid-i İlmî ise İlmü'l-Yakıyn diye adlandırılan batınî ilimlerden ortaya çıkar. Tevhid-i İlmî, murakabenin (denetim) nurundan, ışığından oluşur. Tevhid-i İlmî, genelde Tevhid-i Halî ile birleşmiştir ve ona yoldaşlık eder. Eğer onlar birlikte olmazlarsa, itibar derecesinden düşen resmî tevhid sayılır". Yani "Hakk Subhanahu'nun has bendelerinin bildikleri keşif zevki ile idrak edilir" der ve bu konuda bazı ariflerin sözlerini sunar.

Parsa, kendisinden önce yaşamış ariflerin sundukları görüşlere kendi yaklaşımını sergiler ve herhangi bir yırtıcı hayvanın çengeline düşen adamlarla yırtıcıların vahşilikleri üzerine bilgi toplayan kişinin bilimi aynı olmadığını örnek gösterir. O, "Maşuk'un (aşık olanın) zatı ve sıfatlarına dair bilim sahibi olmak visalin ta kendisidir diye düşünen adam yanlış eteği tutmuştur" der.

İmam Gazzali'nin "Allah ezze ve celle hakkında eğitim almak yoluyla bilim edinmek ulemaların yoludur" dediği görüşü de sunan Parsa, şu gibi kendi görüşlerini ileri sürer:

"Doğru, bu da büyük yoldur. Lakin enbiya ve evliyaların bilimine nisbeten epey muhteserdir (kısadır). Zira, Hakk Subhanahu ve Teala insanoğlunun eğitimsiz onların kalbine doğrudan doğru marifet yollar".

Tevhid-i Halî – tevhid durumu müvehhid (tevhid sahibi) için sürekli olarak luzümlü sifata dönüşür. Onun tüm varlığında toplanan zülmetler tevhid nuru (ışığı) önünde yenilgiye düşer, yok olur. Tevhid ilminin nuru tevhid sahibinin durumundan ortaya çıkan nurun içine siner. Bu sanki güneş ışığına yıldızların ışığı sindiği gibidir. Bu makamdaki tevhid sahibinin varlığı Allah Teala'nın cemalî müşahadesinde o kadar gark olur ki, Vahid – tek Yaradan'ın zatı ve sıfatından başka bir şey onun nazarından geçemez. Bu o kadar bir genişlik ve derinlik kasteder ki, bu tür tevhidi de kendisinin sıfatından değil, belki de Vahid Teala'nın sıfatı olarak görür. Ve hatta böyle bir görüşü de o zatın sıfatlarından biri olarak bilir. Bu yol aracılığıyla tevhid denizinin dalgaları arasında bir katra (damla) emsalına dönüşür, gark olur, birleşir. Bu tür tevhid sahibinde beşerlik özellikleri yine de azalır. Bu sanki ay çıktığında karanlığın yer yüzünden kaybolduğu gibidir. Çoğunluk işte bu durumda kalırlar" diye yazmaktadır Parsa.

Parsa'ya göre, Tevhid-i Halî'de olan kişide insanlığa has davranışlardan ayrımlarının bulunmama devam etmesinin sebeplerinden biri – bendede kendi işlerini düzene sokma ve durumunu pak tutma imkanlarının henüz mevcut bulunmasıdır.

Parsa, bu durumdan tevhid ehlinin en has zatalrı kendi nesibini (ülüşünü) alacağını vurgulayarak, daha sonraki merteye – tevhid-i ilahi hakkında şunları yazmaktadır:

"Tevhid-i İlahî budur ki, Hakk Teala ezelden daima vehdaniyet sıfatı ve ferdaniyet ne'ti ile sıfatlanmış idi. Allah Teala vardı. Onun beraberinde herhangi bir şey mevcut değildi... Ebedü'l-ebed o şu vasfında kalır. Zira O'ndan başka her şey helak olacaktır".

Parsa sözünün yekününde "işte bu tevhidin hakkıdır. Zira bunda nuksanın alemleri görünmez" diye hulase yapmaktadır.

Feslü'l-Hitab'da çeşitli fikhî meseleler de tasavvuf gözüyle açıklanmıştır. Örneğin, Hac meseleleri de el-Hidaye'nin el-Kafî, el-Urtucî şerhleri (açıklamaları) gibi Hanefî fikhî kaynakları temelinde açıklama verilmekte ve ona dair tasavvufî yaklaşımlar kaydedilmektedir. Nitekim, "Erş, kalplerin kiblesidir, Gök'te bulunur, Kabe ise cesetlerin kiblesidir, Zemin'de bulunur. O yüzden vucüt Kabe'yi kasteder, ama, murat Kabe değildir, belki de

onun Sahibi'dir. Bunun gibi kalp de Erş'i maksat eder, ama murat Erş deęil, belki de onun Sahibi'dir" diye yazmaktadır Parsa.

Hoca Muhammed Parsa'nın bilimsel mirası ve görüşlerinin öğrenilmesi sadece Nakşibendiyye tarikatı temellerini deęil, belki de tasavvuf ilminin asıl mahiyetini yine de derin olarak anlamamız için imkan sağlayacaktır. Özellikle, onun Feslû'l-Hitab eserini inceleme aracılığıyla tasavvuf ilmi ile birlikte birçok akaid bilimleri ve fikhî meseleler üzerine önemli düşüncelerle tanışmamıza vesile olacaktır.

THE LOGIC OF ABU NASR AL-FARABI IN THE REFLECTION OF THE HISTORY OF ISLAM

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In the history of logic, the logical teachings of Eastern peripatetics, including Al-Farabi, have not been sufficiently studied, so his contribution to the development of logic in general, and in particular to the development of the theory of argumentation, is not appreciated. Some Western researchers refer to it as just a commentator of ancient authors. The reason for this attitude, in our opinion, is ignorance, or rather the narrow acquaintance of Western researchers with the works of al-Farabi.

In a review of medieval Arabic logic, Tony Street (Tony Street), one of the authors of a textbook on the history of logic (Handbook of the history of logic. Vol.1.) Is based on translations of texts that were available to him, as well as on research by Western scientists. According to Tony Street, the study of medieval Arabic logic compared with the study of medieval Western logic is still at the level of achievements of 1965. The reason for this, according to him, is that the overwhelming majority of the logical texts of the eastern peripatetics are still in manuscript, and a significant number of those that are in print have not been edited accordingly. The amount of translation and research available is "still far from desire".

Unlike English-speaking researchers, Russian speakers have more opportunities in this area. To date, almost all the existing treatises of al-Farabi, including logical ones, have been translated from Arabic into Russian. Therefore, there are a lot of scientific works devoted to the creative heritage of al-Farabi (including his logical teachings) by scientists from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Russia. And in each study new facets, original ideas of the Second Teacher, the great philosopher, are revealed. Aristotle's Organon is the source of al-Farabi's logical views. The logical teaching of the Second Teacher in general consists of nine parts. For each of them were written treatises, the names of which correspond to the "Organon" of Aristotle, along with the "Introduction to the Logic" of Porfiry. These treatises were written in the form of small comments or paraphrases. A feature of the paraphrase is that the commentator freely expresses his opinion, at his discretion changes the sequence of the text of the author, omits some parts, adds something from other works. In short, paraphrase is the creative approach of the commentator, a reflection of his own scientific ideas and vision of the problem. This can be seen by comparing the "Rhetoric" of Aristotle and Al-Farabi.

In Aristotle's Rhetoric, the problem of "persuasive speech" is considered not only from the point of view of logic. Much attention is paid to the

"decoration" of speech. And Al-Farabi in his treatise "Rhetoric" mainly studies the logical foundations of rhetoric and the techniques of "persuasive speech". "Rhetoric, he writes, is a syllogical art and the aim of which is to convince in all ten genera." His definition coincides with the definition of Aristotle. Persuasion is achieved by justification or denial. There are several degrees of conviction according to Al-Farabi: the least degree and high degree of conviction. They depend on the skill of the speaker and on the attitude of the audience to his arguments.

Al-Farabi calls rhetorical speech partly true and partly false. Therefore, he analyzes speech from the point of view of truth and gives definitions to such concepts as knowledge, opinion, strong opinion, weak opinion, objection, doubt, opinion, opinion. The exact definition of these concepts makes it possible not only to compose correctly, but also to evaluate rhetorical speech.

Al-Farabi's rhetorical speech is not only in the form of a monologue, but also in the form of a dialogue. Dialogue occurs when the speaker is objected to the arguments and opinions cited, regarding them as unreliable knowledge. Questions are asked by the one who doubts or the one who has objections. The thinker points out three kinds of such questions. The speaker, answering questions, partially or completely refutes the objection. The outcome of the dialogue depends on how credible (convincing) are the arguments of both parties.

The logical basis of rhetoric is the entimeme and example, i.e. rhetorical induction. In entimemes and examples, obviously dubious assumptions are kept silent to suggest that they are omitted as obviously true. Al-Farabi thoroughly analyzes the entimemes and examples - what they are, what they are formed from, how they are formed, how many species they divide, what forms each species is from and how they both are used. According to Al-Farabi, enthymeme occupy a higher position than examples. He divides the enthymeme by categorical, conditionally-connecting, conditionally-separating and the enthymeme of opposites. The antimemes of opposites are used to refute reasoning and objections. In the entimeme, the premises can be not only descriptive, but also evaluative and normative statements. Entimems can be composed of a combination of packages that are not syllogistic. Such combinations also contribute to the formation of convictions regarding an indefinite, wrong opinion. Al-Farabi points to three types of such combinations.

Examples in rhetoric convince a person that - such and such a thing exists in another thing because it exists in the likeness of this thing. Similarity can be in verbal expressions, in the form of verbal expressions and in meaning. Examples are expressed in a categorical or conditionally connective form. Al-Farabi also analyzes such rhetorical methods as: seduction of listeners, a reference to witnesses, recorded customs, traditions, oaths, assurances,

a way of pronunciation, etc. These and other techniques are designed to hide questionable or false places, to emphasize what is beneficial for the speaker.

Thus, this report will attempt to show the originality of the logical ideas of Al-Farabi, not only for the Middle Ages, but also for the modern development of logic and theory of argumentation.

MAHBÛBU'L KULÛB'UN HİTABET/RETORİK DEĞERİ ÜZERİNE

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Burhan, cedel, hitabet, safsata ve şiir birlikte beş sanatı meydana getirirler. Bu dizgenin tam ortasında, yakiniyyâta ve vehmiyyâta aynı uzaklıkta konumlandığını düşündüğümüz hitabet/retorik, aslında pratik kullanım bakımından bize nötr olarak görünür. Hitabet/Retorik sanatının, onu hem son ikiye, özellikle safsataya hem de ilk ikiye yani burhan ve cedele yaslanarak da ifade edilmeye olanak tanıdığını söz konusu kavramsal zeminde ileri sürmek mümkündür. Ancak bu zeminin inşa edilmesi ve değerlendirilmesi kuşkusuz başka bir çalışmanın konusudur .

Aristoteles, "Retorik" adlı çalışmasında ikna edici iletişimin yollarını ele almış, beş sanattan birisi olan retorik/hitabet'in anlamını ve işlevselliğini tartışmak suretiyle, onu en temelde insanları ikna etme sanatı olarak kabul etmiştir. Aristoteles, söz konusu eserinde iletişim sürecinde üç temel ayak olan, kaynak, kanal ve hedef noktasında çok önemli çıkarım ve yorumlarda bulunmuş, bunları doğru tanımanın iletişimin sağlıklı ve ikna edici olmasına çok büyük katkılar sağlayacağını ileri sürmüştür. Aristoteles, ikna edici, etkili ve iyi konuşma sanatı olarak anlaşılan retorîği, bu iletişim sürecinin üst şemsiyesi olarak anlamlandırır.

Retorîğin merkezi unsur kendisi üzerinden inşa edilen iletişim ise kuşkusuz kaynak-ileti-alıcı şeklinde bir şablona indirgenebilecek bir olgu değildir. Bunun yanında o sadece sözlü ifadeler eşliğinde meydana çıkan inşai bir zemin olarak da değerlendirilmeyebilir. Biz çalışmamızda retorîği sunan iletişimin karşılıklılığı sunduğunu yani kaynak/alıcı-ileti-alıcı/kaynak olarak ifade olunmasının daha makul olabileceğini düşünürüz. Ayrıca retorîğin sadece özne-özne ilişki ve iletişiminden doğmadığını dönüştüren-dönüşen çerçevesinde ele alınabileceğini ileri sürüyoruz. Öyleyse kuşkusuz iletişim ve retorik özne-özne arasında cereyan etmekte olan karşılıklı ilişkiden sadır olabileceği kadar, eser-özne arasındaki ilişkiden de sadır olabilir. Çalışmada kurgulanan zeminde Ali Şir Nevai'nin son eseri olan Mahbubu'l Kulub'un bu çerçevede insanlara hitap etmede ve onları ikna etmedeki gücünü tartışmayı deneyeceğiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ali Şir Nevai, , Mahbûbu'l Kulûb, siyaset-ahlak, retorik, hitabet

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AS A FACTOR IN SUSTAINABILITY OF SOCIETY

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Today, while the people of Uzbekistan are experiencing a complex process of development, religious tolerance, the strengthening of healthy communication and practical cooperation among nations of different religions is of paramount importance.

The fifth stage of the Strategy on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 2017-2021 years is the provision of security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance as an example of such a deeply thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy, strengthening stability in the country, establishing a friendly neighborhood, and at the same time strengthening the international prestige of our country. According to law 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens' freedom of conscience is guaranteed. Religious organizations are governed by law. Since 1998, the law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" has been operating in the country.

One of the major initiatives in the field of religion for the last three years was the signed decree by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on February 14, 2017 "On Measures to Establish International Research Center of Imam Termiziy". The aim of the center was to study the scientific basis of the great scientist, our great scientist, Abu Isa Tirmidhi (Imam Termizi), who made a great contribution to the development of Islam, as well as to study deeply the scientific basis of the remarkably inheritance of scientists, and spreading internationally that our motherland is a land of scientists and great scholars, to preserve and develop our national and religious values, and in this way bringing up the younger generation in the spirit of good ideas.

As a logical continuation of initiatives in the restoration of historical and scientific heritage, it should be noted the Center for Islamic Civilizations, which is a part of the architectural complex named after Khazrati Imam. The main purpose of the center is to study the rich scientific and spiritual heritage of great scholars and intellectuals who have grown from our country, to explore the rich scientific and spiritual heritage they have left, to familiarize them with our nation and world community, to establish interfaith and civilizational dialogue internationally, revealing the essence, combating against ignorance, educating the younger generation in the spirit of humanistic ideas and national pride. In addition, in Samarkand - Imam al-Bukhari International Research Center, the knowledge of kalam under the center of Imam Moturidi, in Fergana- the school of Islamic law in the Marginoniy scientific center, Sufism in the center of Bahouddin

Naqshband in Bukhara, and the establishment of the school of aqeedah in the center of Abu Muin Nasafi in Qashqadaryo helps to prepare deeply educated imams, specialists, and scholars qualified educated cadres in the spirit of healthy faith in the future. The Central Asia Muslim Education and Research Center in Turkey has published an article titled "Reforms in Uzbekistan over the Past Year" on such initiatives in Uzbekistan. The changes in the various spheres of our country's intensive development in the end of 2016 and in 2017 include spiritual, educational and religious reforms, including: The new government of Uzbekistan has done a very good and well-deserved year in the past year. In particular, changes in the Islamic and scientific fields made the entire Muslim world glad. These warm words add to our joy and enthusiasm. Another of our joys is the adoption of a special document entitled "Education and Religious Tolerance" at the UN General Assembly plenary session on December 12. The document, developed by Uzbekistan, is unanimously supported by all UN member states and is a practical example of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's initiative at the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly in New York City in September 2017.

Indeed, all the conditions have been created in Uzbekistan in order to give younger generation knowledge of Islamic philosophy of humanity. Along with secular knowledge, our children are educated on the basis of the collected hadiths, the teachings of Naqshbandi, the Tirmizi's teachings, the wisdom of Jassavi, and other religions as well as theoretical study of the sacred verses and the sense of respect for them. The Holy Book of the Holy Quran says in the Qur'an: We believe in Allah, and in what has been revealed to us and to Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob and the descendants (of Jacob) and in what was given to Moses and Jesus and in what the other Prophets received from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and we are those who submit to Allah."(Al-Baqarah, 2: 136). Another verse says: "He has legislated for you as the religion what He enjoined on Nuh, (Noah) and that which We have revealed to you, (The Prophet) and what We have enjoined on Ibrahim and Musa and Isa (Abraham, Moses and Jesus, respectively) (saying), "Keep up the religion and do not be disunited therein." As we look at this verse, true religion sent to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), as did to Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. All the Prophets sent by Allah indicate that the messengers of Allah are His chosen servants. The scholars said that Prophets had been given the same command sent by Allah. He commanded: Establish a religion and do not be disunited therein." It is genuine tolerance that everybody adheres to their beliefs and has the right to do so.

The idea of religious tolerance is to live in a friendly and harmonious way for people of different religions on the one hand, for the sake of noble ideas and aspirations. From ancient times religion has accumulated many national values. The fact that national values live centuries-old lives also

depends on this nature of religion. Because all of the celestial religions are based on goodwill, peace, and friendship. It promotes honesty, purity, kindness and tolerance.

Today, the study of religious tolerance, the strengthening of peace and stability in the country, the history, teachings of various faiths and their significance in society, have a great theoretical and practical significance. Tolerance and patience are among the things that can overcome the many disagreements that may arise.

Interethnic harmony and religious tolerance are one of the main principles of sustainable development in the country, which provides peace between citizens, preventing social tensions that arise in the society, and the emergence of social disputes. Today, we are convinced that religious tolerance, interconfessional respect, mutual understanding are the main principles not only in our country, but also all over the world.

MAVERAÜNNEHİR ÂLİMLERİNDEN EBU ZEYD ED-DEBÛSÎ VE İBNÜ'L-MÜNZİR EN-NİSABÛRÎ'NİN HİLAF İLMİNE KATKILARI

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Hilaf ilmi, İslam hukuk mezhepleri arasında, hukukî usul veya üslupları açısından ilişki kurulmasını ya da onların çeşitli hukuki kavram, kurum ve hükümleri arasında, benzerlik veya farklılık bakımlarından karşılaştırma yapılmasını konu edinen bir ilimdir.

Fikhî konuların karşılaştırılarak değerlendirilmesi sahabe döneminden itibaren başlamış günümüze kadar devam etmektedir. Görüş ve değerlendirmeleri mukayese etmek için ortaya konulan hilaf ilmi büyük kabul görmüştür. Hz. Aişe'nin sahabeye itirazları, sahabe ve tabiinin kendi aralarındaki ihtilafları, sonraki dönemlerde gelişen hilaf ilmi ve mukârin fıkıh kitapları bunu göstermektedir.

Hilaf konusunda yapılan çalışmalar, ilk dönem fakihlerinin görüşlerini sonradan gelen nesillere ulaştırması açısından önemli bir konuma sahiptir. Bu alanda yazılan eserler kabul görmüş ve birçok alime kaynaklık etmiştir. Özellikle Maverâünnehir alimlerinden İbnü'l Münzir en-Nisabûri'nin "el-İşraf 'ala mezahibi ehli'l-'ilm", "Kitabu's-sünen ve'l- icma' ve'l- ihtilaf", "el-Evsat fi's-sünen ve'l- icma ve'l- ihtilaf" eserleri en çok kabul gören ve birçok alimin istifade ettiği, kaynak gösterdiği eserlerdir.

Maveraünnehir havzasının bir diğer alimi olan Ebu Zeyd ed-Debûsî nazar, hüccet istihrâc ve re'y konularında örnek gösterilen bir şahsiyettir. Semerkant ve Buhara'da büyük âlimlerle münazaralar yaptığını kaynaklarda belirtilmektedir. Bazı değerlendirmelere göre İbnü'l-Münzir, diğer bazılarına göre Debusî hilâf ilminin kurucusu olarak gösterilmektedir. Debusî'nin, "Te'sîsü'n-nazar" isimli eseri bu ilim dalına büyük katkı sağlamıştır. Debûsî bu eserinde başka bir yöntem geliştirerek müctehidlerini ikili olarak gruplandırmış ve görüşleri birbirine mukabil biçimde ortaya koymuştur. Öte yandan fikhî kaidelerdeki görüş ayrılıklarından hareketle âlimlerin ihtilâflarını sınıflandırıp bu ayrılıkların fikhî meselelere nasıl yansıdığını göstermiştir.

Çalışmamızda hilaf ilminin tanımı etrafında gelişen tartışmalar ve Maverâünnehir'in münbit topraklarında yetişen bu iki alimin kısa biyografilerine ve hilaf ilmine sağladıkları katkıya değinilecektir.

GELENEKTEN GELECEĞE MÜSLÜMAN ZİHİN DÜNYASININ YENİDEN İNŞASI VE EĞİTİM

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Bu bildiri de önce zihniyet/zihin dünyası kavramı üzerinde durulacak; ardından bir toplumun yapısını, bir medeniyetin dinamikleri anlamada zihniyet analizinin yeri ve işlevi değerlendirilecek ve bu bağlamda Müslüman toplumların tevarüs ettikleri medeniyetin zihniyet yapısından hareketle bugün içinde buldukları durum zihniyet açısından tahlil edilerek yeni bir zihniyet dünyası inşa etmenin imkanları ve bu açıdan eğitimin önemi irdelenecektir.

İnsanın zihin dünyası, düşünce ve davranışlarının temelini şekillendirir. Genelde içerdikleri paralelliklere rağmen zihniyet, kültür ve ahlak ile özdeş değildir. Bu nedenle ahlak ile zihniyet arasında bir ayırım yapmak gerekir. Zihniyet genel olarak "bir toplumsal grubun örtük referans sistemi" olarak açıklanır. Bu toplumsal grup paylaşılan ortak anlayış sayesinde türdeş hale gelir. Bu referans sistemi ile toplum "şeyleri belli biçimlerde görmeye" başlar. Bilince ve bilinçaltına yerleşip sinmiş olan "telkinler" veya "dünya görüşü"nü zihniyet olarak tanımlanabilmesi için bir takım hareket ve davranış normlarına dönüşmesi gerekir. Bu bağlamda zihniyet ile ideoloji arasındaki farkı vurgulamak gerekir. Zihniyet ideolojiden daha derinliklidir ve çok daha uzun bir zaman diliminde oluşur; bilinçaltına yerleşir, ardından bireyleri sezgisel olarak bir davranışa yönlendirir.

Sosyolojik/sosyal bilimsel açıdan bir toplumun yapısını, kurumlarını, ürettiklerini anlamada zihniyet analizinden hareket etmenin önemini göstermede M. Weber'in yeri tartışmasızdır. Bu nedenle farklı atıflarla birlikte bildiri de bu noktadan hareket edilecektir. Müslüman toplumların günümüzde modern dünyaya karşı aldıkları tavır ve içinde buldukları durumu anlama bakımından Arnold Toynbee'nin yaklaşımı hala anlamlı bulunduğundan irdelenecektir. Zihniyet araştırmalarını Türk sosyal bilimlerine katan Sabri F. Ülgener'in çalışmalarının önemi de vurgulanacaktır. Bu kuramsal tartışmalarının ışığında İslam medenini inşa eden zihniyet üzerinde durularak günümüzde Müslüman toplumlarda gözlenen zihniyet yapısının sorunları ve M. İkbâl'in çabaları da göz önünde bulundurularak Müslüman zihin dünyasının yeniden inşasının imkanı ve gelenekten beslenerek yeniden/yeni bir zihniyet inşa etmeden bazı sorunları aşmanın mümkün olamayacağı tezi tartışılacak ve bu açıdan eğitimin önemi üzerinde durulacaktır.

UZBEKISTAN IS THE LAND OF INTER-RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

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The article is devoted to the analysis of historical aspects and the current state of religious tolerance in Uzbekistan. The focus is on paradigms of toleration, established traditions of respectful attitude to a person, regardless of his race, nation or religion. The experience of Uzbekistan in achieving ethnic harmony and religious tolerance is essential for solving many problems of the modern world. The adoption of a special UN resolution "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance" at the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev shows once again that Uzbekistan can play a key role in struggle against ignorance, extremism and terrorism.

In Uzbekistan since ancient time peacefully coexisted the different religions, in good proximity of the vein, returning respects to faith and beliefs, custom and tradition of Zoroastrianism and Buddhism, Hinduism and Judaism, Islam and Christianity. For a millennium high culture of international contact and inter-religious dialogue, was being worked out, as well as unwritten charter to humanity and tolerance.

In Address at the General Debate of 72nd Session of UN General Assembly President Shavkat Mirziyoyev (19.09.2017) said: "I would like to address the participants of today's session with a proposal to adopt a special resolution of the General Assembly "Enlightenment and religious tolerance". Its main goal is to promote universal access to education, eradicate illiteracy and ignorance. It is designed to promote tolerance and mutual respect, ensure religious freedom, protect the rights of believers, and prevent their discrimination".

On December 12, 2018, the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan was put into practice. During the plenary session of the UN General Assembly, the resolution was adopted.

The first factor that ensured tolerance was humanism. The Person stood in the center of the weltanschauung. All that in other conditions and regions was considered as main (faith and beliefs, color, value and orientation), on this land became secondary. Old historians - Herodotus, Strabo, Arian,

Curtis Rufus – indicated that on this land lived wise and human people practicing love to their native land, devotion, and tolerance.

Another great factor comes next, which was the Great Silk road, which went via such cities of modern Uzbekistan as Tashkent, Samarkand, Termez, Bukhara, Khiva and others.

Christianity came to Central Asia in the 3-4 centuries, that is to say long before Islam. According to written sources, there was a diocese active already in 334 in Merv, which was possible only if large Christian communities existed in that region. Spreading Christianity in the East was most possibly linked to activities of Apostle Thomas. In any case, in the first centuries of our era, Christians started to settle in Central Asia, coming from Persia and Syria.

The information of the great medieval scientist Abu Reyhan Beruni is most important for history of the Melkite community in Khwarazm. In the opinion of V. Bartold, the Christians of Khwarazm used to be Melkites before becoming Muslims. In "Monument to the past Generations", Beruni noted that according to the calendar of Melkites of Khwarazm, on June 21 was dedicated to memory of priest Barahiya, who brought Christianity to Merv 200 years after Jesus Chris. One may consent to Bartold's supposition that Christians of Khwarazm were subordinated to the metropolitan bishop of Merv, and that Beruni learned about their calendar in Khwarazm, before leaving it prior to the year 995.

Islam came to Maverannahr ("Land beyond the River", named so by the Arabian in the 8th century), and conquered the minds and hearts of local dwellers in a short time. "Main reason of this was conditioned by its truthfulness and purity, its humanity and tolerance, its calling mankind to good, its reverence towards values and traditions". Islam corresponded to local traditions, so it became a matter of conscious choice. Consequently, Uzbek scientists, such as Imam Bukhari, Isa Termizi, Maturidi, Mahmud Zamahshari, Kaffal Shashi, Burhaniddin Marginani, et al. have contributed a lot to development of the Islamic civilization.

In tolerance, xenophobia, claiming to possess the Truth, which were inherent for the first generation of Muslims, soon were replaced by striving towards interfaith dialogue. Religious differences existed, but did not become essential.

Coming to Central Asia in the 19th century, Tsarist Russia started a new period in the dissemination of Christianity in Central Asia. Churches were built starting from 1847. Orthodox communities were found and churches built in Tashkent (1865), Auliya-ata (1866) and so on.

Studying the history of Christianity in Uzbekistan we see that Orthodox Church functioning in the diocese of Tashkent and Central Asia managed to work out constructive cooperation and peaceful coexistence with other religion, primarily Islam.

Muslims and Christians together used to practice charity, created orphan shelters, where children of different nationalities were welcome. Muslim children received spiritual education from a mullah, Orthodox ones, from an Orthodox priest.

In the beginning of the 20th century, about 6,003 million Muslims and 391 thousand Orthodox Christians lived in Turkestan; there were about 5340 mosques and 306 churches. Besides, there lived about 10,1 thousand old-believers, 8,2 thousand Lutherans, 7,8 thousand Roman Catholics, 28 thousand Judaists, and 17,1 thousand representatives of other religions.

The First Lutheran community was registered in Tashkent on January 12, 1865. However, inauguration of a Lutheran Church occurred only on October 19, 1899.

When Polish people started to come, Roman Catholic activities were initiated. In 1897, Roman Catholic charitable society was created under the auspices of Bonaventura Pranaitis, a curate of Rome. Construction of the majestic building of a Roman Catholic cathedral was finished in 1917. However, it was not used for religious purposes prior to 1991.

During Soviet times, both Christians and Muslims of Uzbekistan had to live through a period of repressions and militant atheism, alongside with representatives of other religions.

When Uzbekistan became independent, normal conditions for religious life were restored, activities of religious organization were granted on legitimate basis. At present time, Orthodox life flourishes in the framework of 1 diocese, 1 seminary, 3 monasteries and 33 churches. As a whole, 38 Orthodox organizations have been registered according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled "On freedom of conscience and religious organization" (01.05.1998). Beyond that, 2 Lutheran, 4 neo-apostolic, 5 Roman Catholic, 52 Korean Protestant churches function, including 23 Baptist, 10 Adventist, 21 Evangelical churches, - in all more than 160 Christian religious organizations.

As to our conclusions, one is historical. People of other religions have never been perceived as aliens: their faiths, customs and rites deserved due respect. The great Beruni could be regarded as the precursor of religious tolerance. As it was written by him in his "India": "I have never assaulted an alien and never considered it damnable to cite his words, - even if they disagreed with the true faith, so that it is unpleasant to listen to this speech

– just because an Indian knows their faith is better than us. In this book there is no place for polemics and dispute, and I do not cite arguments of an alien, or disclaim them, as they deviate from the truth. What I am in is just citing Indian theories, and Greek parallels as well, in order to show mutual proximity”.

Here we see the main principle of Beruni: describing the worldview of people belonging to other faiths, without conducting criticism. This position was conducted by him in the course of his scientific career. Beruni felt respect to the ideas and cultures of Greek and Khwarizmians, Persians and Syrians, Arabs et al.

The main thing was that the Person was put into the center of the worldview. All that in other countries tended to be regarded as principal (religion, race, nationality, political orientation), became secondary in this country. Interethnic contacts found deep expression in the creative activity of the great humanist Alisher Navoi, as well. Titans of the Muslim Renaissance felt respect to the Person and society, with no sympathy or antipathy to a given nation or credo.

The second conclusion is philosophical: the principal religion of the society formed at each time the social basis for tolerance as a whole. Neither proselytism, nor missionary work was conducted by the Muslim rulers of Uzbekistan. Tsarist Russia did not enforce Christianity on the territories of colonial Turkestan. Ethical norms tended to prevail, not segregation condition by enforcement of religion.

The third conclusion is ethical: plan - social groups which were subject to tolerance, used to subject their behavior to self-limitation, and to practice gratitude.

Keywords: inter-religious tolerance, Buddhism, Christianity, Muslim-Christian commonwealth, "Capital of the Islamic Culture", "Live Together under One Sky".

TÜRKİYE ÖZBEKİSTAN ARASINDAKİ SOSYO-KÜLTÜREL İLİŞKİLERİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİNDE SEMERKAND HAVZASININ ÖNEMİ

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"Orta Asya'nın incisi" Semerkand şehri, külliyesi ve medreseleriyle uzun süre en nüfuzlu bilim ocaklarından biri olmuştur. Bu havzada yetişen ilim ve irfan erleri Anadolu'yu Balkanları ilim ve irfan ışığıyla aydınlatabilmiştir. Sosyo-kültürel bağlamında bakıldığında Semerkand'ın birleştirici ruhunun üç temel unsuru öne çıkmaktadır.. Medreseler, bu medreselerden yetişen rehber şahsiyetler ve birden fazla alanda ortaya koydukları ilmi usul / metodoloji. Medrese, mabed, vakıf ve barınma mekanlarıyla bir bütünlük arz etmektedir. Dilbilim, felsefe, edebiyat hasılı teknik, sosyal ve dini ilimler bütünlüğü mevcuttur. Bu bilgi bütünlüğüyle donanmış alimler maddi ve manevi alanda toplumun yol fenerleri olmuş örneklik, ustalık ve rehberlik" etmiş gönül erleridir. Bu üç sacayağı üzerine bina edilen eğitim ve öğretim akıl, kalp ve ruh üçlüsüyle beraber işlenmiştir. Buna müşahhas örnek olarak muhtelif ilim dallarında eser kaleme alan Nakşibendî tarikatına mensup, devrin önemli bilim adamları ile de görüşmüş, aklî ve naklî ilimlerde döneminin önde gelen ilim adamları arasında yerini almış olan Nûrüddîn Abdurrahmân b. Nizâmiddîn Ahmed b. Muhammed el-Câmî'dir. Bu makalemizde Semerkand havzasında yetişen ve Anadolu coğrafyasında dil, ilim, edebiyat ve tasavvuf alanlarında iz bırakmış ve bu vesileyle gönüllerde Semerkand havzasına ayrı bir özlem ve iştihak meydana getirmiş şahsiyetleri, özellikle Nûrüddîn Abdurrahmân b. Nizâmiddîn Ahmed b. Muhammed el-Câmî'yi ele alacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Semerkand, Medrese, Kültür ve Dil, Abdurrahman el-Cami

THE IMPORTANCE OF SAMARKAND BASIN IN IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIO-CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY UZBEKISTAN

"The pearl of Central Asia" The city of Samarkand has been one of the most influential scientific quarries for a long time with its complex and madrasahs. The scholars and scholars who grew up in this basin were able to illuminate Anatolia with the light of science and wisdom. In the socio-cultural context, the three main elements of the unifying spirit of Samarkand are prominent. Madrasahs, guide figures from these madrasahs, and the scientific principles / methodologies they put in more than one area.

The madrasa is united with places of worship, foundation and shelter. There are linguistic, philosophical, literary and religious sciences, briefly technical, social and religious sciences. The scholars, who were equipped with the integrity of this information, were the road lights of the society in the material and spiritual field. they are exemplary, mastery and guidance. Education and training on these three foundations; The mind, heart and soul are combined with the trio. As a consultant, Nûrûddîn Abdurrahmân, who had met with the prominent scientists of the Nakşibendî tarikat, who had written works in various branches of science, was one of the leading scholars of the period in the intellectual and transportation sciences. Nizâmiddîn Ahmed b. Muhammad al-Jamiah. In this article, the people who grew up in the Samarkand basin and left their footsteps in the areas of language, science, literature and mysticism in the Anatolian geography, and on this occasion, the individuals who created a different yearning for the Samarkand basin and the people who had created their wishes, especially Nûrûddîn Abdurrahmân b. Nizâmiddîn Ahmed b. We will discuss Muhammad al-Jamiah.

Keywords: Samarkand, Medrese, Culture and Language, Abdurrahman el-Cami

THE ROLE OF HOLY BUKHARA ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD

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In Bukhara's historic topography and toponymic surveys, scientists from Russia's empire in 1865-1917 gathered experts from military experts, topographers, tourists, embassies, consulates, mining, geodesy specialists, European A.Borns, Stoddard, Konnolli and his works, researches, articles, reports and descriptions of the tourist commercial people as Mirza Shams Bukhari, Abdulkarim Bukhari, Hakimhon Tura was given much more important, especial histories and interesting topography informations about Bukhara urban civilization, culture development and the these informations, searching observations, conclusions are very nessesary to research in the point of modern narrow specialties principles, methods of topography history.

Scientisrs of the Soviet period as I.I.Umnyakov, V.A.Shishkin, O.Sukhareva, L.I.Rempel and others in own special monography created the topography of Bukhara.

The problem was studied in detail by academic A.R.Muhammadjonov [5] and some of the conclusions of O.Sukhareva's objections were proved unfounded.

The historiography of Bukhara city, was described not only in the works of M.Andreev, B.N.Zasytkin, its begins seriously historical described in scientific researches of Sadri Ziya, Salimbek, Nasiruddin Tura, Fitrat in the "Society of History" in Bukhara at the beginning of the XX century.

Comparative analysis of Bukhara topography was also analyzed and summarized on scientific work of O.Sukhareva, A.Pisarchik, B.K.Karamysheva, R.Sulaymonov, Sh.Kamoliddinov and N.Yuldoshev.

The manuscript of "Tuhfat uz-zairiyin" of Nasiruddin ibn amir Muzaffar gives such interesting information about the religious values, historic figures which was buried in tombs, and the terms, meaning of the some holy names, sacred places, details that can't be found in other sources of that time. The manuscripts describes sacramental places of Bukhara in all periods, in general has been described "Mazoroti Tali Bugrobek", "Mazoroti Guzzati saba", "Mazoroti Kazikhan", "Mazoroti Safforion", the tomb of "Sakhibi Namazgah", also "Shamsiobod Palace", "Raboti Malik" and other places.

Historical, topographical, toponymic data of such important scientific value analyzed in connection with the names of Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulughbek and Bukhara in the period of the last three Uzbek khanates.

Especially more facts about Ubaydulla Khan and his architectural activities, constructions and renovations of Bukhara, and other regions of Turkestan, Central Asia.

The chapter titled "The Remembrance of the Sultans of the Mangit" gives special informations about Sheikh Muhammad Safar, Utkir Sufi, Sohizodai Kalon, and especially Amir Shohmurat, who was been murshid of Sheikh Mohammed Safar, in the restoration and strengthening of the state power, administration and management methods of the Manghit dynasty. The history and topography of Bukhara were identified and summarized.

The meaning of the name of Bukhara, about holy status of city was explained in sources "Tarihi Bukhara" of Narshahy, "Tarihi Jahonkushoi" of Otamalik Juvayniy, "Tarihi Mullozoda" of Muin-ul-fuqaro, "Tarihi arbai ulus" of Mirzo Ulughbek.

Bukhara city is a symbol of Islam, Sufism, which is the spiritual based in city's culture, in particular the Khojagoniyya, Naqshbandiyya, Yassawiyya, Kubraviyya, Ishkiyya tarikats, opportunities and other saints of Islam, or the whole figures of the Islamic religion - Imam Bukhary, Moturidiy, Kalobodiy, Nasafiy, Margina-niy, "Gazi's mausoleum", the tombs on the hill of Bugrobek, including Kazixon, Sayyid Pobanda, Juneyid Bagdadi, Sufyan as-Suri, Imam Ghazzali, Khoja Ahmad Yassaviy, Yusuf Hamadani, Khoja Abduholiq Gijduvoni or Khoja Bahouddin Nakshband, detailed analyzes by Nasiddin ibn Amir Muzaffar with the other sources, special sources of the XVI-XVII centuries, suggests its conclusions with new ideas.

ÖZBEKİSTAN'IN DİNİ VE KÜLTÜREL HAYATINDA NAKŞBENDİLİK VE HÜSEYİNİYE KOLU

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Tarihte dinsiz bir toplum bulunmadığı gibi mistik yönü bulunmayan bir din de bulunmamaktadır. Din ve tasavvuf, bir kültürün kimliğini mayalarken kültürler arası etkileşimde de önemli rol icra etmiştir. Anadolu'yu Orta Asya ile bağılı kılan ortak noktalardan biri de din ve onun tasavvufi yorumudur. Sempozyum bildirimiz, kurucularından on birinin günümüz Özbekistan sınırlarında medfun bulunduğu, Anadolu'da yaklaşık altı asırdır faaliyet gösteren Nakşbendilik ve son yüz yıldır Özbekistan'da da faaliyet gösteren Hüseyiniye ile baskı altında tutulduğu süreçte tarikatın izlediği irşad ve tebliğ yöntemleri üzerinedir.

Tarikatın kendisine nispet edildiği Bâhaeddin Nakşbend'in doğumunun 675. yıldönümü 1993'de Özbekistan'da büyük bir coşkuyla kutlanmış, Buhara'daki türbesi restore edilmiştir. Yine 2004'de Özbekistan Hükümeti kararıyla Nakşbendiliğin önemli temsilcilerinden Hacı Ahrar Valî doğumunun 600. yıldönümü kutlanmıştır. Özbekistan İlimler Akademisinde (Öz FA) Ebu Reyhan Birunî, Şarkşinaslık Enstitüsü El Yazmaları Bölümü'nde Nakşbendiyye'ye dair yüz doksan beş eser bulunmaktadır. Özbekistan'da köklü bir geleneğe sahip tarikatın Hüseyiniye kolu temsilcileri, son yüz yıllık zaman diliminde Özbekistan'ın dini ve kültürel tarihinde aktif rol üstlenmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özbekistan, İslam, Tasavvuf, Nakşbendilik, Hüseyinilik

NAKŞBENDIYYE-HÜSEYNIYYE IN RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL LIFE OF UZBEKISTAN

In the history, as there is no any irreligious society, there is no any religion without mystical aspect. Religion and sufism played an important role in the intercultural interaction while leaching the identity of a culture. One of the common points that connects Anatolia with Central Asia is its religion and its sufistic interpretation.

Our paper is about Naqshbandiyya-Husayniyya. The tomb of eleven of the founders of Naqshbadiyya is on the borders of modern Uzbekistan and its spritual training methods in the last hundred years. Naqshbandiyya in Anatolia for about six hundred years, its branch Husayniyya has been got into the act in Uzbekistan for two hundred years.

The 675th anniversary of the birth of tariqa's founder Bâhaeddin Naqshband was celebrated in 1993 in Uzbekistan and his tomb in Bukhara was restored. In 2004, the government of Uzbekistan celebrated the 600th anniversary of the birth of Hâce Ahrar Vali, a prominent representative of Naqshbandiyya. There are one hundred and ninety five works on Nakshabendiyya in the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Husayniyya has a long tradition in Uzbekistan. The representatives of the tariqa have been active in the religious and cultural history of Uzbekistan for the last hundred years.

Keywords: Ozbakistan, Islam, Sufism, Naqshbandiyya, Husayniyya

THE INTENTION – A CHOICE OR THE DOCTRINE OF ELECTION IN MAVARDI PRODUCT «AL-AHKOM-AS-SULTONIYA VA-L-VALOYOT AD-DINIYA»

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The well-known work of Mavardi is called «Al-ahkom-as-sultoniya va-l-valoyot ad-diniya» (the canons of sultanate and religious managements – further as "Ahkom"), its manuscript is in the fund of manuscripts and rare publications of National Library of Uzbekistan and consists of 185a-b pages; and the manuscript which is in the Institute of Oriental studies named after Abu Raykhan Biruni of the AS of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consists of 107a-b pages. In the given work about organization of the government and election of its head it is possible to say that according to historical source study, if in any state the elective and registered legislation and the selective system of statehood is observed, such state or the doctrine in work is considered as patriotic, fair and taking care of the people. The given source is also considered as the very first introduction of the doctrine, which has historically developed in X-XI century.

The selective concept al-ikhtiyor [the selection of the most worthy and the best among the nation, selection or freedom of choice] is especially important historical basis of elective principle. In this work, the election of imams is considered as a desirable choice of the population – umma (nations) (ahl-ul-ikhtiyor) that is an indicator of political-legal task of the state office-work.

Mavardi expresses his opinion on worthy candidates for the post of imam - the head of the country, and elections of the most worthy one among the candidates, and shows two best ways for elections on a lawful basis: The first one – choice of the worthy head by means of meeting of wise men – «Ahl ul-khal va-l-akd li-l-ikhtiyor». The second one – determination of legality or illegality of choice of the previous imam-head. The members of the socio-political administrative representation should accept the selective-compulsory status of the head of the country. Mavardi in "Ahkom" writes the following: «before the most worthy one is elected among the people and becomes the head of the country, the social groups are basically subdivided into three stratas». The first strata – structure of «ahl ul-ikhtiyor lil-imom» which chooses the worthy candidate for the head of the country: Mavardi shows the norms of election of the candidates, who come from common people and considers that this candidate should have the best virtues to become the imam. Besides, he considers that there should be a certain administrative institution for election campaign, indications of successor to the throne, its definitions and selective consideration. As a result of this, he has laid the foundation for the special selective establishment – «al-akhom makhkamat istikhyor

al-khossa», carrying out the activity connected with elections, and has defined its theoretical parties. In its turn, as a political-legal and practical basis of the above-stated establishment, he has developed the thorough system of rules and laws of selective process. According to the Mavardi's doctrine of intention:

- The council-committee developing the general laws and rules of selective system on management of the state at the election of sultan (kavoidi akhom as-sultoniya li-l-ikhtiyor);
- Eminent wise men, politicians, mutaccalims, jurists who have been chosen from the territorial unit of the country and the meeting of members of presidium (zhumkhuri ahl al-akd va-l-khal min kulli balad);
- Meeting of politicians, jurists chosen from the territory of country for an establishment of control over the meeting of electoral committee (zhumkhur al-fukakho va-l-mutakallimin);
- Meeting which gives the consent of associates of the Prophet (ahli shuro - the deputies of Oliy Majlis (Parliament) or meeting of advisers);
- Meeting of ulema – tabeins who are the contemporaries of khulafoi roshidin – great scientists of that period (ulema al-asr and ulema at-tabein);
- The meeting showing the successors to the throne on the conclusions of the special elective conclusion (akhkom al-ukud al-khossa) on a post of the head of the country from recognized a priori candidates;
- Consultative meeting of scientists of that time (al-majlisu ahl al-mashvarat);
- Meeting which considers a post of the head of the country and a condition of appointment to this post (akhl al-khal va-l-akd li-l-imam);
- The meeting, which is summing up the conclusions of members of an academic council and the elections inspector for the election and appointment of the head of the country (akh lat-takhkim li-l-ikhtiyor);
- Elective presidium of the head of the country (akhl al-ikhtiyor li-l-imam);
- Special elective presidium for the election of the head of the country (akhl al-khal va-l-akd li-l-ikhtiyor al-imam al-khossa);
- A mutual consent and election of special electoral presidium consisting of five, six, three, two, of one member (rizo li-l-ikhtiyor);
- Responsible management for the elective process, consisting of known scientists of that period (al-majlisu ahl al-mashvarat).

In Mavardi product "Ahkom" the politically-legal bases of elections and a choice of the worthy candidate for the post of the head of country – the imam and participation in elective process of the aforementioned

authorized bodies system – members of committee are specified. Better to say, the representatives of the first strata choose worthy candidate for the post of the head of country on the basis of such various criteria as kindness in relation to the people, mercy, responsibility for safety of society and people, understanding of the time and political system, and all of them should come to a common opinion – ijmo.

The second strata– the representatives- selected, i.e. group of candidates for the post of the head of country – «ahl al-imam», and among them, the most worthy is elected for the post of the head of country. The third strata – unauthorized persons, remained out of aforementioned two Muslim societies, and it is impossible to force them to elective process of the head of the country - imam. As this third strata is considered as authorized representatives of socially neutral society, and they are free citizens of the country.

After presence of candidates on the post of the head of country – the imam, the legal, political and standard conditions for two groups are defined. Mavardi in "Akhkom" puts the following three standard requirements and conditions on responsibility of «al-akhkom mukhokamat istihyor al-imom al-khossa» before the special elective group, showing the candidate on a post of the head of country:

1. The head of the country should be a fair, clever, formed and intelligent person.
2. He should own the necessary knowledge, which is required for fair management during his leadership. It is required to specify a family tree of the candidate, activity of office-work, the knowledge, supervising ability and experience.
3. If the number of candidates on a post of the head of the country – the imam exceeds one, it is necessary to choose the most worthy one for the country and society government. The electors of candidates for the post of the head of country – the imam, are required to choose the most worthy, necessary on circumstances, intelligent, the most capable and distinguishing special questions. They should own strong mind to define the possible head - the imam, among the candidates.

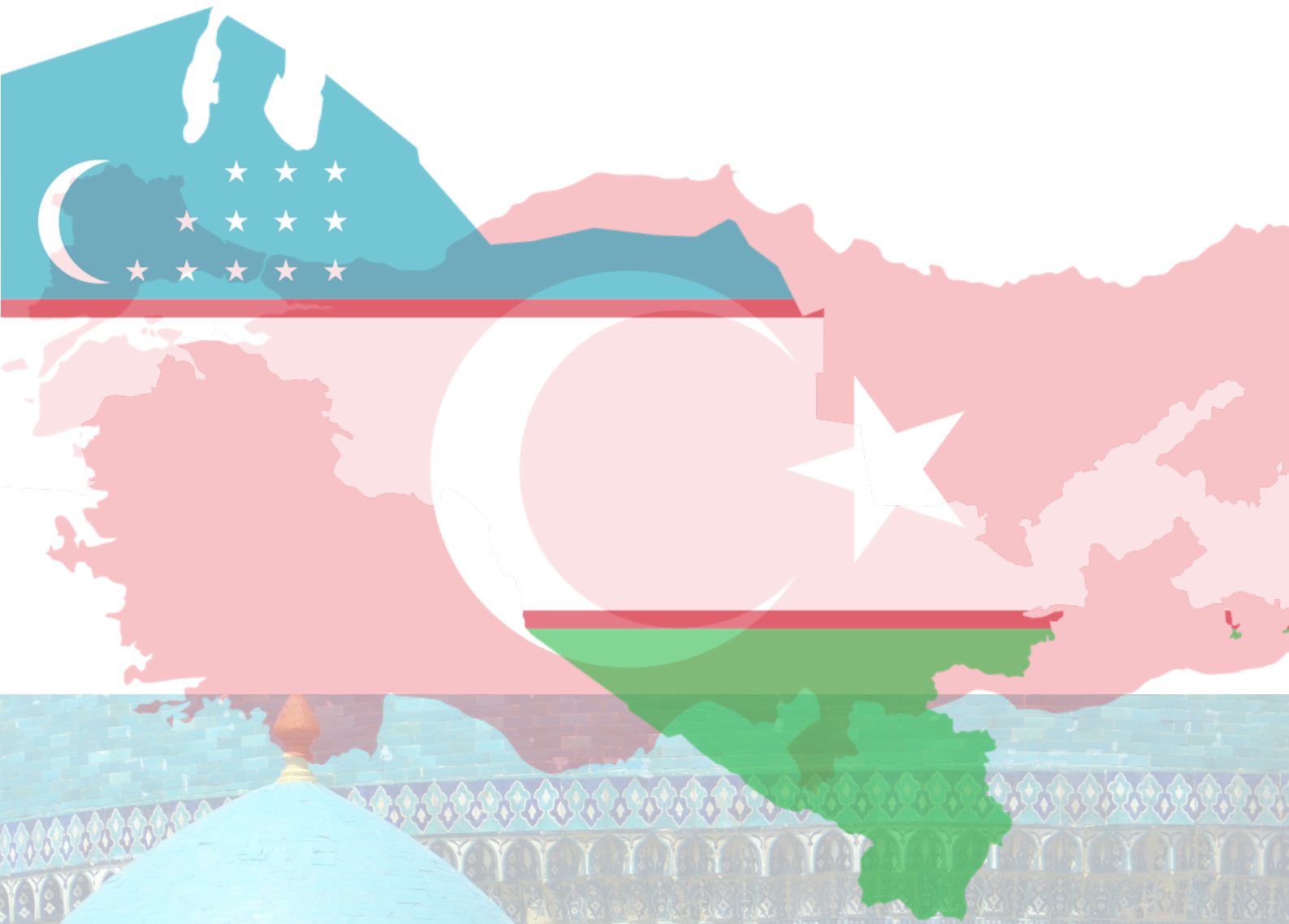
According to Mavardi, the capital electors of the head of the country – the imam, among the candidates have no advantage before the electors of regional meeting. Perhaps, all citizens of the country have equal political options, and in their turn, they also can be elected. It is necessary to appoint the impartial person for definition of a choice of the worthy candidate for the post of the head of the country. Similar to this, the head of the country – the imam, is elected not because of religious reasons, but because of customs and ceremonies. In the course of elections, the regional voters, which names are specified as the imam –

the head of the country, should be one of the «members of meeting of presidium, mutakallim, jurist and an eminent wise man – politician, selected among regional units of the country», the managing director on business management of selective campaign and the authorized representative. It is even provided, that the regional representatives as the candidate from «zhumkhur al-fukaro va-l-mutakallimin» can operate the presidium for the management of business of selective campaign or they are chosen as a member. As he is required within the limits of powers of the head of the country – the imam, to have sufficient knowledge for the post of imam – the head of the country, from this follows, whether he is worthy for this post or not. He should consider which of the persons of the given region owns sufficient both worthy knowledge and experience for the management of business of the head of the country.

**REJUVENATING SILKROAD:
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF TURKEY-UZBEKISTAN RELATIONS**

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