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LANGUAGES

Turkish, English, Russian, Persian, Arabic

BALKAN 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES BALKAN 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTAcademy 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION APRIL 4 - 7, 2024 SKOPJE Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224 5 Nisan / April 5, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	Prof. Dr. OKYAY UÇAN	1	THEME: THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER (BY REGIONS) IN UZBEKISTAN	Oripova Gulira`no Nodirovna Sharipova Munojot Murodullayevna Tojiyeva Muhayyo Valievna Ruziyeva Shakhlo Raupovna
		2	THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS	ESRA KOÇAK Prof. Dr. OKYAY UÇAN
		3	SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shirinov Anvar Qanoatovich,
		4	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IN EMERGING ECONOMIES	Doç. Dr. Yusuf TEPELİ Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Cem SEHİL
		5	FISCAL POLICY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY	Elvin RUINTAN

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: In the following article the contemporary tendencies of the social dimensions of human development in Central Asian countries are analyzed from the viewpoint of reformist approach. The new challenges for the sustainable development in the region is waiting for their solution. 30 years of steady development is gaining momentum since 2017 in Uzbekistan, 2022 in Kazakhstan leading these countries to take immediate action for the in-depth reforms. Also, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan are making their effort to achieve possible maximum level of human development in the region and the world as a whole. The volume of accumulated incoming investment from third countries is estimated at USD 300 billion, and foreign trade turnover has increased sevenfold since 2000. However, due to the inertia, the region is not yet perceived by the international community as significant player on the economic map of the world. The purpose of the article is to formulate a new view of Central Asia as a large and dynamic region.

Significant progress in the region in socio-economic development requires large investments in human development. A capacious sales market and a growing pool of labor resources, coupled with interstate cooperation in the region, create the basis for sustainable development. Increasing the standard of living of the population is the goal of all reforms carried out in the region. The dynamic development of infrastructure and the growth of population mobility and migration labor flows should ultimately lead to a sufficient level of development. The region's strategic role at the crossroads of Eurasia implies significant growth prospects. The countries of the region have received a historic chance to take advantage of the advantages of their transit position, as well as the opportunities to enter international markets through the emerging multimodal transport corridors.

Introduction. The goal of sustainable development is to end poverty, change unstable models of production and desirability, rational use of the natural resource base and its protection. The basis of sustainable development at the country level is the creation of favorable conditions for a well-thought-out environmental, socio-economic policy that meets the needs of people. The ultimate goal of sustainable development is to ensure the comprehensive development of a person. According to estimates, as of November 14, 2023, the population of Kazakhstan was 20,000,000 people. The population of Kazakhstan reached 20 million [1]. In Kyrgyzstan population in 2023 reached the milestone number of 7 037 590 [2]. In Tajikistan,

according to statistical data, taking into account the registration of births, deaths and migration, the population as of January 1, 2024 amounted to 10,277.1 thousand people [3]. In Turkmenistan, according to the data received, as of December 17, 2022, the total population of the country was 7,057,841 people [4]. Population of Uzbekistan as of January 1, 2024 reached 36,799,728 [5]. In this region where nearly 90 million inhabitants live there are vast opportunities as well as challenges stipulating the solution of the global problems.

Methods. As part of reforms conducted in Uzbekistan the following reforms are being conducted: “Prosperous and safe neighborhood (mahalla)”, “Nuroni”, “State fund for the support of entrepreneurial activity” are the performers of a number of tasks in the following state programs: “On healthy nutrition of students of educational institutions”; “Implementation of the program “Healthy mother-healthy child”; “Improving the quality of medical support provided to mothers”; “Improving the quality of population nutrition, carrying out information and educational work on the promotion of nutrition culture in families”; “Further improving conditions for the education and upbringing of children with limited opportunities”; “Organizing sports competitions among young people”; “Conducting measures for the development of the intellectual level of Gifted Youth”; Program “Young people are choosing a healthy lifestyle”; “Measures for the formation of a healthy lifestyle culture – development and implementation of a program of certain measures to provide material support and support for young families”; “Development and implementation of a program of measures to attract women to public production and family entrepreneurship”, “Implementation of a project to involve NGOs in the process of providing social services to families in need of assistance”; “Healthy mother – healthy child”, “Healthy Youth” programs are being implemented.

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-5325 “On measures to radically improve activities in the field of support for women and strengthening the Family Institute” dated February 2, 2018 shows that special attention is paid to the issue of gender.

According to the provisions of the project of the “Family health program” provided by the organization “Women’s Advisory Council (*Ayollar maslahat kengashi*)” is organizing the treatment of children with congenital heart defects in the leading clinics of the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. The activities of these organizations are coordinated by the National Association of NGOs and non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan [6].

The activities of the “Zamin” foundation are long-term, strategically important and aimed at cooperation in environmental protection, monitoring air pollution, restoring soil bonity and providing drinking water, applying innovative developments to social development and assistance in the social sphere, improving the living conditions and educational conditions of children with hearing impairment.

According to the project for the introduction of universal newborn hearing screening, it was envisaged to create a single national platform where data on the results of newborn hearing screening will be collected and analyzed. The platform made it possible to regularly monitor the state of hearing loss from the birth of a child until he entered school age and, if necessary, to correct the treatment process. As part of the project, a pilot project was carried out in Tashkent: equipment was configured and put into use for screening in 15 maternity centers and

4 children's hospitals for babies. The project aims to cover 227 maternity centers throughout the Republic. The implementation of the project covered 2020-2023 [7].

Today in Uzbekistan, the issue of support and social protection of young families is raised to the level of Public Policy. According to the decision of the president of Uzbekistan dated January 26, 2009 "On the state program of the "Year of Rural Development and welfare", activities have been carried out to the present day to establish suitable living conditions for each population of our country. UZS 29,492.7 billion, USD 2 600. 4 million and € 57.5 million was invested for the implementation of the state program "Year of youth support and public health promotion" of 3 February 2021. It consisted of the 66% state budget means, 25% from commercial banks, 15% from executives, and funds from 360 international organizations and donors.

Uzbekistan was declared polio-free (2002), that measles and rubella (2017) and malaria (2018), Kyrgyzstan (2002) and Turkmenistan (2002) were declared polio-free (2002), and that Tajikistan was declared a malaria-free country (2022). The existence of polio in Afghanistan still remains a concern. Since 2012, the campaign "no one will be left out of care and attention" has been held in our country, and qualified medical services and consultations are provided by The Specialists of the leading clinics of our country to the elderly and people in need of social protection.

In the comparative analysis of human development indicators in the countries of Central Asia, the relationship between social protection and human development is decisive. In particular, the World Bank, the UN Support Fund (UNDAF), the Asian Development Bank, the Chinese State Development Bank, the Chinese Eximbank, the Economic Development and Cooperation Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Development Association and the Japan International Cooperation Bank, USAID are actively involved in the areas of emergency medical care system, sanitation, improvement of the primary education, drinking water system in rural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan to solve.

In particular, the following projects of the World Bank are being implemented in our country: GPE (Global Partnership for Education), RESP II and RESP II AF support entrepreneurship in the rural areas (includes additional financing and GEF sustainable agriculture and climate change mitigation project), HDP (Horticulture Development Project), SKWRMIP (improving the use of Water Resources in the south of Karakalpakstan). It is estimated that in Uzbekistan USD 94 million was invested by UNDAF in order to develop human capital will be allotted. The amount was allocated in 2010-2015. From this it is implied that USD 32 million was diverted for the economic well-being, USD 25 million for social services, USD 16 million for environmental issues and USD 21 million for the management issues.

2024 in Uzbekistan has been declared the "Year of Support for Youth and Business". The year 2023 in Turkmenistan was celebrated under the motto "Happy youth with Arkadag Serdar". In Turkmenistan, 2024 has been declared the year of "The treasure of the mind - Magtymguly Fragi". In Tajikistan 2024 has been declared the "Year of Legal Education".

В начале 2022 года в стране принята новая долгосрочная Программа «Возрождение новой эпохи могущественного государства: Национальная программа социально-экономического развития Туркменистана в 2022–2052 годах», в которой достижению Повестки дня 2030 по устойчивому развитию уделено важное место.

Among the 113 countries with indicators according to the Global Food Safety Index, Kazakhstan ranked 32nd in 2022 with 72.1 points, Uzbekistan ranked 73rd with 57.5 points, and Tajikistan ranked 75th with 56.5. Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan were not analyzed in this ranking.

In 2009, USD 281 million was raised by UNDAF for Tajikistan. Out of this 9% was diverted to poverty reduction and management, 13% to food security, 9% to drinking water, sustainable environment and energy and 69% to quality service development. In Turkmenistan in 2016-2020 USD 61.6 million was spent in order to implement UNDAF cooperation strategies for development. UNDAF cooperates in Kazakhstan in 3 areas of socio-economic, welfare, environmental sustainability and effective management where USD 79.39 million was implemented. From this USD 23.9 million to the economic and social sphere, USD 32.23 million for environmental sustainability and USD 23.26 million was diverted for the fulfillment of effective management goals. The amount of funds totaling USD 55 million of the International Development Association was not involved in this. A special UN program for the countries of Central Asia, SPEKA, was established, which provided for the solution of various economic, social problems in the region.

The development of modern information technology in the Central Asian region is aimed at protecting the interests of the population in the region. Currently, efforts are underway to introduce electronic management in Uzbekistan. Based on this, information and technology infrastructure, e-learning system, e-commerce are being implemented in our country. The purpose of this is to reduce bureaucratic costs and to cover everyone with an information and educational system. It is not difficult to introduce these reforms in Uzbekistani context, because, like other countries in the region, Uzbekistan was covered by the primary education system as early as the 1930s of the 20th century. In the development models of the countries of the region, great attention is paid, mainly, to human potential.

One of the indicators of effective management is the introduction of e-government. This makes it possible to significantly reduce the waiting period, to get rid of repeated appeals, facilitating the communication of people with authorities. According to the definition given by the Center for Government Technology at the University of Albany in the United States, e-government is the use of Information Technology in supporting government affairs, ensuring citizens participate in it, and the provision of services provided by the authorities through the internet. Public service agencies are playing an important role in this reform in Uzbekistan.

Table 1

Indices of Uzbekistan for human capabilities

Indices	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2022
Life expectancy at birth (year)	69,1	70,8	71,3	71,2	71,6	72,5	73,8
Literacy rate in adults (% of population)	98, 96	99,17	99,18	99,19	99,20	99,31	99,36
Years of education (year)	11,4	11,4	11,5	11,6	11,6	11,7	12
Literacy rate	0,990	0,992	0,992	0,992	0,992	0,993	0,994

Index of learning	0,76	0,76	0,77	0,77	0,77	0,77	0,78
Level of education	2,74	2,74	2,74	2,74	2,76	2,75	2,75
Real GNP per capita (PPP) in USD	1973	2422	2460	2578,5	2668,1	2834,1	7917
Index of life expectancy	0,735	0,763	0,772	0,770	0,777	0,792	0,795
Index of GNP	0,498	0,532	0,535	0,542	0,548	0,558	0,580
Human capabilities development index (HCDI)	0,715	0,736	0,740	0,742	0,747	0,756	0,759
Gender development index (GRDI)	0/704	0,733	0,736	0,738	0,743	0,752	0,752
Index of Women empowerment(IWE)	0,351	0,382	0,378	0,380	0,411	0,468	0,500

The head of the National Center for digital government in the United States is J.Fauntein believes that the development of Information Technology in the scheme “Government to citizen”, “Government to business”, “Government to government” will improve the socio-economic situation of the population. This is the use of the service of electronic channels for citizens to participate in important decision-making in the life of society. In this regard, Turkmenistan has adopted the National programs “On the development for 2018-2024” and “On the socio-economic development of the country in 2011-2030”. The country has implemented the “National Plan of action on Gender equality for 2015-2020” (22 January 2015).

Results. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997 to control the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which causes global climate warming in the world, and came into effect in February 2005. This protocol was replaced by the Copenhagen criteria in 2012 and Paris criteria from 2015. The protocol provided for a 5% reduction in the amount of carbon dioxide released in 1990 by the signatory states by 2030. The protocol was ratified by 192 states as of July 2020. The United States and Australia have not signed this, which does not apply to developing countries. The 2015 Paris climate conference COP 21/CMP 11 set a goal at to reduce the global climate to 2 Celsius in 2100 to return from 2020 to a pre-industrialization age from countries around the world. By doing so, it was calculated that recovery from catastrophic climate changes could reduce greenhouse effect-causing gas emissions by 40-70 percent in 2050 compared to 2010 and 0 degrees in 2100. The U.S. withdrawal from the Paris agreement on climate change will affect global climate change.

One of the current reports in the field of human development in the world and the region is considered reports in the field of migration, and the increase in migration flows in the 21st century did not even affect the Central Asian region. The problem of labor migration was considered relevant for Kazakhstan in the 1990s, during which the country lost a large amount of human capital in the country. As a result of external migration, about 2 million people of qualified and working age left this country, which was dominated by representatives of high skilled workforce. Labor migration remains relevant for Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Income from labor migration accounts for a significant portion of GDP in these countries. It is noted that in Tajikistan 1.6 million of the country’s population in labor migration in Tajikistan

are engaged in seasonal work in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. This figure for Uzbekistan is 2 million 346 thousand people. 1.3 million people in the country are unemployed. In 2016, about 600,000 people from Kyrgyzstan were engaged in seasonal work abroad, and there are 295,000 people in the country who were recognized as unemployed. Labor migration as a positive trend in human development in the region is reflected in regional human development reports. The result of the analysis shows that illegal labor migration harms the socio-economic stability of the region. In order to prevent this, Uzbekistan established cooperation with the International Organization for Migration in November 2018.

Discussion. Uzbekistan is paying special attention to pre-school education and has committed to bring the coverage of annual free pre-school preparatory education to 100 percent by 2031 [8]. In Central Asia, reports on health and support for today's human development are significant. It is worth noting that the 21st century is declared the "Golden Age" of Turkmenistan and modern clinics are being built in all cities of the country. This indicates that human development issues are taking on a positive path in this country. According to the World Health Organization, this country is currently ranked 168th in the number of doctors and 133rd in the number of general medical personnel among 200 countries around the world. Turkmenistan has been ranked last in terms of cost contribution to the health care system within 52 States and GDP, with an expected life expectancy of 60 years. These contradict the "Convention on economic, social and cultural rights", of which Turkmenistan is a member. This convention states that everyone has the right to high standards of health care, that the availability of simple medical infrastructure is a government obligation.

By the decision of the People's Assembly of Turkmenistan "On free provision of Turkmen residents with electricity gas, water and table salt" until 2020, Turkmen residents have the right to benefit from them for free. It was decided in 2003 to provide the population with electricity, water and gas free of charge for the period up to 2030. Considering that one of the principles of sustainable development is the use of Natural Resources in the interest of the future generation, this is contrary to this principle. Decisions were made by the new leadership of Turkmenistan to reintroduce the pension system in 2007. The country was recognized as a country free from the most dangerous diseases: polio, malaria and tetanus.

Conclusion. Significant opportunities are associated with the coordinated development of the water-energy complex, including "green" energy. To unlock the region's potential, it is important to overcome other challenges, such as landlockedness, resource dependence, low level of financial development, and the impact of climate change.

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