



Ilmiy amaliy  
jurnal  
№ 4 (6)  
2023

**YANGI  
O'ZBEKISTON  
IQTISODIYOTI**

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLY TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI  
O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI**

**YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON  
IQTISODIYOTI**

**4**

**ISBN 978-9943-5256-3-4**

**Toshkent – 2023**

**UDK: 818.213**

**BBK: 84.61**

**B- 29**

Butun kuch va salohiyatimizni yagona ulug‘ maqsadimiz – Yangi O‘zbekistonni barpo etishga qaratamiz.

Yangi O‘zbekiston – bu, avvalo, yangi iqtisodiy munosabatlar, yangi iqtisodiy dunyoqarash demakdir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti  
Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Все свои силы и потенциал мы направим на достижение нашей общей великой цели - построение нового Узбекистана. Новый Узбекистан – это, прежде всего, новые экономические отношения, новое экономическое мировоззрение.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат  
Мирзиёев

© Yangi O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti

© «KLASSIC PRINT» nashriyoti

“Yangi O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti” - ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal

Ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal 1.09.2022-yildan boshlab chiqa boshlagan, yiliga 6 marta chop etiladi.

Ta'asischi:  
MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY  
UNIVERSITETI

Bosh muharrir  
Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari  
Mas'ul kotib

i.f.d., prof. A.Qodirov  
PhD, dots. X.X.Rejapov  
PhD. K.A.Muxitdinova

Jamoatchilik kengashi:

Prof. I.U.Madjidov (rais), prof. Sh.Toshmatov, PhD E.Yodgorov, i.f.n., dots. A.T.Umarov, i.f.d., prof. A.Qodirov

Tahrir hay'ati:

Prof. Sh.O.Toshmatov, prof. A.Qodirov, prof. A.V.Vaxabov, prof. X.P.Abdulqosimov, prof. F.T.Egamberdiyev, prof. Q.Muftaydinov, prof. K.Ubaydullayev, prof. Q.K.Mambetjanov, i.f.d. B.Tagayev, i.f.d. Z.T.G'oiptnazarova, prof. I.Y.Umarov, prof. P.Z.Xashimov, dots. A.T.Umarov, i.f.d., dots. X.X.Rejapov, dots. B.B.Mullaboyev, dots. Z.Jumaqulov, dots. N.A.Artiqov, dots. K.A.Muxiddinova, i.f.d. B.B. Baxtiyorov, dots. D.I.Ro'ziyeva, dots. A.Boboyev, dots. X.Baratov, dots. A.M.Tursunov, dots. O.O.Daminov, dots. J.O.Xakimov, dots. N.A.Kudratxodjayeva, dots. A.Ambartsumyan, dots. M.I.Saidkarimova, dots. N.Z. Umarova, PhD K. Jabborov

Tahririyat manzili:

10095, Toshkent - 95, Universitet ko'chasi, 4. tel: (+99899) 821-20-72

Jurnal O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Administrasiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikasiyalar agentligi tomonidan 17.07.2022-yilda № 4715-son bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Buyurtma: ISSN 978-9943-5256-3-4

Jurnal OAK ro'yxatiga 2023 yil 1 iyuldan kiritilgan (OAK rayosat qarori 04.07.2023 yil № 340/3).

Jurnalda ma'lumotlar bosilganda dalillar ko'rsatilishi shart. Jurnalda chop etilgan ma'lumot va keltirilgan dalilarning aniqligi uchun muallif javobgardir.

“Yangi O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti” № 4. 2023

## MUNDARIJA

<b>Шохаъзамий Ш.Ш.</b> О взаимосвязи рынка высших учебных заведений и рынка труда.....	<b>6</b>
<b>Bakhtiyorova N.U.</b> Specific features of effective use of social media marketing services in higher education institutions .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Қодиров А.А.</b> Экотуризмнинг моҳияти ва унинг таснифланиши.....	<b>24</b>
<b>Dilmonov K.B.</b> Interdependence of the "5T Human Development Model" .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Амбарцумян А.А.</b> Приоритетные направления перехода Республики Узбекистан к «зелёной» экономике.....	<b>39</b>
<b>Хакимова Н.Қ.</b> Ўзбекистонда ёғ – мой саноатини модернизациялаш ва рақобатбардошлигини ошириш стратегиясини ишлаб чиқиш.....	<b>52</b>
<b>Жаббаров З.Р.</b> Тадбиркорлик фаолияти иқтисодий хавфсизлигини таъминлаш бўйича хориж тажрибалари.....	<b>59</b>
<b>Одинаева Н.Ф.</b> «Covid-9» Инқирозли ва олий таълим муассасалари бошқаруви: Таъсир доиралари ва ривожланиш имкониятлари.....	<b>69</b>
<b>Хамроев Т.О., Черкашина И.А.</b> Особенности регулирования международным частным правом порядка заключения электронных договоров.....	<b>78</b>
<b>Abdulloev A.J.</b> Methodological foundations for evaluating the efficiency of agrocluster management.....	<b>85</b>
<b>Narzullayev E.Sh.</b> Hududlarda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlanishini boshqarishning tashkiliy uslubiy mexanizmi.....	<b>92</b>
<b>Qurbonova X.B. Boboyev A.Ch.</b> Oliy ta'lim va professional ta'lim muassasalarining integratsion hamkorligini rivojlantirish yo'llari.....	<b>98</b>
<b>Акрамова О.Қ. Boboyev A.Ch.</b> Hududlar investitsion jozibadorligining nazariy va uslubiy jihatlari.....	<b>105</b>
<b>Умарова Д.А.</b> Инсон капиталини такрор ишлаб чиқаришни давлат томонидан тартибга солиш.....	<b>111</b>
<b>Сатимова Д.Н.</b> Апсайклинг- элемент цикличной экономики.....	<b>117</b>
<b>Бустонов М.М.</b> Иқтисодий ўсиш сифат омилларининг таъсирини баҳолаш методологияси.....	<b>123</b>
<b>Ergasheva F.I., Oxunjonova M.I.</b> Yoshlar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirish-yoshlar bandligini ta'minlash omili sifatida.....	<b>129</b>
<b>Алиева Э.А., Рахматхонов С.Р.</b> Значимость конкурентоспособности.....	<b>135</b>
<b>Umurzakova Z.S.</b> Kadrlardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish yo'nalishlari.	<b>142</b>
<b>Caο Gang</b> A study on China-Uzbekistan trade intensities and complementarities under the Belt and Road Initiative.....	<b>150</b>
<b>Lu Diying</b> Analysing the structure of agricultural trade between china and central countries based on hs codes.....	<b>162</b>

УДК 314.17

INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE “5T HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
MODEL”

“INSON SALOHİYATINI OSHIRISHNING 5T MODELI”NING  
ЎZARO BOĞLIQLIGI.

ВЗАИМОЗАВИСИМОСТЬ «МОДЕЛИ РАЗВИТИЯ  
ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА 5Т»

**Dilmonov K.B.** — Senior Lecturer of the Department  
“Tourism and Hotel Management” of the  
Bukhara State University. Bukhara.

**Annotatsion**

In this article, the 5T model of human potential development, theoretical information about the human capital index, ways to improve the quality of education, ways to evaluate human capital in the countries of the world, a number of indicators of survival in Uzbekistan analytical data are presented.

**Key words:** human capital index, human capital, quality of human capital, human potential, human investment, indicators of the human capital index, tester, economic income.

Ushbu maqolada inson salohiyatini oshirishning 5T modeli, inson kapitali indeksi haqida nazariy ma’lumotlar, ta’lim sifatini yaxshilash yo’llari, dunyo mamlakatlarida inson kapitalini baholash yo’llari, O‘zbekistonda yashab qolish ko‘rsatkichi bo‘yicha bir qator tahliliy ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** inson kapitali indeksi, inson kapitali, inson kapitali sifati, inson salohiyati, insonga investitsiyalar, inson kapitali indeksi ko‘rsatkichlari, testolog, iqtisodiy daromad.

В данной статье модель развития человеческого потенциала 5Т, теоретические сведения об индексе человеческого капитала, путях повышения качества образования, способах оценки человеческого капитала в странах мира, ряд показателей выживания в Узбекистане, представлены аналитические данные.

**Ключевые слова:** индекс человеческого капитала, человеческий капитал, качество человеческого капитала, человеческий потенциал, человеческие инвестиции, показатели индекса человеческого капитала, тестолог, экономический доход.

It was calculated how many percent of a person can use his potential in Uzbekistan [1].

How is the human capital index determined?

This year's index includes data up to March 2020. The index is aimed at measuring the extent to which the countries are effectively using the potential of their citizens, thereby making it possible to measure the efficiency of the country's investment in the future generation. It is also analyzed how much damage the country can suffer due to the neglect of education and health care, and how this damage will negatively affect the entire future generation.

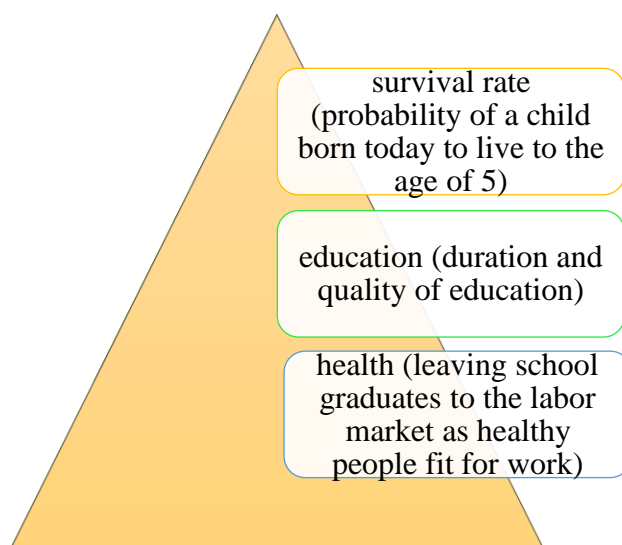
Human capital consists of knowledge, skills and health that people accumulate throughout their lives, which allow a person to realize his potential as a useful member of society.

According to the data of the World Bank, it is the quality of human capital that determines the 30 percent difference in the level of economic development of countries.

These components are based on 6 indicators: the probability of a newborn child surviving to the age of 5, the duration of education, the results of education (level of knowledge), the duration of quality education, the survival rate of adult children, healthy growth (proportion of children developing without defects) is assessed.

In Uzbekistan, a person can use his potential 62 percent on average

**“Human capital index” index consists of 3 main components:**



For the first time in its history, Uzbekistan managed to enter the rating of this index with a result of 62 percent. It is estimated that in the period before the pandemic, a child born in Uzbekistan was able to use his productivity potential by an average of 62 percent. Among the CIS countries, the best result was recorded in the Republic of Belarus (70 percent), the Russian Federation (68 percent) and Kazakhstan (63 percent).

Why did Uzbekistan not participate in the index in previous years?

The assessment of human capital in the countries of the world began in the 1990s. Later, its detection mechanisms were improved and announced by the World Bank for the first time in 2018. Efforts to get Uzbekistan a place in this ranking started a few years ago.

In the “Human capital index-2018” ranking published in 2018, the information of the Republic of Uzbekistan was not published. Only health and economic indicators were presented by Uzbekistan and this was accepted by the World Bank. However, due to the fact that the monitoring work carried out to determine the knowledge of schoolchildren in Uzbekistan before 2017 did not meet international standards, the information provided on the quality of education (assessment of the knowledge of students) was not accepted. As part of the efforts to improve the quality of education, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Education and the World Bank, negotiations were held to include Uzbekistan in the “Human Capital Index” rating.

Taking into account that the representatives of the World Bank are participating in index studies of Uzbekistan for the first time, confidence was expressed in the Educational Inspection in preparing data for the index and conducting tests organized to determine the international rating.

In November 2019, in cooperation with the World Bank, we organized tests to study the knowledge of schoolchildren in mathematics based on the questions of TIMSS international studies, involving international experts. It should be noted that the questions aimed at assessing practical skills and logical thinking for these tests were compiled by internationally recognized testologists. The results recorded in these tests were also used in the research conducted by the World Bank on the determination of human capital in Uzbekistan. This is certainly not the only indicator.

PISA and PIRLS international studies will also be important in the studies conducted by the World Bank. Therefore, preparations are being made to participate in further international research.

According to a study conducted by the World Bank, 98 out of 100 children born in Uzbekistan survive to the age of 5. A child is expected to complete 12 years of formal education by age 18. According to the results, the average level of knowledge of the students was 474 points on the scale. Taking into account the amount of knowledge acquired by students, the average years of schooling for children is 9,1 years.

According to the survival rate, 87 percent of 15-year-old children live up to 65 years of age. According to indicators of healthy growth, 89 out of 100 children in our country do not have problems with healthy growth. 11 out of 100 children may have developmental delays, cognitive and physical disabilities.

According to the results of the standardized test conducted by the World Bank, if we consider the knowledge index of students to be 625 points as the highest, and 300 points as the lowest, we can evaluate the result recorded by Uzbekistan as a good result for the first participation in research, possible

But these indicators were formed on the basis of the results recorded in the tests conducted in November 2019 on the questions of TIMSS international studies, which are close to our curricula. The results of the PISA and PIRLS studies, which will be conducted as a pilot study in April-May 2021, and as a main study in 2022, and in April 2021, may change the situation in the index. Because the methodology



of these studies is very different from the educational system of Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to adequately prepare for these studies.

The unexpected pandemic has put all sectors, including the education system, in a difficult situation. All countries are faced with the difficult choice of closing educational institutions to protect public health or continuing traditional education to ensure quality. Most of the countries of the world have introduced remote education instead of traditional education to curb the epidemic. All over the world, distance education is not used in difficult fields that require direct practice. Therefore, this situation has put developed countries in a difficult situation.

According to the analyzes conducted by UNESCO, the closure of educational institutions in 194 countries in 2020 affected 91 percent of students, i.e. 1,6 billion students.

According to the World Bank's analysis of the situation in 157 countries, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, educational institutions have remained closed for about 4 months, and distance learning has replaced face-to-face classes in the classroom. It is estimated that it will not be as effective. Distance learning is not equally convenient for all students, it is more difficult to control them, there is a possibility that students' knowledge will fall below the minimum level due to communication problems, losses in students' knowledge and study time. Later it was said that it could lead to a decrease in economic income.

In particular, according to the analyzes of the World Bank, due to the coronavirus pandemic in our country, the transfer of schools to the remote system can lead to 28 percent losses in the field.

The objective reasons for this are that distance education cannot be as effective as traditional classes, distance education is not equally convenient for all students, it is difficult to control the quality of education, and there are problems with existing conditions and communication tools.

According to the analyzes of the World Bank, children have not mastered more than a quarter of the knowledge that should be mastered in traditional education. It is estimated that if we do not take immediate measures to close this gap, the economy could lose an average of 425 million US dollars annually.

Children studying in schools today will enter the labor market as human capital tomorrow. At the same time, because of gaps in education, they need additional manpower to perform their duties. This in itself causes economic losses. In addition, this situation causes poverty in education to increase. For example, due to the quarantine measures introduced due to the pandemic, our losses in mathematics education increased by 3%. That is, the decrease in mathematics mastery of Uzbek students increased from 48% to 51%. Of course, necessary measures should be taken to prevent this.

It was mentioned that Uzbekistan plans to participate in international studies to assess the knowledge of students and teachers. It was also noted that the Ministry of Public Education is planning to revise the system of retraining and improving the qualifications of pedagogues, to introduce a licensing system in order to ensure continuous work of teachers.

Representatives of the World Bank expressed gratitude for Uzbekistan's participation in the developing Human Capital Index and emphasized the importance of investing in human capital to achieve high results in the future. It is noted that funds allocated for education should not be considered as expenses. Money spent on education is an investment.

Uzbekistan has joined the ranks of 27 countries supporting the Human Capital Development Project.

New research from the World Bank released today shows governments that better outcomes for children's health and education can significantly increase future incomes for people and countries.

The Human Capital Index presented at the meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Bali, Indonesia, shows that 56 percent of children born on the planet today will have a below-average total income during their lifetime.

The reason for this is the low efficiency of investments made by governments in their country's population, which does not serve to create a healthy, educated workforce ready for the professions of the future.

Human capital, including health, knowledge, and skills, was one of the main factors driving economic growth and poverty reduction in many countries of the world, especially in Asia, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In the first edition of the index, the rating of 157 countries was presented. Singapore, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Finland are among the five most active countries investing in human capital more than others. The rating also includes the results of three Central Asian countries — Kazakhstan (31<sup>st</sup> place), Kyrgyzstan (76<sup>th</sup>) and Tajikistan (89<sup>th</sup>).

The main strategic tool of the research is the Human Capital Index, which provides an idea of the level of human capital development in each country based on a single common indicator.

The main task of the analysis of the standard of living of the population is to study the processes, events and factors affecting the lifestyle of people, their material living conditions, and to identify the main problems of socio-economic development.

The most important indicators of the population's standard of living are the population's income, consumption of material goods and services, social security and living conditions. Sample surveys of household budgets (living conditions) are carried out by the state statistical authorities of Commonwealth countries on an ongoing basis and cover more than 100,000 households throughout the Commonwealth.

The following are considered statistical indicators of human capital during the Commonwealth of Nations:

- ❖ Household income, expenses and consumption
- ❖ Poverty and inequality
- ❖ Pension provision
- ❖ Living conditions

## ❖ Crime

The household survey program usually provides information on income, expenses, food consumption, supply of durable goods, housing conditions and other characteristics of the population's living conditions.

Surveys conducted in the CIS countries retain a number of principles common to all, but at the same time, they have significant differences in sample formation, data collection and processing methods, and survey programs.

In conclusion, it can be said that based on the relevant analyzes above, we would like to make the following suggestions and recommendations:

1. To fully implement the process of integration of science and production, cooperation between private entrepreneurs and the state, and support of international relations of small and medium-sized innovative businesses in our country.

2. Our country has a comprehensively developed innovation system, effective implementation of innovation processes, commercialization of technologies and other relevant products.

3. To improve the human capital index in our country and to organize the development of the participation of the state in this process, the real sector of the economy and the activity of leading companies in supporting innovation activities.

### List of literature

1. G'ulomov S. Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes. -T.: «Sharq», 2002. — 365 b.
2. Endryu F., Sigel. Prakticheskaya biznes-statistika. 4-e izdanie, – M.: Izdatelskiy dom «Vilyams», 2002. – 450 c.
3. G'ulomov S. Predprinimatelstvo I malsh biznes. — T.: «Shark», 1999.
4. Regional labor markets. Analitical contributions and cross-national comparisons. Ed. By. M.Fischer and P.Nijkamp. – Elsevier Science Publishing Co, 1987. — 500 p.
5. Rosen H., Quandt R.E. Estimating a disequilibrium aggregate labour market. Reviem of Economicsand Statistics. — 1978. V.60. P. 371-379.
6. Sassen S. The Mobility of Labor and Capital: A Study in International Investment and Labor Flow. Cambridge, 1988.
7. Dilmonov Q. B. Cooperation between higher education institutions, economy and society //Мировая наука. – 2019. – №. 4. – С. 30-33.
8. DAVLATOV S., DILMONOV K. Impact of investment in education on economic growth //2<sup>nd</sup> Student Conference of MDIS Tashkent. – 2017. – С. 7.
9. [www.gov.uz](http://www.gov.uz)- O`zbekiston Respublikasi hukumat portal
10. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)- O`zbekiston Respublikasi Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi
11. [www.mf.uz](http://www.mf.uz) – O`zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi sayti.
12. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz) – O`zbekiston Respublikasi Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi.
13. [www.ifmr.uz](http://www.ifmr.uz) – O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prognozlashtirish va makroiqtisodiy tadqiqotlar instituti sayti.
14. [www.mineconomu.uz](http://www.mineconomu.uz) – O`zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot vazirligi sayti.
15. [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz) – O`zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika qo'mitasi rasmiy sayti.