



THE ESSENCE, PRINCIPLES, GOALS OF REGIONAL ECONOMY AND STATE REGIONAL POLICY

Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich
Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute

Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (Phd), Namangan, Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article presents information on the nature, principles, and goals of the regional economy and state regional policy, as well as considering their theoretical issues and developing theoretically based scientific recommendations.

Key words: Regional development, regional policy, level of development, strategies, efficiency.

Introduction

This Strategy of Actions, which was widely discussed by the people of the Republic of Uzbekistan, covers all aspects of socio-economic life within the framework of five priorities and "acceleration of socio-economic development, increase of people's living standards and incomes, natural, mineral-raw materials, It is of practical significance as it is aimed at ensuring comprehensive and effective use of industrial, agricultural, touristic and labor potential.

The development of production forces in our country is an urgent task of today, which creates the need to conduct scientific and practical research in this regard.

The following basic principles of development and placement of production forces are distinguished in scientific sources:

placing production systems close to the consumption regions of raw materials, fuel and energy resources;

development of highly efficient natural resource development and system of integrated use;

development and implementation of an effective mechanism for the improvement of the ecological situation in the country and regions, protection of the environment and the use of natural resources, improvement of the management system of the use of nature;

on the basis of the development of international communication systems and the effective use of a favorable geostrategic position, deepening and expanding its participation in international labor distribution, developing relations with near and far foreign countries;

regulating the excessive development of large cities, accelerating the socio-economic development of small and medium-sized cities, managing the process of stratification at the level of socio-economic development of regions, developing and implementing economic sector programs.



In the 21st century, the need to effectively use the existing potential and opportunities in the regions of the country is recognized as an important factor of economic growth. A clear example of this is the results of a number of scientific studies conducted by scientists from abroad and our country, and the priorities outlined in official documents. In Uzbekistan, in recent years, a lot of attention has been paid to the issues of comprehensive development of regions, further activation of the preparation of investment projects based on local natural and economic resources. Another official document is aimed at strengthening the income base of local budgets and ensuring complex and stable socio-economic development of regions based on decentralization. In general, from the point of view of both theory and practice, it can be seen that the role of regions in ensuring economic growth has increased dramatically. In order to achieve high economic growth rates in the region, sectors and enterprises with competitive advantages will rise to the first place, and they will have to act as a locomotive to some extent.

The concept of region is applied to a part of the territory of the world or country. As a part of the world territory, the region includes several countries based on geographical, political, economic, environmental, ethnocultural information, military and other criteria and approaches. For example, there are regions of Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and other countries. Within a single country, regions, districts and cities form its regions as administrative territorial units based on geographic, economic, political, ethnocultural, ecological, informational and other criteria.

There are such systems of the region's economy, which occupy a special place in the national economy of each country, in independent economic management, and due to its natural climate, geographical location, reserves of natural-mineral and raw material resources, supply of labor resources, production capacity, the scale of the infrastructure of its industries and sectors, customs and traditions of its inhabitants, specialization in product production and contribution to the social distribution of labor, territorial gross product produced per capita.

These are the middle of macroeconomics and microeconomics, their activities are studied by the science of regional economy as a branch of economic theory, mesoeconomics (the term "thesis" in Greek). Mesoeconomics includes industrial sectors in the region (territory), fuel and energy complex, agriculture, water management complex, construction, transport and communications, housing and communal facilities, higher and special education, health. includes health care, households, artisans engaged in specific small and private business activities, householders, etc.

At the same time, the research and study of intersectoral economic problems of regional (regional) industries, environmental problems are part of mesoeconomics (regional economy) and occupy a special place. The economy of the region, as an indivisible and integral link (part) of the national economy of a country, conducts economic activity in a single integrated form under the influence of the inseparable general economic policy.

One of the priorities of the economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan during the years of independence is the regulatory policy of the state, which consists in the integration of regions into the world economy in a deeper and more efficient way through the liberalization of economic relations.

8	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 11 Issue: 08 in August-2022 https://www.gjournal.net/index.php/APJMMR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/



Regional policies are state regulation of socio-economic development of territories. The purpose of regional policy is to eliminate territorial inequalities that serve to create social disagreements that hinder the overall socio-economic development of the country. Its main task is to bring the level of socio-economic development of all regions of the country as close as possible to each other due to the rational use of existing opportunities, to minimize territorial differences in the distribution of material goods between different layers of the population, and to reduce the management tasks of the government. It consists in focusing on increasing the authority of local authorities and self-government bodies.

In order to ensure the socio-economic development of the regions, it is envisaged to implement the following tasks:

Using all resources in the region (material, financial, labor) to ensure speed and proportionality of production and increase its efficiency on this basis.

Determining future development rates of regions. Paying attention to the full use of local resources.

Wide use of the achievements of scientific and technical development in production. For this, it will be necessary to create an economic mechanism that ensures the acceleration of scientific and technical development in the region, and to further democratize planning. In addition, it is necessary to solve the following tasks in order to create legal and economic conditions for drawing up proactive (recommendation) plans for enterprises and regional units, to ensure effective competition in the conditions of the market economy and the production of products suitable for the market conditions:

organization and development of production in accordance with market size and conjuncture;

expansion of foreign economic activity in order to ensure an increase in foreign exchange earnings;

introduction of fast-changing new technologies based on market demand and improvement of product quality, etc.

development of foreign economic relations taking into account local interests in coordination with the Central State authorities.

Based on these considerations, regional policy can be described as an important component of the national policy aimed at ensuring the balance in the socio-economic development of regions (territories) and eliminating differences and imbalances in the most important macroeconomic indicators between them. In a broad sense, regional policy represents the goals and tasks of the authorities in managing the political, economic and social development of the country's regions, as well as the mechanism of their implementation.

Although the ideas of developing a high-profit efficient production system based on the rational location of production have a long history, with the establishment of industrialized

9	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 11 Issue: 08 in August-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/



production, the "standard", that is, the doctrine of location, also appeared. came With the emergence of the works of I. Tunen, A. Weber, T. Palander, A. Lyosh and others on the industrialized production system, the word "standard" was expressed in a new meaning and became a doctrine of rational placement of production.

The first "standard" theory was published in 1826 by I. Tunen in the book entitled "A separate state, its relationship to agriculture and the national economy", in which agriculture is studied according to the following three factors.

- Production costs (production costs).
- Soil fertility (natural soil fertility) and plant characteristics.
- Transport costs compared to market prices.

I. Tunen believes that the legality of the placement of agriculture in relation to the market center should consist of specialized regions (circles) in relation to this market. Also, I. Tunen was the first to use mathematical calculations to justify the location of production.

German economist A. Weber in his work entitled "Industrial Standard Theory" distinguishes the following three factors or directions of industrial positioning:

The direction of transportation, that is, owners tend to locate their businesses in residential areas with the lowest transportation costs.

The direction of workers, that is, owners seek to build their enterprises in the population centers where the cheapest labor is available.

Agglomeration, i.e., owners try to locate their enterprises in areas where other industrial enterprises are concentrated, thereby building transport roads, energy industry, utilities (production and non-production infrastructure system) they try to reduce their expenses.

A. Weber's teaching is further developed by O. Englander, T. Palander, A. Lyosh, W. Kristaller. While V. Kristaller's "Central Place" theory explains the location of population centers, A. Lyosh reveals the essence of monopoly profit, dumping, tax system, state border, international trade, technical development and other concepts by improving the standard theory.

The scientific and technical revolution, which began in the middle of the last century, introduced a number of "corrections" to the "classical" theories of the development of production forces and improvement of territorial organization. They include:

rapid development of very new branches of industry, first of all, "in-demand" areas closely related to scientific research and design-experimental works;

the transfer of agricultural production to industrial sectors - the formation of an agro-industrial complex (agribusiness);

10	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 11 Issue: 08 in August-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/



the contribution of infrastructure sectors to the national income is steadily increasing;

the process of reducing the dependence of the production system on transport-geographic location and raw materials;

increasing role of scientific research and design-experimental centers;

the increasing role of highly qualified labor;

socio-ecological factors - significant changes in the development and location of production forces can be cited. This, in turn, paved the way for the development of new trends in the theory of "placement" such as D. J. Galbraith's "industrial society" and U. Izard's "market theory of placement". However, the current situation did not allow to fully reveal the essence of the population and related laws and regulations in the "nature-society" system.

If the law expresses the (interrelationship) of the events and events in nature and society, and the regularity expresses the stability of the sequence of events and the harmony of the set of laws. Therefore, production is carried out depending on the territorial character of the general economic laws of the country and regions.

The set of economic laws that apply in all historical and geographical stages of the development of production forces, representing their causal relations and internal connections, are called general economic laws.

The complex of economic laws is related to the nature and level of development of the productive forces, the organization of an effective production process, the growth of labor productivity, the increase of social and economic needs, the deepening of the generalization and economic integration of production processes, the state monopoly property and economic development, production monopoly and state anti-monopoly measures, state intervention in the management of the economy, regional planning, forecasting and economic zoning. This approach to the issue is also observed in the concept of A. Lyosh. In particular, A. Lyosh pays special attention to economic regions and believes that the main factor that creates a region is not the production system, but the sale of goods on the market.

Economic zoning represents the territorial-economic complex of countries as a basis for improving the effective organization of production. Economic zoning is based on the territorial division of labor, and as a result, some parts of the country, that is, natural and economically integrated regions, specialize in one or more economically efficient branches of production. A. Lyosh divides economic regions into three types:

ordinary district zone;

the type of regions or the sum of product sales zones;

11	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 11 Issue: 08 in August-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/



the district system is the highest and most complex type in this family tree, and according to A. Lyosh, it is within the framework of "Economic landscape" - the market system or the economic influence of the capital city.

This, in turn, prepares the ground for regional and inter-regional relations. Economic regions differ from each other in production conditions. Such conditions:

level of economic development;

characteristics of formation of labor resources;

specialization and concentration of the production system; g) formation of the type of transport;

determined by natural factors of production and natural-historical features. Locating large-scale production types - electric power, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemical, light, food industry complexes, specialized agriculture in economically favorable regions has a high economic effect for the whole country's economic complex. At the same time, the formation of an effective production system in economic regions, the complex use of existing natural conditions and natural resources, ensuring the harmonious development of industrial sectors and the sustainable development of industrial complexes, agro-industrial production and infrastructure sectors, solving social, economic and environmental problems. closely related to This situation is characteristic of Tashkent, Fergana, Khorezm regions of our country, where electric power, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemical, light, industrial and agro-industrial complexes were formed. Natural, socio-economic, socio-demographic and socio-ecological factors play an important role in the deployment of production forces. The factors of the location of production forces imply that their level of influence is taken into account in the rational organization of production enterprises, groups of enterprises, and national economic networks. It is known that the factors affecting the deployment of production forces can be divided into 4 groups according to their level of influence.

natural factors;

socio-economic factors;

socio-demographic factors;

socio-ecological factors.

Natural and socio-economic factors have a primary character in the placement of production forces, which serve as the material basis for the organization of production in the region. The next factor takes into account the current and future state of demographic processes. In regions with available labor resources, labor economy sectors, production and non-production infrastructure systems, and highly skilled labor resources require the development of modern and ultra-modern industrial sectors. The formation of a production system suitable for the territorial location of the population allows for the regulation and management of migration processes. In this case, through



the "branching" of industrial enterprises, it is possible to develop production forces evenly across regions. In the first years of independence in our country, activities were carried out within the framework of the "central place" or "development pole" directions, and priority was paid to regions with growth potential. Factors such as investment attractiveness, the availability of a material and technical base in the organization of production, the accumulation of a sufficient quantity and quality of labor force, and the provision of raw materials are the factors of the industry consisting of completely new production facilities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, and Khorezm regions. the formation of the centers became the basis. Now complex measures are being implemented in order to expand the sphere of influence of these centers and ensure coverage of neighboring areas.

Conclusions and suggestions. It is a logical and legal, consistent and organic continuation of the processes of democratic renewal and modernization within the priority directions defined in the "Concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country". This strategy focuses on expanding the scope of modernization and diversification of regional economy, increasing the development potential of districts and cities with a relatively low level, increasing the industrial and export potential, with special attention to reducing the differences in the level of socio-economic development of the regions. is starting a completely new stage of development of society. The socio-ecological factors of the placement of production forces are related to the ecological crises caused by the scientific and technical revolution from the second half of the 20th century and the demand of the newest branches of industry for a pure natural environment. The impact on the environment increased as a result of population growth and excessive acceleration of production rates, that is, the concentration process increased. Atmospheric pollution, the deterioration of soil and land resources have led to an extreme increase in socio-ecological problems in large cities. As a result, the "lightening" of production forces, i.e. the even distribution of industry, agriculture, transport and infrastructure sectors across the country, limiting the construction of enterprises with a strong impact on the environment (chemical, petrochemical, metallurgical, etc.) or their created a policy of displacement of the population from the settlements. Regional economic sectors that ensure the country's sustainable development are important. These sectors are of great importance in meeting the needs of the population of the country for industrial, agricultural, food and other types of products, and in meeting the demand of processing industries for raw materials.

REFERENCES

1. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Jurayevich, M. B. (2020). The impact of the digital economy on economic growth. *International Journal of Business, Law, and Education*, 1(1), 4-7.
2. Jurayevich, M. B., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). Attracting Foreign Investment In The Agricultural Economy. *International Journal of Business, Law, and Education*, 1(1), 1-3.
3. Jo'rayevich, M. B., Baxritdinovich, I. R., & Bulturbayevich, M. (2020). The Role Of Regional Governance In The Development Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(7), 705-711.
4. Jurayevich, M. B., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). The Impact of The Digital Economy on Economic Growth. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(6), 16-18.

5. Batirovich, A. B., Yusufxonovich, K. P., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Improving the Efficiency of Management of Vertically Integrated Industrial Enterprises in the Management of Innovative Activities of Enterprises. *Design Engineering*, 10605-10618.
6. Ismatullayevich, S. I., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(6), 419-425.
7. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.
8. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 1(01), 11-21.
9. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, 7(1), 153-160.
10. Mullabaev B.B. Improving the strategy of vertical integration in manufacturing enterprises // *Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal*. - T., 2015. No. 8. Pp. 46-49. (08.00.00. No. 3).
11. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of scientific aspects of managing innovation activity of enterprises in the context of structural changes in the economy // *Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies*. - T., 2015. No. 6. Pages 1-8 (08.00.00 №10)
12. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of innovative activities in the context of structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan // *Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal*. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pp. 30-32. (08.00.00. No. 3).
13. Mullabaev B.B. Introduction of vertical integration processes in the development of innovative activities in the production sectors // *Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies*. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pages 1-6 (08.00.00 No. 10).
14. Mullabaev B.B. Development of light industry branches in uzbekistan based on vertical integration // *Бюллетень науки и практики Научный журнал*. №10 (23) 2017. <http://www.bulletennauki.com>. 178-184 стр. (GIF 0,454; DIIF 1,08; Infobase index 1,4;)
15. Rasulov N.M., Mullabaev B.B., Advantages of Vertical Integrated Enterprises (Under Light Industry Enterprises) // *The journal Test Engineering And Management* has been located in the database Scopus. November December 2019 ISSN(S) 0193-4120 for the location. <http://www.testmagazine.biz/index.php/testmagazine/article/view/222/194>
16. Mullabaev B. B. Econometric analysis of the vertical integration of light industry enterprises in the Namangan region (case study of the Republic of Uzbekistan) // *Scientific Review: Theory and Practice* - 8/2018.22-36 p. Economics (08.00.00) Impact factor RSCI (five-year) - 1,230
17. Soliyev Ibodulloxon Ismatullayevich, Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich, & Bokhodirova Zulfizar Bokhodir qizi. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(6), 419-425. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/A3NCG>



18. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Challenges of Digital Educational Environment. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 4, 54-60.
19. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Development Of Innovative Activities Of Enterprises On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(10), 5020-5031.
20. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.
21. Tursunalievich, A. Z., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Ismatullayevich, S. I., Urayimovich, B. O., & Yokubovna, Y. H. (2021). Use of Gravitation Models in the Development of Tourism and Recreation. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 3124-3143.
22. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Qobuljon, T. (2021, February). THE STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMY. In *Archive of Conferences (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 124-129)*.
23. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136)*.
24. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO OF A COMMERCIAL BANK. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 5-5.
25. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Ibrohim, E. (2021). EXPANDING EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 6-6.
26. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Diyora, J. R. (2021). PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 5-5.
27. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Nurbek, N. (2021). OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY, INVESTMENT AND EXPORT POTENTIAL. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 6-6.
28. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sardor, O. L. (2021). IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE METHODS USED IN THE RISK ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 6-6.
29. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Bekzod, N. (2021). CREATING AN EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE REGIONS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 5-5.
30. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 1(01), 11-21.
31. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOOD MARKET IN THE FERGANA REGION. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, 2(01), 1-8.

32. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Management Of Higher Education Institution-As An Object Of Economic Diagnostics. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, 1(01), 11-20.
33. Tursunbaevich, B. B., Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Rahmat, A. (2021). The Impact of The Pandemic on The Economy of The Republic of Uzbekistan. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, 7(1), 161-168.
34. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, 7(1), 153-160.
35. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, 2(01), 9-16.
36. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE ROLE OF DIAGNOSTIC MODELS IN THE STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 1(01), 54-65.
37. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). The Concept of Food Safety and Its Scientific-Theoretical Concept. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 1(01), 9-22.
38. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 1(01), 23-32.
39. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Tursunaliyevich, A. Z., Ahmadjanovna, M. T., & Bozorovich, U. C. (2020). Development Of Public-Private Partnership In The Organization Of Regional Tourist And Recreational Complexes. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(7), 778-788.
40. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, 7(1), 153-160.
41. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., Umida, J., Shakhnoza, N., & Feruza, S. Theoretical and Practical Bases of Investments and Processes of Their Distribution in the Conditions of Modernization of Economy. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(9), 132-137.
42. Муллабаев, Б. Б. DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY BRANCHES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION РАЗВИТИЕ ФИЛИАЛОВ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ.
43. Муллабаев, Б. Б. (2018). ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН). *Научное обозрение: теория и практика*, (8), 22-36.
44. Muhiddinova, I. M., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Sharipdjanovna, S. G., Urinboevich, A. A., & Gulnora, M. The Role of Structural Changes in Small Business in the Development of the Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *JournalNX*, 107-116.