

**SCIENCE**  
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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

# Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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**2025**

**SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING  
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

***№ S/11 (5) – 2025***

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**TOSHKENT-2025**

## **BOSH MUHARRIR:**

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

## **TAHRIR HAY'ATI:**

### *07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:*

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

### *08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:*

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

### *09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:*

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

### *10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:*

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

#### *12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:*

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

#### *13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:*

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

#### *19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:*

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

#### *22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:*

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

#### *23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR*

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

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## **OAK Ro'yxati**

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### **Bog'lanish uchun telefon:**

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

**07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI***Rahmankulova Adolat Xushbakovna*

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## **WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC POTENTIAL**

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**Abstract.** In the article, indicators such as efficiency of financial potential, investment rate, capital return, capital capacity, capital capacity of economic growth, economic growth and ICOR coefficient interdependence in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are analyzed in relation to the ways to increase the efficiency of the economic potential of the region, and suggestions and recommendations are given regarding its results.

**Keywords:** Republic of Karakalpakstan, region, regional economic potential, efficiency, financial potential, investment rate, capital return, capital capacity.

## **MINTAQANING IQTISODIY SALOHIYATI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI**

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada mintaq iqtisodiy salohiyati samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari yuzasidan Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida moliyaviy salohiyat samaradorligi, investitsiya me'yori, kapital qaytimi, kapital sig'imi, iqtisodiy o'sishning kapital sig'imi, iqtisodiy o'sish va ICOR koeffitsiyenti o'zaro bog'liqligi kabi ko'rsatkichlar tahlil qilinib, uning natijalari yuzasidan taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, mintaq, mintaq iqtisodiy salohiyati, samaradorlik, moliyaviy salohiyat, investitsiya me'yori, kapital qaytimi, kapital sig'imi.

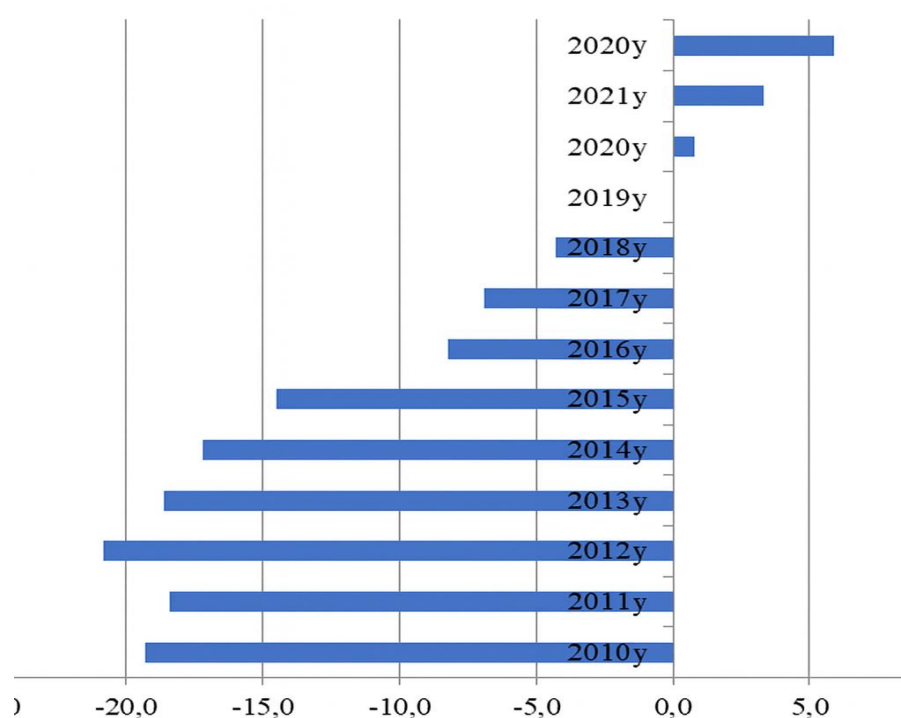
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The economic potential consists of the available opportunities and resources. However, their mere existence is not sufficient. This has been confirmed by the experience of many countries around the world. For instance, despite having almost no natural resources, Japan is considered a global leader in the production of innovative goods. In contrast, African countries rich in natural reserves and resources generally have economies that rely heavily on raw material exports or are characterized by a one-sided structure. Moreover, this pattern has also been reflected in the historical development of countries. Specifically, the phenomenon known in the history of economic development as the "Dutch disease" illustrates such a situation. In this process, the discovery of a gas field led to rising inflation and unemployment due to the contraction of the manufacturing sector [1]. This situation, first and foremost, is associated with efficiency.

Therefore, increasing the economic potential of both a country and a region requires special attention to improving efficiency. To achieve this, the methodological aspects of this concept should be used to assess the current situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Most studies conducted in the field of efficiency interpret this concept in relative terms, that is, they evaluate the relationship or ratio between input and output [2]. Nevertheless, one study interprets the concept more broadly [3]. In that research, efficiency is considered not only as an indicator but also as a means to determine changes in performance results. Additionally, the study emphasizes the importance of evaluating a country's budgetary conditions, its positive aspects, the financial resources attracted to the economy, and the share of foreign investment in representing efficiency.

In our view, efficiency should not be limited solely to the ratio of output to input; it should also include an assessment of the level of resource mobilization and the ability to ensure such resources.

First, let us analyze the financial efficiency of economic potential. For this purpose, we examine the budget situation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. According to our research findings, its efficiency indicator remained negative during the period from 2010 to 2019. However, in the years 2020–2022, this indicator demonstrated positive results (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Financial Efficiency of Economic Potential in the Republic of Karakalpakstan [6]**

When determining the financial efficiency of economic potential, we assess the difference between budget revenues and expenditures. If this ratio is positive, the financial efficiency is considered favorable; otherwise, it is deemed ineffective. Based on the analysis, the situation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is divided into two periods. During the negative period, the economy was largely one-sided, focusing on selling resources. After 2018–2019, the initiation, expansion, and modernization of hydrocarbon resources and gas processing yielded positive results.

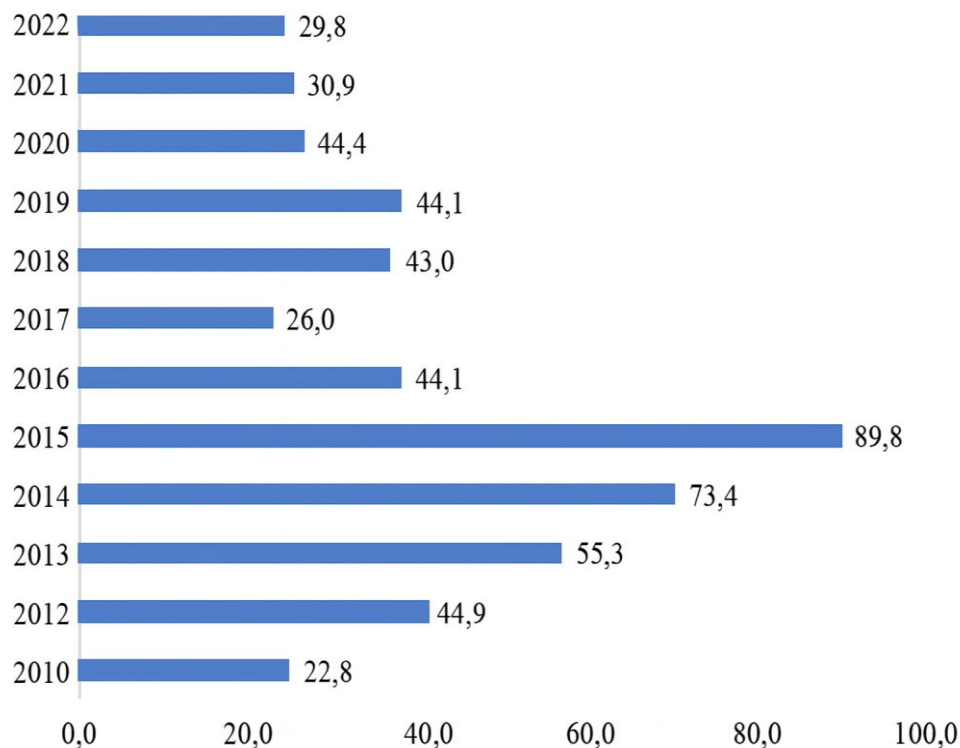
When we investigated the main factors contributing to these positive outcomes, we found that investments are the most significant influencing factor. Therefore, in order to fully assess the region's efficiency, special attention must be paid to investments.

In particular, several indicators are used to evaluate the investment efficiency of economic potential. These include the investment rate, capital return, capital intensity, and the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR). These indicators reflect the effectiveness of different aspects of the region's economic potential. Accordingly, we first consider the investment rate. The investment rate is regarded as a factor that uniformly affects all criteria of economic potential.

In other words, an increase in the investment rate leads to the expansion of production volumes in industries, an increase in income, modernization, and diversification. Additionally, it ensures the creation and expansion of jobs, which form the basis of social criteria, through investment. Therefore, increasing the investment rate is considered a direct factor influencing economic potential.

At the same time, a group of researchers has paid special attention to investigating the effective level of this rate. According to these studies, in order to accelerate modernization and develop innovations, the investment rate must be maintained at 30% or higher [4]. Achieving this rate ensures the renewal of fixed assets in the economy. In particular, the renewal coefficient of existing machinery and equipment leads to the creation of new jobs and an overall increase in production volumes. This, in turn, increases household incomes and expands overall demand. Consequently, through the multiplier effect, this process continues to boost aggregate supply and GDP.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the investment rate fluctuated unevenly between 2010 and 2020. In 2010, it was 22.8%, increasing to 29.8% by 2022. The average value over the study period was 43.1% (see Figure 2). The highest value, 89.8%, occurred in 2015, after which it gradually declined in subsequent years. This trend is associated with the construction, expansion, and development of the Ustyurt Gas Processing Complex. That is, the volume of investments directed to this project has been increasing in recent years.



**"Figure 2. Investment Rate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan [6]"**

Even so, to assess the impact of the investment rate on the regional economy, we analyze it in comparison with GDP growth rates. Specifically, the average GDP growth in 2010–2022 amounted to 8%, while the investment share was 43.1%. International experience indicates that an average GDP growth of 10% corresponds to an investment share of approximately 32–35%. This implies that, on average, a 1% economic growth is supported by a 3.2–3.5% investment share. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, however, this relationship appears relatively inefficient. During 2010–2022, the investment rate required to achieve 1% growth was 5.4%, representing a 1.5-fold lower efficiency compared to international benchmarks.

To provide a comprehensive evaluation of investment efficiency, we also consider the volume of products generated per unit of investment. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the volume of products produced through investments has been increasing steadily. This trend is also reflected in capital returns. Analysis of regional capital returns shows that the highest value was observed in 2010, whereas the lowest occurred in 2015 (Figure 3), indicating an inverse relationship with investment volume. The primary reason is that most investments in the region were directed toward large-scale projects, where the scale of the project is inherently linked to the timeline for implementation.

Consequently, while short-term capital returns are higher in small businesses, long-term returns tend to be higher in large-scale projects. Therefore, to enhance the efficiency of investment utilization in the region, it is crucial to optimize the timing of project implementation.

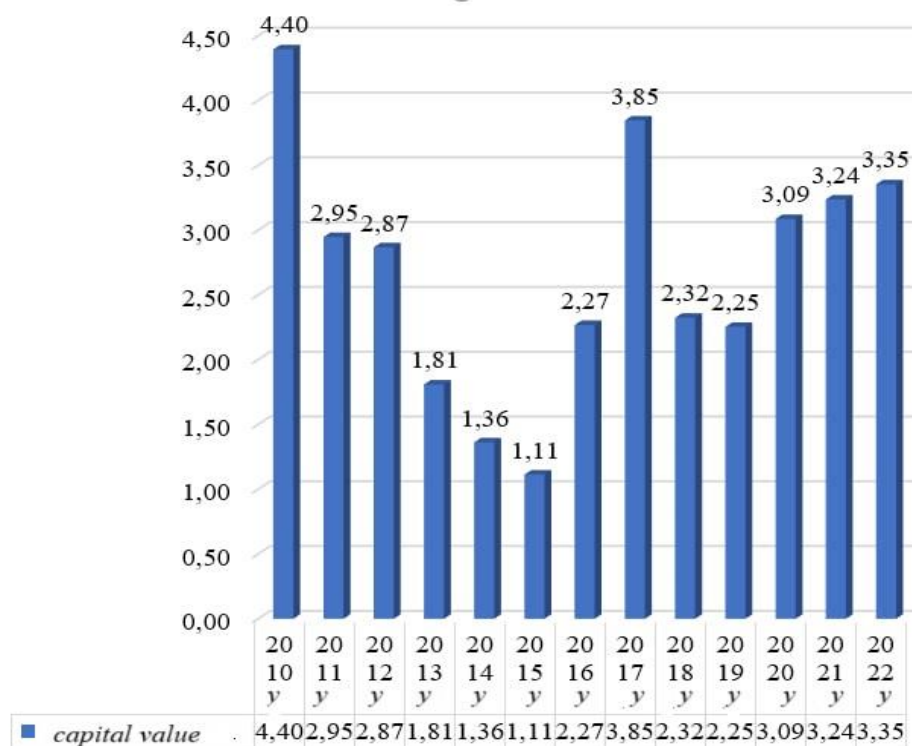


Figure 3. Capital turnover in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in units (average 2.7 units) [6]"

At the same time, it is necessary to develop and adopt the required regional programs. Implicit in this is the need to optimally allocate investment projects across the districts and cities of the region, as well as to develop the labor factor that utilizes them. In addition, expanding foreign investments in investment sources also increases the efficiency of their use.

One of the distinctive features of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the low population density and the large interregional distances. This typically requires the state to pay special attention to investing in social and production infrastructure when financing large projects. According to the Chinese experience, state-budget-based investments play a crucial role in achieving high economic growth and enhancing potential [4].

In our view, investments based on the state budget directly increase both foreign and local investment volumes. This is because state-budget funds invested in fixed capital serve as a guarantee for investors, increasing confidence in the profitability of the project. This situation is also supported by international experience, particularly in public-private partnership systems that have proven effective.

Alongside the above, we also examine capital capacity. This indicator averaged 0.4 units during 2010–2022 (Figure 4)

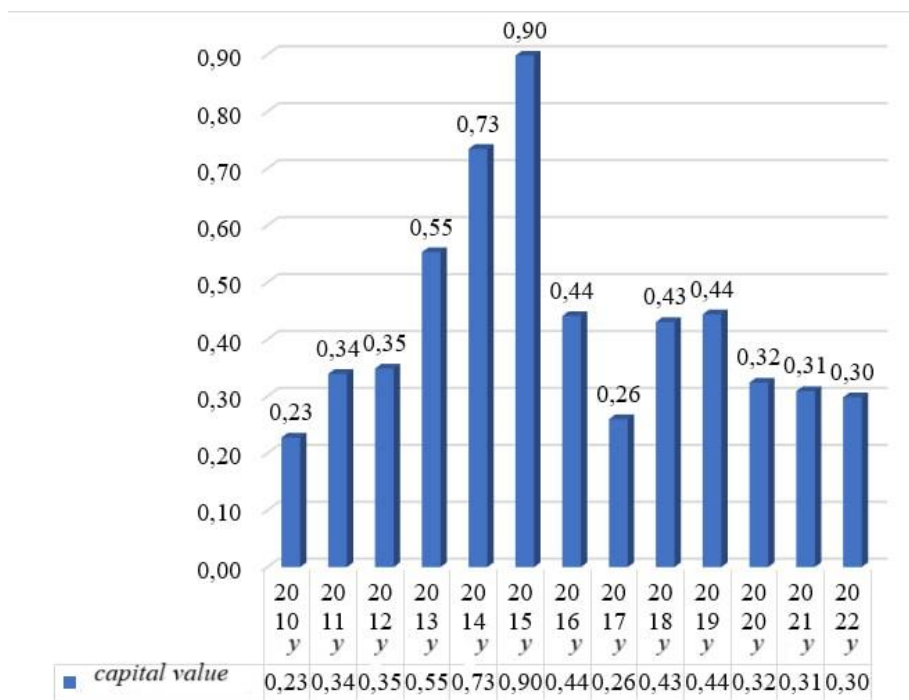


Figure 4. Capital capacity in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in units (average 0.4 units) [6]

The capital capacity reflects changes in the investment rate, with higher values generally interpreted as unfavorable. Its maximum and minimum levels vary proportionally with the investment rate.

Our analysis indicates that capital capacity is not solely determined by the investment rate but is also influenced by the composition of investments. In particular, periods during which population savings and commercial bank contributions constitute a significant share of the main capital investment sources correspond to positive values of this indicator.

In this context, the favorable aspects of the capital capacity coefficient highlight a direct dependence on investments financed through household savings and commercial bank credits. This relationship can be explained by the substantial role of small enterprises and private entrepreneurship in the region's Gross Regional Product (GRP). Investments in the small business sector are typically implemented over short timeframes and yield tangible outcomes rapidly. Therefore, optimizing the timing of regional investments and prioritizing projects that can be operationalized in the short term is crucial.

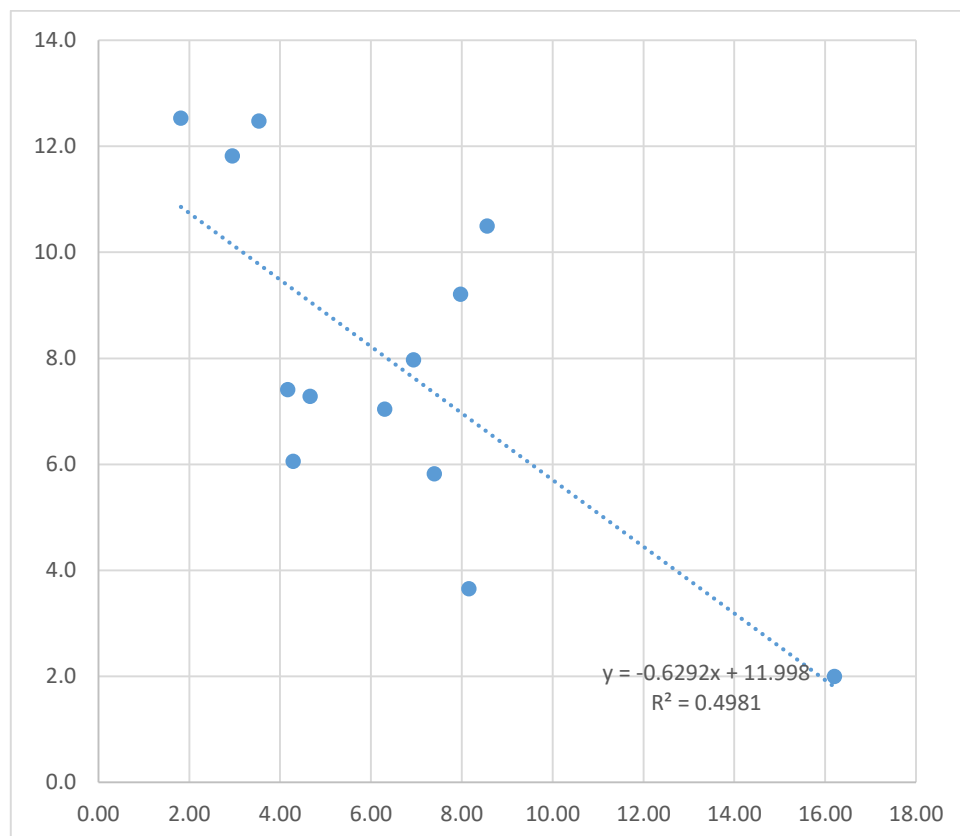
Moreover, the relationship between investment and economic growth in the region can be assessed using the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR). In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, this coefficient averaged 6.4 units during the period 2010–2022 (Table 1).

Table 1. Capital capacity and ICOR coefficient of economic growth in the Republic of Karakalpakstan [6]

| Years                | 2010<br>y | 2011<br>y | 2012<br>y | 2013<br>y | 2014<br>y | 2015<br>y | 2016<br>y | 2017<br>y | 2018<br>y | 2019<br>y | 2020<br>y | 2021<br>y | 2022<br>y | Average |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Capital value (ICOR) | 1,82      | 4,66      | 2,95      | 6,94      | 7,97      | 8,56      | 3,53      | 4,29      | 7,39      | 6,30      | 16,2      | 4,17      | 8,16      | 6,4     |
| GRP growth           | 12,5      | 7,3       | 11,8      | 8,0       | 9,2       | 10,5      | 12,5      | 6,1       | 5,8       | 7,0       | 2,0       | 7,4       | 3,7       | 8,0     |

Nonetheless, its value exhibited irregular fluctuations, increasing from 1.82 units in 2010 to 8.16 units in 2022. Moreover, the indicator demonstrates an inverse relationship with economic growth, reflecting a certain degree of misalignment. Previous studies have identified 4 units as the optimal level for its effective performance [5].

Achieving this optimal value requires updating technological standards, increasing the share of direct foreign investments in the overall investment portfolio, enhancing the proportion of investments allocated to infrastructure, and fostering the development of human capital (Figure 5).



**Figure 5. Relationship between economic growth and the ICOR coefficient in the Republic of Karakalpakstan [6]**

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, labor productivity exhibited positive values during 2010–2022, although it fluctuated irregularly. Despite these fluctuations, its impact on the economy is considered significant, as this measure reflects the synergistic outcome of multiple contributing factors. Therefore, enhancing these indicators requires focusing on expanding the real sector of the economy, increasing the industrial share, broadening the scale of agricultural product processing, and strengthening export potential.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that improving the efficiency of economic potential in the Republic of Karakalpakstan first necessitates the development and adoption of regional programs. This includes increasing investments in infrastructure development and expansion, with particular emphasis on centralized investments. Additionally, the investment portfolio directed toward the real sector of the economy should see an increase in direct investments. At the same time, it is essential to expand both private and public investments in human capital. In particular, when attracting investment projects, regional capacities must be

taken into account, ensuring optimal allocation of investments and the development of infrastructure to implement projects in the short and medium term.

Overall, by enhancing capital and labor efficiency, the economy can achieve higher productivity and more effective utilization of its economic potential.

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*№ S/11 (5) – 2025*

## АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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